



## CLEARING PERMIT

*Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986*

<b>Purpose Permit number:</b>	CPS 7535/1
<b>Permit Holder:</b>	City of Busselton
<b>Duration of Permit:</b>	14 July 2017 – 14 July 2022

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 carpark construction and formalisation.

**2. Land on which clearing is to be done**

Lot 351 on Deposited Plan 56267 (Crown Reserve 21629), Naturaliste  
Eagle Bay-Meelup Road Reserve (PIN 11410318), Naturaliste

**3. Area of Clearing**

The Permit Holder must not clear more than 0.05 hectares of native vegetation within the areas cross hatched yellow on attached Plan 7535/1.

**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. 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:

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

## 7. Dieback and weed control

When undertaking any clearing 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*:

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

### 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.



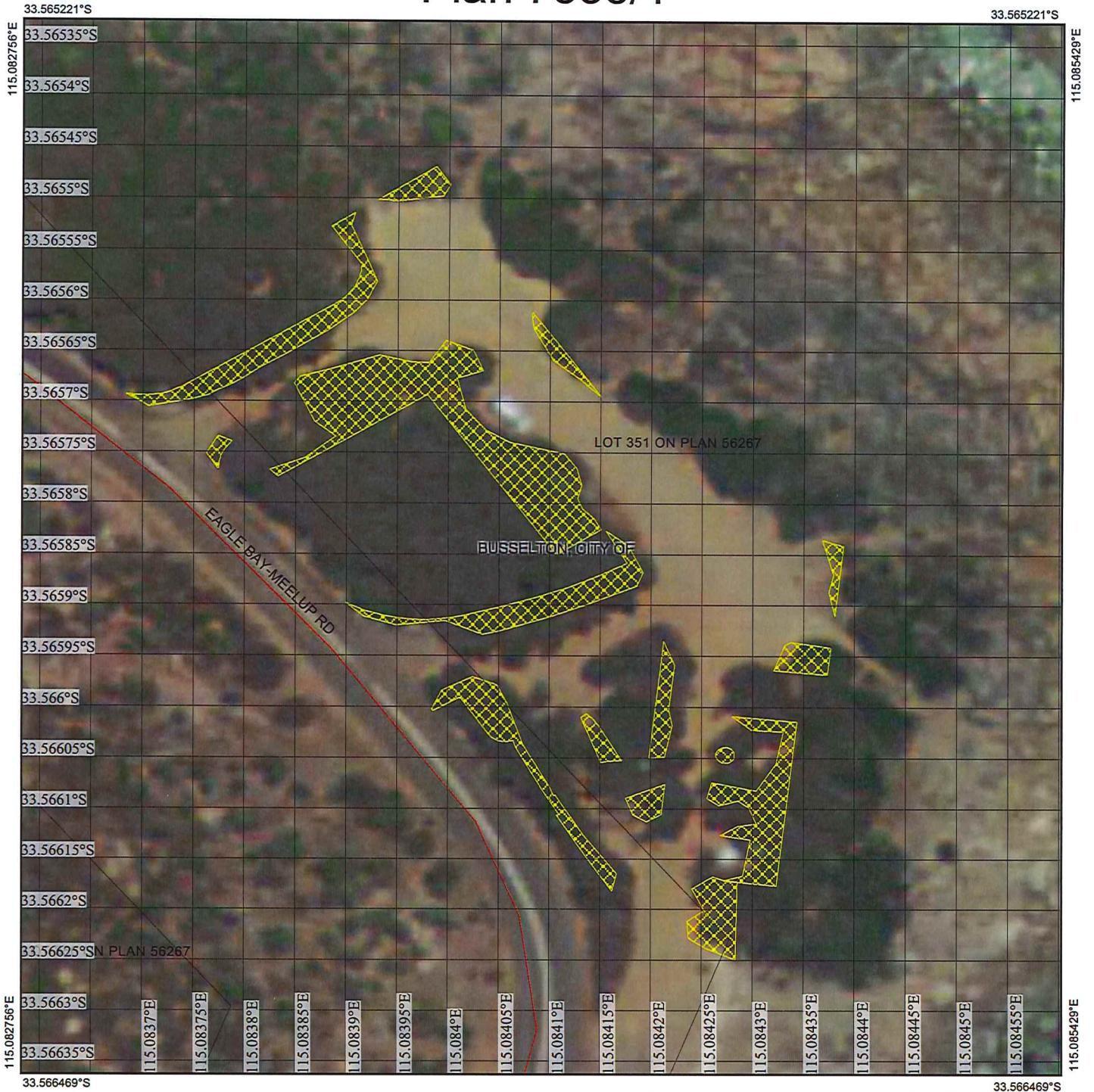
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Simon Weighell  
A/MANAGER  
CLEARING REGULATION  
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT REGULATION






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

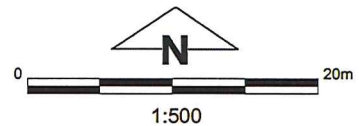
14 June 2017

# Plan 7535/1



## Legend

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



(Approximate when reproduced at A4)  
GDA 94 (Lat/Long)  
Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994

*S. Weighell*  
SIMON WEIGHELL Date *14/6/17*

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





## 1. Application details

### 1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 7535/1  
Permit type: Purpose Permit

### 1.2. Proponent details

Applicant's name: City of Busselton

### 1.3. Property details

Property: Lot 351 on Deposited Plan 56267 (Crown Reserve 21629) and Eagle Bay-Meelup Road Reserve (PIN 11410318), Naturaliste  
Local Government Authority: City of Busselton  
DER Region: Greater Swan  
DPaW District: Blackwood  
Localities: Naturaliste

### 1.4. Application

Clearing Area (ha)	No. Trees	Method of Clearing	For the purpose of:
0.05	0	Mechanical	Carpark construction and formalisation

### 1.5. Decision on application

Decision on Permit Application: Grant  
Decision Date: 14 June 2017  
Reasons for Decision: This application was received on 23 March 2017.

The clearing 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 it was determined that the main risk from the proposed clearing was indirect impacts to high value vegetation surrounding the application area. To mitigate potential impacts a condition has been placed on the permit that requires the applicant to take steps to minimise the risk of introduction/spread of weeds and dieback.

## 2. Background

### 2.1. Existing environment and information

Vegetation Description	Clearing Description	Vegetation Condition	Comment
Mapped Matiske vegetation complex Wilyabrup is described as Woodland of <i>Corymbia calophylla</i> - <i>Eucalyptus marginata</i> subsp. <i>marginata</i> with closed heath of <i>Myrtaceae</i> - <i>Proteaceae</i> - <i>Papilionaceae</i> spp. on steep rocky slopes in the hyperhumid zone (Matiske and Havel, 1998).	The clearing of 0.05 hectares of native vegetation within Lot 351 on Deposited Plan 56267 (Crown Reserve 21629) and Eagle Bay-Meelup Road Reserve (PIN 11410318), Naturaliste, for the purpose of carpark construction and formalisation.	Very Good; Vegetation structure altered; obvious signs of disturbance (Keighery, 1994).	The condition was determined by a site inspection undertaken by Department of Environment Regulation officers (DER, 2017).

## 3. Assessment of application against clearing principles

**Comments** The application to clear up to 0.05 hectares of native vegetation for the purpose of carpark construction and formalisation is unlikely to have any significant environmental impacts. The vegetation within the application area is coastal heath, consisting of predominately *Agonis flexuosa* over a mid-story of *Spyridium globulosum* and *Acacia cyclops* (DER, 2017). The vegetation is considered to be in very good (Keighery, 1994) condition (DER, 2017).

The local area (10 kilometre radius) retains approximately 56 per cent native vegetation cover (5642 hectares).

One species of priority flora is known to occur within the application area and up to five individuals of this species (Priority 4) will be cleared (DER, 2017). The priority flora population extends beyond the boundaries of the application area and DER considers the species to be locally abundant. Officer level advice from the Department of Parks and Wildlife outlines that 'the taking of five plants is expected to have a relatively low impact on the species, as it appears to be locally common within the vegetation surrounding the application

area' (Parks and Wildlife, 2017). No species of rare flora are known to occur or are likely to occur within the application area.

A number of conservation significant fauna are known to occur within the local area including the western ringtail possum and black cockatoo species (Parks and Wildlife, 2007-). The DER site inspection did not identify possum dreys within the application area and no potential black cockatoo nesting hollows will be impacted with no *Eucalyptus* sp. identified within the application area (DER, 2017). Given the extent of native vegetation in the local area and the relatively small size of the application area, the vegetation under application is not likely to comprise the whole or a part of, or be necessary for the maintenance of, significant habitat for fauna indigenous to Western Australia.

The vegetation within the application area is mapped as Matiske vegetation complex Wilyabrup, which retains approximately 70 per cent (777 hectares) of its pre-European vegetation extent (Government of Western Australia, 2017). Given the extent of native vegetation in the local area and the relatively small size of the application area, the vegetation under application is not considered likely to be a significant remnant within a highly cleared landscape.

Eight occurrences of the Meelup Granites threatened ecological community (TEC) described as 'Calothamnus graniticus heaths on south west coastal granites' are mapped within a kilometre of the application area. The closest mapped occurrence is approximately 100 metres away. No significant impacts to the TEC are expected given the size and location of the clearing proposed. Implementation of weed and dieback hygiene measures will assist in preventing any indirect impacts from the clearing.

The majority of the application area occurs within Crown Reserve 21629 which is vested in the City of Busselton for the land uses of conservation and recreation. Therefore the clearing will result in a direct loss of vegetation from a conservation area. The clearing is of a small area for the formalisation of a carpark which may assist in controlling the nature and extent of vehicle access to the reserve. The clearing is considered consistent with normal management activities for such a reserve and is considered unlikely to result in any significant impacts to the reserve.

As no wetlands or watercourses are mapped within the application area and given the relatively small size of the application area, the proposed clearing is not likely to impact on riparian vegetation, contribute to or cause appreciable land degradation, deteriorate the quality of ground water or surface water and is not likely to cause or exacerbate flooding.

Given the above, clearing the vegetation under application is not likely to be at variance to the clearing principles.

#### Methodology

References:  
DER (2017)  
Government of Western Australia (2017)  
Keighery (1994)  
Parks and Wildlife (2007-)  
Parks and Wildlife (2017)

GIS Databases:  
- Hydrography, linear  
- Hydrography, hierarchy  
- LPS Zoning  
- Parks and Wildlife tenure  
- SAC bio datasets accessed April 2017  
- Virtual mosaic

#### Planning instruments and other relevant matters.

**Comments** No Aboriginal sites of significance have been mapped within the application area.

The application area is zoned recreation under the town planning scheme.

The clearing permit application was advertised on 13 April 2017 with a 14 day submission period. No public submissions have been received in relation to this application.

#### Methodology

References:

GIS Databases:  
- Aboriginal sites register system  
- Town Planning Scheme Zones

#### 4. References

- Department of Environment Regulation (DER) (2017) Site Inspection Report for Clearing Permit Application CPS 7535/1. Site inspection undertaken 9 May 2017. Department of Environment Regulation, Western Australia (DER ref. A1438627).
- Government of Western Australia (2017). 2016 South West Vegetation Complex Statistics. Current as of December 2016. WA Department of Parks and Wildlife, Perth
- Keighery, B.J. (1994) Bushland Plant Survey: A Guide to Plant Community Survey for the Community. Wildflower Society of WA (Inc). Nedlands, Western Australia.
- Mattiske, E.M. and Havel, J.J. (1998) Vegetation Complexes of the South-west Forest Region of Western Australia. Maps and report prepared as part of the Regional Forest Agreement, Western Australia for the Department of Conservation and Land Management and Environment Australia.
- Parks and Wildlife (2007- ) NatureMap: Mapping Western Australia's Biodiversity. Department of Parks and Wildlife. URL: <http://naturemap.dpaw.wa.gov.au/>. Accessed 24/04/2017
- Parks and Wildlife (2017) Advice received regarding Clearing Permit Application CPS 7535/1. Department of Parks and Wildlife. Western Australia. (DER ref. A1438621).