



CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

Purpose Permit number:	CPS 7296/1
Permit Holder:	Shire of Jerramungup
Duration of Permit:	31 December 2016 – 31 December 2021

The Permit Holder is authorised to clear native vegetation subject to the following conditions of this Permit.

PART I – CLEARING AUTHORISED

1. Purpose for which clearing may be done

Clearing for the purpose of a road corridor and car park.

2. Land on which clearing is to be done

Lot 501 on Deposited Plan 401403, Bremer Bay
Lot 9001 on Deposited Plan 401402, Bremer Bay
Seadragon Avenue road reserve (PIN 12105541), Bremer Bay

3. Area of Clearing

The Permit Holder must not clear more than 0.41 hectares of native vegetation within the area cross hatched yellow on attached Plan 7296/1.

4. Application

This Permit allows the Permit Holder to authorise persons, including employees, contractors and agents of the Permit Holder, to clear native vegetation for the purposes of this Permit subject to compliance with the conditions of this Permit and approval from the Permit Holder.

5. Type of clearing authorised

This Permit authorises the Permit Holder to clear native vegetation for the activities described in condition 1 of this Permit to the extent that the Permit Holder has the power to carry out works involving clearing for those activities under the *Local Government Act 1995* or any other written law.

PART II – MANAGEMENT CONDITIONS

6. Dieback and weed control

When undertaking any clearing or other activity authorised under this Permit, the Permit Holder must take the following steps to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of *weeds* and *dieback*:

- clean earth-moving machinery of soil and vegetation prior to entering and leaving the area to be cleared;
- ensure that no *dieback* or *weed*-affected soil, *mulch*, *fill* or other material is brought into the area to be cleared; and
- restrict the movement of machines and other vehicles to the limits of the areas to be cleared.

7. Avoid, minimise etc clearing

In determining the amount of native vegetation to be cleared authorised under this Permit, the Permit Holder must have regard to the following principles, set out in order of preference:

- (a) avoid the clearing of native vegetation;
- (b) minimise the amount of native vegetation to be cleared; and
- (c) reduce the impact of clearing on any environmental value.

Definitions

The following meanings are given to terms used in this Permit:

dieback means the effect of *Phytophthora* species on native vegetation;

fill means material used to increase the ground level, or fill a hollow;

mulch means the use of organic matter, wood chips or rocks to slow the movement of water across the soil surface and to reduce evaporation;

weed/s means any plant -

- (a) that is a declared pest under section 22 of the *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007*; or
- (b) published in a Department of Parks and Wildlife Regional Weed Rankings Summary, regardless of ranking; or
- (c) not indigenous to the area concerned.



Dr Anne Mathews
SENIOR MANAGER
CLEARING REGULATION

*Officer delegated under Section 20
of the Environmental Protection Act 1986*

1 December 2016



1. Application details

1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 7296/1
Permit type: Purpose Permit

1.2. Applicant details

Applicant's name: Shire of Jerramungup

1.3. Property details

Property: LOT 9001 ON DEPOSITED PLAN 401402, BREMER BAY
LOT 501 ON DEPOSITED PLAN 401403, BREMER BAY
ROAD RESERVE - 12105541, BREMER BAY

Colloquial name:
Local Government Authority: JERRAMUNGUP, SHIRE OF
DER Region: South Coast
DPaW District: ALBANY
LCDC:
Localities: BREMER BAY

1.4. Application

Clearing Area (ha)	No. Trees	Method of Clearing	For the purpose of:
0.41		Mechanical Removal	Road Corridor, Car Park

1.5. Decision on application

Decision on Permit Application: Granted
Decision Date: 01 December 2016
Reasons for Decision: The clearing permit application has been assessed against the clearing principles, planning instruments and other matters in accordance with s51O of the Environmental Protection Act 1986, and it has been concluded that the proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to any of the clearing principles.

Through assessment the Delegated Officer determined that the proposed clearing may impact the environmental values of adjacent vegetation through the introduction or spread of weeds and dieback, and is otherwise unlikely to have any significant environmental impacts.

Weed and dieback management measures will minimise impacts to the adjacent vegetation.

State policies and other relevant policies have been taken into consideration in the decision to grant a clearing permit.

2. Site Information

2.1. Existing environment and information

2.1.1. Description of the native vegetation under application

Vegetation Description	Clearing Description	Vegetation Condition	Comment
Beard Vegetation Association 47: Shrublands; tallerack mallee-heath (Shepherd et al, 2001)	The application is to clear 0.41 hectares of native vegetation within Lot 9001 on Deposited Plan 401402, Lot 501 on Deposited Plan 401403 and Seadragon Avenue road reserve (PIN 12105541), Bremer Bay, for the purpose of a road corridor and car park.	Excellent; Vegetation structure intact; disturbance affecting individual species, weeds non-aggressive (Keighery, 1994). To Good; Structure significantly altered by multiple disturbance; retains basic structure/ability to regenerate (Keighery, 1994).	The structure and condition of the vegetation within the application area was obtained via a Threatened Flora & Opportunistic Fauna Spring Survey provided by the applicant (Hickman, 2011).

3. Assessment of application against clearing principles

Comments

The application is to clear 0.41 hectares of native vegetation within Lot 9001 on Deposited Plan 401402, Lot 501 on Deposited Plan 401403 and Seadragon Avenue road reserve (PIN 12105541), Bremer Bay, for the purpose of a road corridor and car park. The vegetation within the application area is in a good to excellent (Keighery, 1994) condition (Hickman, 2011). The local area is extensively vegetated with approximately 80 per cent native vegetation cover.

A total of 14 priority flora and two rare flora species have been mapped within the local area (five kilometre radius). Both rare flora species and four of the priority flora species have been mapped as occurring within the same soil and vegetation type as the application area, all approximately 150 metres from the application area. A Threatened Flora & Opportunistic Fauna Spring Survey undertaken of the application area and surrounding vegetation did not identify any of the rare or priority flora mapped within the same soil and vegetation type as the application area (Hickman, 2011). The survey also recorded priority flora species *Chordifex omatus* (P2) however the species, according to the mapping provided within the survey will not be impacted upon from the proposed clearing. The survey was undertaken during the flowering periods for the mapped priority and rare flora species, except for one of the priority flora species however it is distinctive and can be identified outside of its flowering period (Department of Parks and Wildlife, 2016).

Fourteen fauna species listed as rare or likely to become extinct under the *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950* have been recorded within the local area. This includes but not limited to, Carnaby's cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus latirostris*), woollye (*Bettongia penicillata* subsp. *ogilbyi*), chuditch (*Dasyurus geoffroyi*), malleefowl (*Leipoa ocellata*) and quokka (*Setonix brachyurus*) (Department of Parks and Wildlife, 2007-). Given the relatively small size of the application area and the extent of native vegetation remaining in the local area, it is considered that the application area is unlikely to contain significant habitat for fauna indigenous to Western Australia.

The Proteaceae dominated kwongan shrublands of the southeast coastal floristic province of Western Australia has been mapped within the application area. The shrublands is listed as endangered and a protected threatened ecological community (TEC) under the *Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*. The shrublands is listed as a priority 3 ecological community within Western Australia. The TEC comprises mainly of plants from the family Proteaceae, including *Adenanthos*, *Banksia*, *Grevillea*, *Hakea*, *Isopogon* and *Lambertia* (Commonwealth of Australia, 2014). The TEC is characterised by Proteaceae species having 30 per cent or greater cover of Proteaceae species across all layers (Commonwealth of Australia, 2014). A Threatened Flora & Opportunistic Fauna Spring Survey identified that approximately 24 per cent of the species were from the Proteaceae family with the dominant family being Myrtaceae species (Hickman, 2011). Noting the vegetation types present within the application area, it is considered that the application area does not have a 30 per cent or greater cover of Proteaceae species and is not representative of this TEC.

The National Objectives and Targets for Biodiversity Conservation includes a target that prevents the clearance of ecological communities with an extent below 30 per cent of that present pre-European settlement (Commonwealth of Australia, 2001). The application area is located within the Esperance Plains Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia (IBRA) bioregion and the Shire of Jerramungup which retain approximately 52 and 44 per cent of their pre-European vegetation extents respectively (Government of Western Australia, 2015). Given the remaining vegetation in the local area and that the application area does not contain significant habitat for flora and fauna of conservation significance, it is considered that the application area is unlikely to be a significant remnant.

There are no wetlands or watercourses mapped within the application area. Given this, it is considered that the proposed clearing is unlikely to impact on vegetation growing in association with a wetland, deteriorate the quality of groundwater or surface water, or cause or exacerbate flooding. It is also considered that the proposed clearing is unlikely to contribute to or cause land degradation.

The closest conservation area is the Fitzgerald River National Park located approximately 1.1 kilometres north of the application area. Noting the distance to this conservation area, and the extent of native vegetation remaining in the local area, it is considered that the proposed clearing is unlikely to impact on this reserve.

The disturbance caused by the proposed clearing is likely to increase the risk of weeds and dieback being introduced into adjacent areas of remnant vegetation. Weed and dieback management practices will assist in mitigating this risk.

Given the above, the proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to any of the clearing principles.

Methodology

References:

Commonwealth of Australia (2001)
Commonwealth of Australia (2014)
Department of Parks and Wildlife (2016)
Departments Parks and Wildlife (2007-)
Government of Western Australia (2015)
Hickman (2011)
Keighery (1994)

GIS datasets:

Hydrography linear
Parks and Wildlife Tenure

Planning instruments and other relevant matters.

Comments The Department of Water (DoW) advises the proposed clearing sites are adjacent however outside of the Priority 3 Bremer Bay Water Reserve proclaimed under the *Country Areas Water Supply Act 1947* (DoW, 2016). The DoW recognises that the proposed clearing is required to implement the Bremer Bay Centre Structure Plan and a new road and car park infrastructure associated with this plan. However, given the close proximity to the Priority 3 Bremer Bay Water Reserve, it is recommended that as part of development, stormwater from these areas is managed in accordance with the Stormwater Management Manual of Western Australia (DoW, 2016).

No registered Aboriginal Sites of Significance occur within the application area.

The application was advertised in *The West Australian* newspaper on 17 October 2016 for a 21-day submission period. No public submissions have been received.

Methodology References:
Department of Water (2016)

GIS datasets:
Aboriginal Sites of Significance

4. References

- Commonwealth of Australia (2001) National Objectives and Targets for Biodiversity Conservation 2001-2005, Canberra.
- Commonwealth of Australia (2014) Department of the Environment. Proteaceae Dominated Kwongkan Shrubland: a nationally-protected ecological community.
- Department of Parks and Wildlife (2016) Species and Communities advice in relation to Clearing Permit CPS 7296/1 – Shire of Jerramungup (DER Ref:A1335453).
- Department of Parks and Wildlife (Parks and Wildlife) (2007-) NatureMap: Mapping Western Australia's Biodiversity. Department of Parks and Wildlife. URL: <http://naturemap.dpaw.wa.gov.au/>. Accessed November 2016
- Department of Water (2016) Advice received in relation to Clearing Permit CPS 7296/1 – Shire of Jerramungup (DER Ref:A1335471).
- Government of Western Australia (2015). 2015 Statewide Vegetation Statistics incorporating the CAR Reserve Analysis (Full Report). Current as of June 2015. WA Department of Parks and Wildlife, Perth.
- Hickman, E.J (2011) Bremer Bay Reserve 31611. Threatened Flora & Opportunistic Fauna Spring Survey, October 2011 (DER Ref:A1171804).
- Keighery, B.J. (1994) Bushland Plant Survey: A Guide to Plant Community Survey for the Community. Wildflower Society of WA (Inc). Nedlands, Western Australia.
- Shepherd, D.P., Beeston, G.R. and Hopkins, A.J.M. (2001) Native Vegetation in Western Australia, Extent, Type and Status. Resource Management Technical Report 249. Department of Agriculture, Western Australia.

Plan 7296/1

34.392359°S

34.392359°S

119.371542°E

119.380106°E







34.397994°S

34.397994°S

119.371542°E

119.380106°E

Legend

-  Roads
-  Imagery
-  Clearing Instruments Activities
-  Local Government Authority



1:4,173

(Approximate when reproduced at A4)

GDA 94 (Lat/Long)

Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994

Anne Mathews Date 1/12/2016

Officer with delegated authority under Section 20 of the Environmental Protection Act 1986



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