



CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

PERMIT DETAILS

Area Permit Number: 7657/1

File Number: DER2015/002687-1

Duration of Permit: From 9 December 2017 to 9 December 2019

PERMIT HOLDER

Shire of Serpentine Jarrahdale

LAND ON WHICH CLEARING IS TO BE DONE

Lot 512 on Deposited Plan 53922 (Reserve 23011), Mundijong

AUTHORISED ACTIVITY

The Permit Holder shall not clear more than 0.126 hectares of native vegetation within the area hatched yellow on attached Plan 7657/1.

CONDITIONS

1. 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*:

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

2. Flora management

Prior to undertaking any clearing authorised under this Permit, the Permit Holder shall obtain a declared rare flora permit issued pursuant to Section 23F of the *Wildlife Conservation Regulations 1970*.

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 Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions species-led ecological impact and invasiveness ranking summary, regardless of ranking; or
- (c) not indigenous to the area concerned.

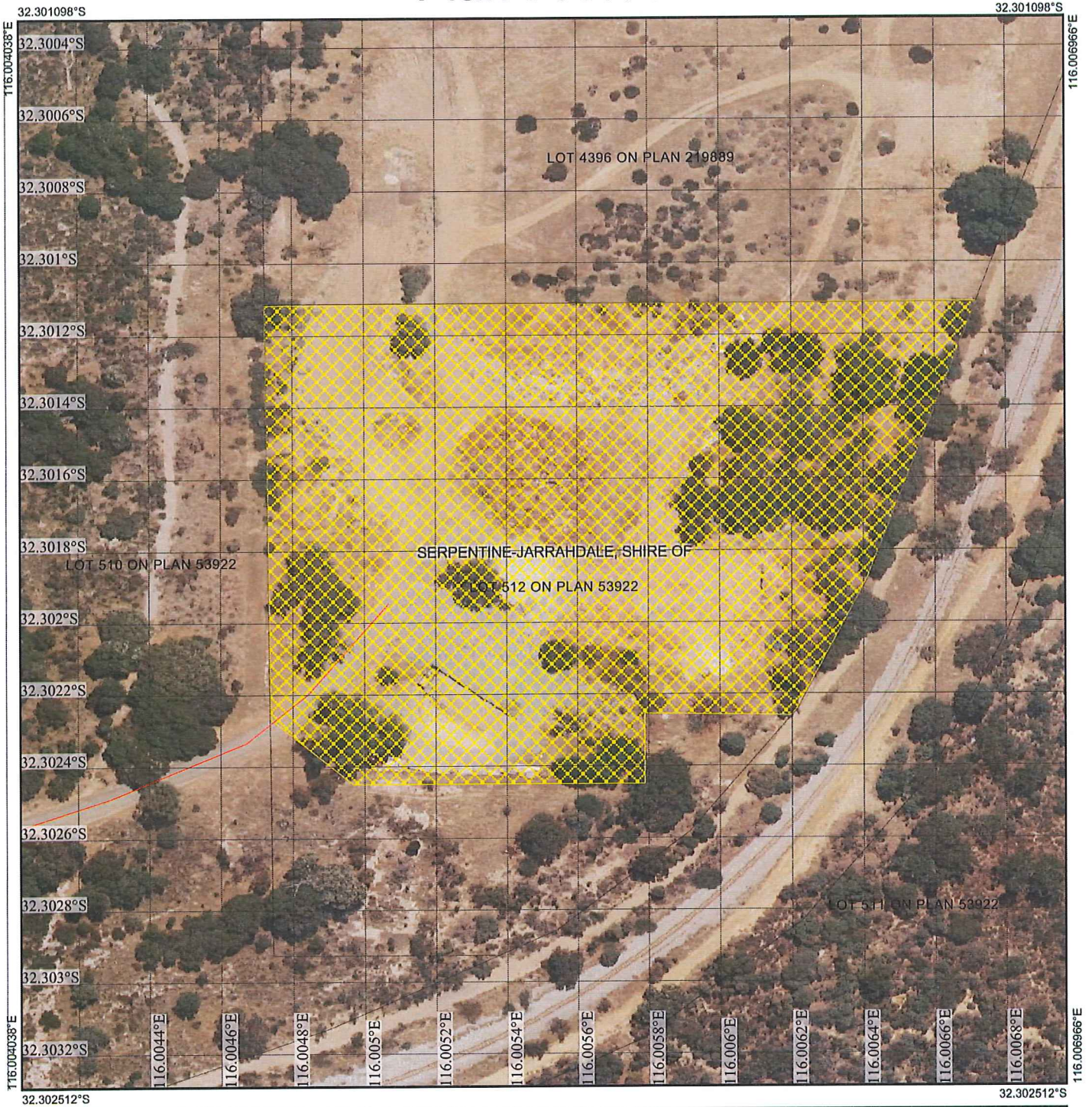


Mathew Gannaway
MANAGER
CLEARING REGULATION





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

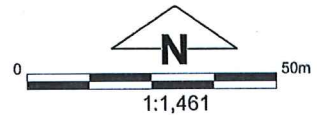
9 November 2017

Plan 7657/1



Legend

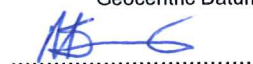
-  Roads
-  Imagery
-  Clearing Instruments Activities
-  Local Government Authority
-  Cadastre



(Approximate when reproduced at A4)

GDA 94 (Lat/Long)

Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994

 Date 9/11/2017

Matthew Gannaway



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1. Application details

1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 7657/1
Permit type: Area Permit

1.2. Applicant details

Applicant's name: Shire of Serpentine Jarrahdale

1.3. Property details

Property: Lot 512 on Deposited Plan 53922, Mundijong
Colloquial name:
Local Government Authority: Serpentine Jarrahdale, Shire of
Localities: Mundijong

1.4. Application

Clearing Area (ha)	No. Trees	Method of Clearing	For the purpose of:
0.126		Mechanical Removal	Constructing a fence

1.5. Decision on application

Decision on Permit: Grant
Decision Date: 9 November 2017

Reasons for Decision: The clearing permit application was received on 19 June 2017 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 may be at variance to Principles (c), (d) and (h) and is not likely to be at variance to any of the remaining clearing principles.

The application area is located within Bush Forever site 355, a portion of a threatened ecological community (TEC) and within close proximity of a known record of rare flora. The proposed clearing may indirectly impact this conservation area, TEC and rare flora through the spread of weeds and dieback. Weed and dieback management practices will help mitigate this risk.

Given the proximity of the proposed clearing to rare flora, a 'Permit to take Declared Rare flora' issued pursuant to Section 23F of the *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950* shall be obtained prior to clearing to cover any inadvertent taking of this species.

The Delegated Officer determined that the proposed clearing of 0.126 hectares of native vegetation in a completely degraded to degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition is unlikely to have 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
Mapped Heddle vegetation complex 'Forrestfield complex' is described as vegetation that ranges from open forest of <i>Corymbia calophylla</i> (marri) - <i>Eucalyptus wandoo</i> (wandoo) - <i>Eucalyptus marginata</i> (jarrah) to open forest of <i>Eucalyptus marginata</i> (jarrah) (Hedde et al., 1998).	The application is to clear 0.126 hectares of native vegetation within Lot 512 on Deposited Plan 53922 (Reserve 23011), Mundijong, for the purpose of constructing a fence.	Completely Degraded: No longer intact; completely/almost completely without native species (Keighery, 1994) To Degraded; Structure severely disturbed; regeneration to good condition requires intensive management (Keighery, 1994).	The vegetation description and condition was determined via aerial imagery and a site inspection undertaken by Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) Officer's (DWER, 2017). The area under application contains scattered Jarrah (<i>Eucalyptus marginata</i>) and <i>Banksia</i> sp. over a weed dominated mid and understorey (DWER, 2017).

3. Assessment of application against clearing principles

Comments The application is for the proposed clearing of 0.126 hectares of native vegetation within Lot 512 on Deposited Plan 53922 (Reserve 23011), Mundijong, for the purpose of constructing a fence.

According to available databases, six rare flora and ten priority flora species have been recorded within the local area (10 kilometre radius) (DBCA, 2007-). A rare flora species has been recorded approximately eight metres south of the application area. The Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) has advised that given the close proximity of known records, clearing along the southern boundary of the application area may impact upon this species (DBCA, 2017). However, given the small area proposed to be cleared, the level of degradation and observations made in DWER's site inspection the risk of conservation impact to this species is low (DBCA, 2017). A licence to take rare flora from DBCA should be obtained to cover any inadvertent taking of this species (DBCA, 2017). Given the small size of the proposed clearing area (0.126 hectares) and completely degraded to degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition of the application area that is dominated by weeds, suitable habitat for the remaining rare and priority flora is not likely to be located within the application area.

According to available databases, 12 fauna listed as rare or likely to become extinct under the *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950* have been recorded within the local area (DBCA, 2007-). The scattered Jarrah identified within the application area has the potential to provide breeding habitat for the black cockatoo species, however no suitable breeding hollows were identified during a site inspection undertaken by DWER Officers (DWER, 2017). Forest red-tailed black-cockatoo's (*Calyptorhynchus banksii* subsp. *naso*) were identified foraging within the application area (DWER, 2017). However, given the small size and the completely degraded to degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition of the proposed clearing area that is dominated by weeds, the proposed clearing is not likely to impact upon significant habitat for fauna indigenous to Western Australia. Suitable foraging habitat for black cockatoo species is located adjacent to the application area within Bush Forever site 360.

The application area is mapped within Bush Forever site 360. Approximately 0.036 hectares of the application area is located within the state listed priority ecological community (PEC) (Priority 3) 'Banksia Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain', which is also listed as a threatened ecological community (TEC) under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*. Given the small size (0.126 hectares) of the application area, that is in a completely degraded to degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition, the proposed clearing is not likely to have a significant impact on this conservation area. Furthermore a site inspection undertaken by DWER officers did not identify vegetation that is representative of this TEC within the proposed clearing area.

The proposed clearing may indirectly impact the above mentioned conservation area and TEC through the spread of weeds and dieback. Weed and dieback management practices will help mitigate this risk.

No watercourses or wetlands are located within the vicinity of the application area.

The proposed clearing of 0.126 hectares of native vegetation for the purpose of fence construction is not likely to contribute to or cause land degradation, deteriorate the quality of ground water, cause or exacerbate flooding or be considered a significant remnant within an extensively cleared area.

Given the above, the proposed clearing may be at variance to Principles (c), (d) and (h) and is not likely to be at variance to the remaining clearing principles.

Methodology

References:
Keighery (1994)
DBCA (2017)
DBCA (2007-)
DWER (2017)

GIS Datasets:
Bush Forever
SAC Biodata sets accessed August 2017
Hydrography linear
NLWRA, Current Extent of Native Vegetation
Parks and Wildlife tenure
Soils, state-wide

Planning instruments and other relevant matters.

Comments No Aboriginal Sites of Significance have been recorded within the application area.

The application was advertised on DWER's website on 11 August 2017 for a 21 day public submission period. No submissions have been received.

The Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (DPLH) has advised that they have no objections to the construction of the new fence as it will protect the surrounding flora and nature reserve. However to ensure the integrity of BFA 360 is not further compromised, the Policy Team recommends:

- Clarification of where the fence is proposed as clearing of the whole reserve is not justified and appears to not be necessary;
- No construction materials, rubbish or any deleterious matter shall be deposited within the Bush Forever area;
- Measures to be taken to ensure no secondary impacts from the installation of the mesh fencing results in the further clearing or disturbance to any regionally significant bushland within Bush Forever 360. This includes impacts due to construction, access and ongoing maintenance; and
- Any clearing of native vegetation undertaken is offset in accordance with SPP 2.8. Revegetation of the surrounding reserve would be satisfactory (DPLH, 2017).

The Delegated Officer determined that due to the small size of the application area that is in a completely degraded to degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition for the construction of a fence that will protect the surrounding Bush Forever site, the proposed clearing is not likely to have a significant impact upon this conservation area and an offset is not required.

Methodology References:
DPLH (2017)
GIS Datasets:
Aboriginal Sites of Significance

4. References

- Keighery, B.J. (1994) Bushland Plant Survey: A Guide to Plant Community Survey for the Community. Wildflower Society of WA (Inc.). Nedlands, Western Australia.
- Department of Biodiversity Conservation and Attractions (BDCA) (2007-) NatureMap: Mapping Western Australia's Biodiversity. URL: <http://naturemap.dpaw.wa.gov.au/>. Accessed April 2017
- Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (BDCA) (2017) Flora advice received for Clearing Permit Application CPS 7657/1. (DWER Ref: A1548679).
- Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (DPLH) (2017) Direct Interest Response received on 18 September 2017 in response to Clearing Permit Application CPS 7657/1 (DER Ref A158683).
- Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) (2017) Site Inspection Report for Clearing Permit Application CPS 7657/1. Site inspection undertaken 5 September 2017. (Ref. A1548695).
- 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