



GOVERNMENT OF
WESTERN AUSTRALIA

CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

PERMIT DETAILS

Area Permit Number: 7390/1

File Number: DER2016002425/-1

Duration of Permit: 18 March 2017 to 18 March 2022

PERMIT HOLDER

CSBP Limited

LAND ON WHICH CLEARING IS TO BE DONE

Lot 20 on Diagram 78086, Kwinana Beach

AUTHORISED ACTIVITY

The Permit Holder shall not clear more than 25.78 hectares of native vegetation within the area hatched yellow on attached Plan 7390/1.

CONDITIONS

Nil.

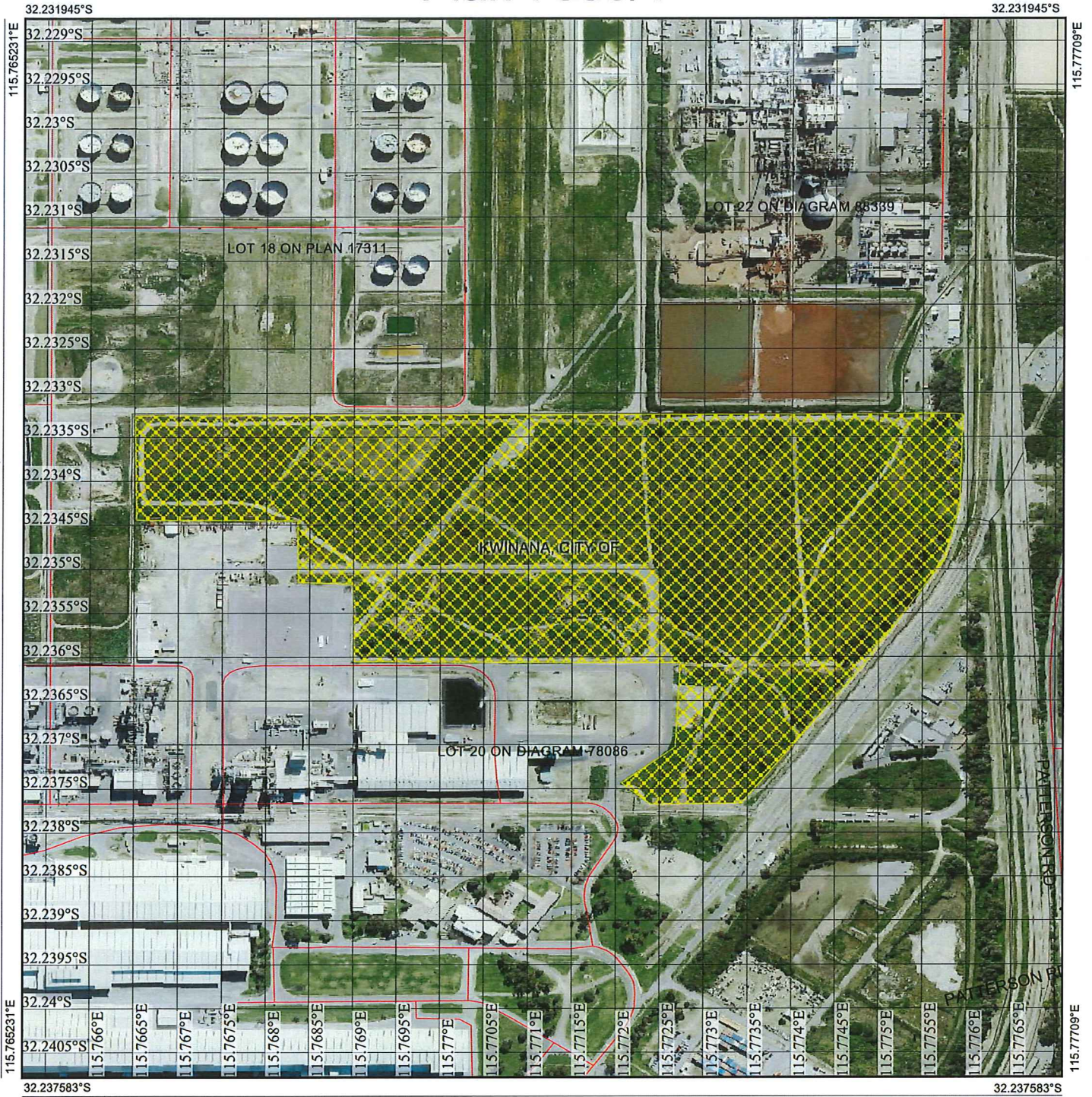
A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'M Gannaway'.

Mathew Gannaway
MANAGER
CLEARING REGULATION

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

16 February 2017

Plan 7390/1



Legend

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



1:5,921
 (Approximate when reproduced at A4)
 GDA 94 (Lat/Long)
 Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994

Matthew Gennaway Date 15/2/2017

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



1. Application details

1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 7390/1
Permit type: Area Permit

1.2. Applicant details

Applicant's name: CSBP Limited

1.3. Property details

Property: Lot 20 on Diagram 78086, Kwinana Beach
Local Government: City of Kwinana
Authority:
DER Region: Greater Swan
DPaW District: Swan Coastal
Localities: Kwinana Beach

1.4. Application

Clearing Area (ha)	No. Trees	Method of Clearing	For the purpose of:
25.78		Mechanical Removal	Hazard reduction or fire control

1.5. Decision on application

Decision on Permit Application: Granted

Decision Date: 16 February 2017

Reasons for Decision: The clearing permit application was received on 2 December 2016 and has been assessed against the clearing principles, planning instruments and other matters in accordance with section 51O of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*. It has been concluded that the proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to any of the clearing principles.

The Delegated Officer noted that the proposed clearing is for the clearing of understorey vegetation only, which involves the slashing of grasses within one to two quadrats per annum of approximately two to four hectares in size. Given this, the Delegated Officer determined that the proposed clearing of vegetation that is in a largely degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition, is not likely to result in any significant environmental impacts.

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 3048 is described as shrublands; scrub-heath on the Swan Coastal Plain (Shepherd et al., 2001). Heddle vegetation Quindalup Complex is a coastal dune complex consisting mainly of two alliances - the strand and fore-dune alliance and the mobile and stable dune alliance. Local variations include the low closed forest of <i>Melaleuca lanceolata</i> (Rottnest Teatree) - <i>Callitris preissii</i> (Rottnest Island Pine) and the closed scrub of <i>Acacia rostellifera</i> (Summer-scented Wattle) (Heddle et al., 1980).	The applicant proposes to clear 25.78 hectares of native vegetation within Lot 20 on Diagram 78086, Kwinana Beach, for the purpose of fuel hazard reduction.	Degraded; Structure severely disturbed; regeneration to good condition requires intensive management (Keighery, 1994).	The condition and description of the application area was determined via a site inspection conducted by Department of Environment Regulation (DER) officers on 1 February 2017 (DER, 2017).

3. Assessment of application against clearing principles

Comments

The application is to clear 25.78 hectares of native vegetation within Lot 20 on Diagram 78086, Kwinana Beach, for the purpose of fuel hazard reduction. The applicant has advised that the proposed clearing is for the clearing of understorey vegetation that consists predominately of grasses only (DER, 2017). The mid-storey and over-storey vegetation will be retained (Wesfarmers Chemicals, Energy and Fertilisers, 2016). The application area will be divided into approximately nine quadrats of approximately two to four hectares in size, and the clearing of one to two quadrats per year is proposed (Wesfarmers Chemicals, Energy and Fertilisers, 2016).

A site inspection undertaken by DER determined that the application area ranges from a completely degraded to degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition, with the majority of the application area in a degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition. The application area has been subject to a high level of disturbance and as a result the understorey comprises predominately of exotic grasses or completely devoid of native species (DER, 2017). The western side of the application area was of a completely degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition, and consisted of mostly non-native species with *Schinus terebinthifolius* (Brazilian Pepper Tree) occurring in this area.

A stand of *Eucalyptus gomphocephala* (Tuart) trees over scattered *Xanthorrhoea preissii* (Balga) occur along the eastern boundary of the application area (DER, 2017). *Acacia rostellifera* (Summer-scented wattle) is dominant throughout the application area, with a dense stand concentrated in the centre and towards the northern border of the application area (DER, 2017). There was also evidence of the rejuvenation of *Eucalyptus* species within the centre and northern section of the application area (DER, 2017).

According to available databases, a total of eight priority flora taxa and three rare flora taxa have been recorded within the local area (10 kilometre radius). The closest mapped priority flora species is a priority 4 flora species known as '*Dodonaea hackettiana*' which has been recorded approximately 2.3 kilometres east of the application area. This species is an erect shrub or tree that grows from one to five metres high with a preference for sandy soils over outcropping limestone (Western Australian Herbarium, 1998-). A site inspection undertaken by DER observed sandy soils however did not observe any outcropping limestone within the application area. Given this, it is not likely that the application area would provide suitable habitat for this species (DER, 2017).

Noting the habitat requirements for the three rare flora species and the seven remaining priority flora that have been recorded within the local area and the largely degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition of the understorey, it is not likely the application area would provide suitable habitat for any of these species.

The vegetation within the application area is not considered to be analogous to any priority ecological community or threatened ecological community that have been recorded within the local area given the largely degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition of the application area.

The application area provides suitable habitat for the Quenda/Southern brown bandicoot (*Isoodon obesulus* subsp. *fusciventer*) listed as priority 5 by the Department of Parks and Wildlife. The proposed clearing is not likely to impact on the conservation status of this species given the staged clearing proposed by the applicant and vegetation that will be retained within the application area.

The stand of *Eucalyptus gomphocephala* (Tuart) trees located along the eastern boundary of the application area may provide suitable foraging habitat for all three black cockatoo species (i.e. Carnaby's cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus latirostris*), Baudin's cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus baudinii*) and forest red-tailed black cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus banksii naso*) (DER 2017; Department of Parks and Wildlife, 2007-). Given the applicant has advised that these trees will be retained, it is considered that the application area is not likely to severely impact on these species (Wesfarmers Chemicals, Energy and Fertilisers, 2016).

There are no watercourses or wetlands that occur within the application area (DER, 2017). The closest waterbody is an earth dam located approximately 70 metres from the application area. A resource enhancement sumpland is located approximately one kilometre east of the application area. Given the distance to the closest waterbodies and that only understorey vegetation of a degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition is proposed to be cleared, it is considered that the proposed clearing is not likely to result in appreciable land degradation, deterioration of water quality or flooding.

The application area is zoned as 'general industry' within the Metropolitan Regional Scheme and is therefore considered to be located within a constrained area. The target for representation of the pre-clearing extent of a particular native vegetation complex is 10 per cent within constrained areas (Environmental Protection Authority, 2006). The vegetation extents applicable to the application area are greater than the recommended 10 per cent threshold for constrained areas (Government of Western Australia 2015; Department of Parks and Wildlife, 2015). Given this, the application area is not considered to be a significant remnant in an extensively cleared area.

Based on the above, the proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to any of the clearing Principles.

Methodology

References:
Department of Environment Regulation (2017)
Department of Parks and Wildlife (2007-)
Department of Parks and Wildlife (2015)

Environmental Protection Authority (2006)
Government of Western Australia (2015)
Keighery (1994)
Wesfarmers Chemicals, Energy and Fertilisers (2016)
Western Australian Herbarium (1998-)

GIS Databases:
SAC Bio Datasets accessed February 2017
Geomorphic Wetlands, (Mgt Categories), Swan Coastal Plain
Hydrography linear
NLWRA, Current Extent of Native Vegetation
Parks and Wildlife tenure
Pre-European vegetation
Town Planning Scheme

Planning instruments and other relevant matters.

Comments The application area is located within the Cockburn Groundwater Area proclaimed under the *Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914*. The Department of Water (DoW) advised that any groundwater abstraction in this proclaimed area for purposes other than domestic and/or stock watering taken from the superficial aquifer is subject to licencing by DoW (DoW, 2017). The applicant is required to contact the DoW if groundwater abstraction for the proposed clearing is required.

The application was advertised in *The West Australian* newspaper on 2 January 2017 by DER inviting submissions from the public within a 21 day period. No submissions were received in relation to this application.

No Aboriginal Sites of Significance occur within the application area.

Methodology References:
DoW (2017)

GIS Databases:
Aboriginal Sites of Significance

4. References

- Department of Environment Regulation (2017) Site Inspection Report for CPS 7390/1. Department of Environment Regulation, Western Australia (DER Ref: A1374742).
- Department of Parks and Wildlife (2007-) NatureMap: Mapping Western Australia's Biodiversity. Department of Environment and Conservation. URL: <http://naturemap.dec.wa.gov.au/>. Accessed 14/02/2017
- Department of Parks and Wildlife (2015) 2015 South West Forest and Swan Coastal Plain Vegetation Complex Statistics: a report prepared for the Department of Environment Regulation. Current as of March 2015. Department of Parks and Wildlife, Perth, Western Australia.
- Department of Water (2017) Advice received for Clearing Permit CPS 7390/1. Department of Water, Western Australia (DER Ref: A1367491).
- Environmental Protection Authority (2006) Guidance for the Assessment of Environmental Factors - Level of Assessment for Proposals Affecting Natural Areas Within the System 6 Region and Swan Coastal Plain Portion of the System 1 Region. Guidance Statement No 10. Environmental Protection Authority, Western Australia.
- 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.
- Hedde, E. M., Loneragan, O. W., and Havel, J. J. (1980) Vegetation Complexes of the Darling System, Western Australia. In Department of Conservation and Environment, Atlas of Natural Resources, Darling System, Western Australia.
- 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.
- Wesfarmers Chemicals, Energy and Fertilisers (2016) Application for a clearing permit CPS 7390/1. Western Australia (DER Ref: A1336264).
- Western Australian Herbarium (1998-) FloraBase - The Western Australian Flora. Department of Parks and Wildlife. <http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/> (Accessed 14/02/2017).