

CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

Purpose Permit number:CPS 7662/1Permit Holder:Shire of DandaraganDuration of Permit:26 September 2018 – 26 September 2025

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 road upgrades.
- Land on which clearing is to be done Jurien East Road reserve (PINs: 11674839, 11674838, 11674837, 11674841, 11675288, 11675289, 11675290, 11674878, 11674877 and 11674879), Hill River and Jurien Bay Munbinea Road reserve (PIN: 11674882), Hill River Cockleshell Gully Road reserve (PIN: 11674884), Hill River

3. Area of Clearing

The Permit Holder must not clear more than 2.4 hectares of native vegetation within the area hatched yellow on attached Plan 7662/2.

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 and reduce the impacts and extent of 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.

7. 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 known *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.

8. Flora management

Prior to undertaking any clearing authorised under this Permit, the Permit Holder shall:

- (a) engage an *environmental specialist* to demarcate all *threatened flora* and *priority flora* individuals and the relevant *buffers*, located within the area hatched yellow on Plan 7662/1;
- (b) ensure that no clearing of *threatened flora* occurs; and
- (c) ensure that clearing of *priority flora* is limited to:
 - (i) two individuals of Acacia retrorsa (P2);
 - (ii) 18 individuals of *Synaphea sparsiflora* (P2);
 - (iii) one individual of *Synaphea endothrix* (P3);
 - (iv) 11 individuals of *Haemodorum loratum* (P3);
 - (v) six individuals of *Patersonia argyrea* (P3);
 - (vi) two individuals of Thysanotus vernalis (P3); and
 - (vii) two individuals of Hemiandra sp. Watheroo (P4).

PART III - RECORD KEEPING AND REPORTING

9. Records must be kept

- The Permit Holder must maintain the following records for activities done pursuant to this Permit:
- (a) In relation to the clearing of native vegetation authorised under this Permit:
 - (i) the species composition, structure and density of the cleared area;
 - (ii) the location where the clearing occurred, recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit set to Geocentric Datum Australia 1994 (GDA94), expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings;
 - (iii) the date that the area was cleared;
 - (iv) the size of the area cleared (in hectares);
 - (v) actions taken to avoid, minimise and reduce the impacts and extent of clearing in accordance with condition 6 of this Permit; and
 - (vi) actions taken to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of dieback and weeds in accordance with condition 7 of this Permit.
- (b) In relation to condition 8:
 - the name and location of each *threatened flora* and/or *priority flora* species recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit set to Geocentric Datum Australia 1994 (GDA94), expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings or decimal degrees; and
 - (ii) actions taken to demarcate each *threatened flora* and/or *priority flora* species recorded and the relevant buffers;
 - (iii) actions taken to avoid clearing of threatened flora species; and
 - (iv) number of *priority flora* individuals cleared under condition 8(c).

10. Reporting

- (a) The Permit Holder must provide to the CEO on or before 30 June of each year, a written report:
 - (i) of records required under condition 9 of this Permit; and
 - (ii) concerning activities done by the Permit Holder under this Permit between 1 January to 31 December of the preceding calendar year.

- (b) If no clearing authorised under this Permit was undertaken between 1 January to 31 December of the preceding calendar, a written report confirming that no clearing under this permit has been carried out, must be provided to the CEO on or before 30 June of each year.
- (c) Prior to 30 July 2024, the Permit Holder must provide to the CEO a written report of records required under condition 9 of this Permit where these records have not already been provided under condition 10(a) of this Permit.

DEFINITIONS

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

Buffer means 50 metres for threatened flora and 10 metres for priority flora;

CEO means the Chief Executive Officer of the Department responsible for the administration of the clearing provisions under the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*;

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

environmental specialist means a person who holds a tertiary qualification specialising in environmental science or equivalent, and has a minimum of 2 years work experience in Western Australian flora identification and undertaking flora surveys, or who is approved by the CEO as a suitable environmental specialist for the bioregion, and who holds a valid flora licence issued under the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*.

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;

priority flora means those plant taxa described as priority flora classes 1, 2, 3 or 4 in the *Department of Parks and Wildlife's Threatened and Priority Flora List for Western Australia* (as amended);

threatened flora means those plant taxa listed as threatened flora under the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* within the *Wildlife Conservation (Rare Flora) Notice 2018*;

weed/s means any plant -

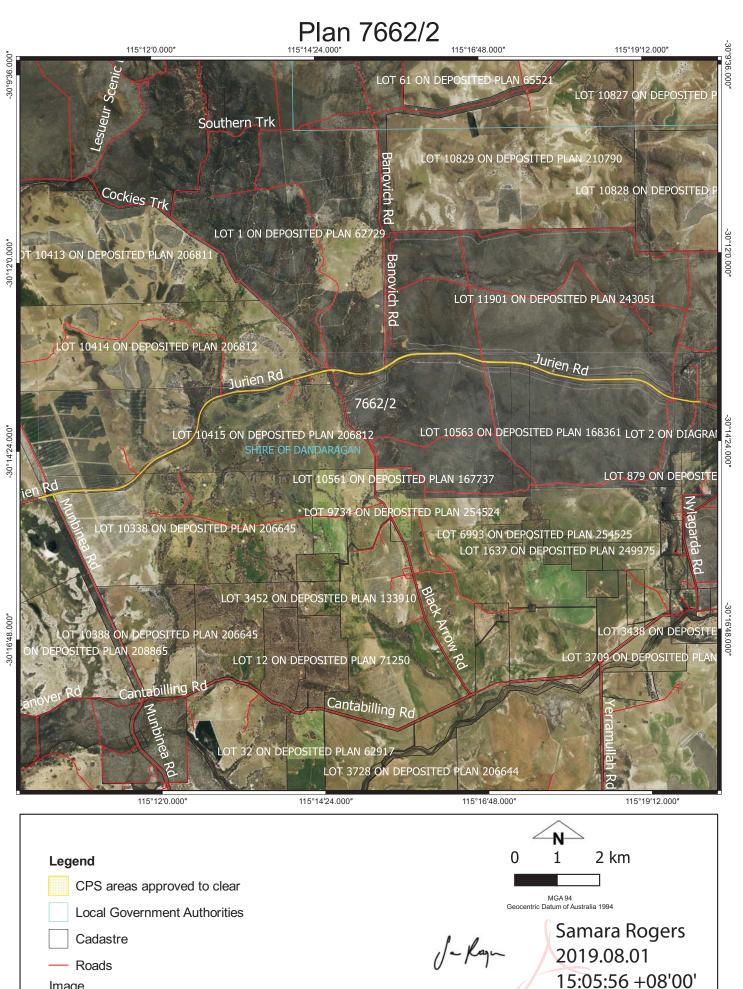
(a) that is a declared pest under section 22 of the *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007*; or
(b) published in a Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions species-led ecological impact and invasiveness ranking summary, regardless of ranking; or
(c) not indigenous to the area concerned.

~ Kagu

Samara Rogers MANAGER NATIVE VEGETATION REGULATION

Officer delegated under Section 20 of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

1 August 2019



Image

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

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Clearing Permit Decision Report

1. Application details	
1.1. Permit application det	tails
Permit application No.:	7662/2
Permit type:	Purpose Permit
1.2. Applicant details	
Applicant's name:	Shire of Dandaragan
1.3. Property details	
Property:	Jurien East Road Reserve – PIN 11674879, Jurien Bay Cockleshell Gully Road Reserve - 11674884, Hill River Jurien East Road Reserve – PINs 11674877, 11674878, 11675290, 11675289, 11675288, 11674841, 11674837, 11674838, 11674839, Hill River Munbinea Road Reserve – PIN 11674882, Hill River
Local Government Authority: Localities:	Dandaragan, Shire of Hill River and Jurien Bay
1.4. Application	
Clearing Area (ha) No. Tre 2.4	Method of Clearing Purpose category: Mechanical Removal Road upgrades
1.5. Decision on application	on
Decision on Permit Application:	
Decision Date: Reasons for Decision:	1 August 2019 On 28 August 2018, Clearing permit CPS 7662/1 was granted to clear up to 2.4 hectares of native vegetation for the purpose of road upgrades. An appeal was lodged against the grant of the permit.
	 The Minster for Environment allowed the appeal in part and requested condition 8 of the clearing permit is amended as follows: Condition 8(a) to include a reference to 'suitably qualified person'; and Condition (c)(ii) to reflect a reduction in the direct impact to <i>Synaphea sparsiflora</i> from 29 to 18 individuals
	Given the above, the Delegated Officer decided to grant a clearing permit subject to amended flora conditions and updated definitions.
2. Site Information	
Clearing Description	The application is to clear 2.4 hectares of native vegetation within Jurien East Road reserve, Munbinea Road reserve and Cockleshell Gully Road reserve, Hill River and Jurien Bay, for the purpose of road upgrades (figure 1).
Vegetation Description	 Five Beard vegetation associations are mapped within the application area (Shepherd et al., 2001): 1032: medium woodland; marri,wandoo, powderbark / shrublands; Banksia heath; 1034: medium woodland; marri, wandoo and powderbark; 1030: low woodland; Banksia attenuata and B. menziesii; 1031: mosaic: Shrublands; Hakea scrub-heath / shrublands; Banksia heath; and 4: medium woodland; marri and wandoo.
	 A flora, vegetation and vertebrate survey identified nine vegetation types within the application area (Maia, 2017): Banksia Forest: open low forest of Banksia prionotes with a mixed open low shrubland mainly of Melaleuca leuropoma, Hibbertia hypericoides and Conospermum stoechadis subsp. stoechadis and an open sedgeland of Mesomelaena pseudostygia and Lepidosperma Agricola; Corymbia Forest: open low forest of Corymbia calophylla with a mixed open low shrubland mainly of Calothamnus quadrifidus subsp. quadrifidus, Xanthorrhoea preissii and Hibbertia hypericoides and a sparse sedgeland of Eccleiocolea monostachya and Mesomelaena pseudostygia; Eucalyptus and Banksia Woodland: low woodland of Banksia attenuata, Banksia menziesii and Eucalyptus todtiana with a mixed open mid shrubland mainly of Melaleuca leuropoma, Allocasuarina humilis and Xanthorrhoea preissii
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	 with an open sedgeland of Mesomelaena pseudostygia and Georgeantha hexandra; Eucalyptus/Corymbia Forest: open tall forest of Eucalyptus rudis +/- Corymbia calophylla with an open tall shrubland of Melaleuca rhaphiophylla and either a tussock grassland of Poaceae sp. and *Eragrostis curvula or a sparse sedgeland of Baumea juncea and Lepidosperma ?squamatum; Eucalyptus Forest: open tall forest of Eucalyptus wandoo subsp. pulverea with an open low shrubland of Acacia pulchella var. glaberrima, Hakea lissocarpha and Hibbertia hypericoides; Mixed Heathland: low mixed heathland mainly of Hibbertia hypericoides, Petrophile macrostachya and Xanthorrhoea sp. Lesueur (G.J. Keighery 16404) with a sparse sedgeland is degeland of Mesomelaena pseudostygia; Mesomelaena sedgeland: sedgeland of Mesomelaena pseudostygia with an open low shrubland of Daviesia angulata, D. nudiflora and Eremaea violacea subsp. rhaphiophylla; Mixed Shrubland: mixed low shrubland mainly of Melaleuca leuropoma, Leucopogon conostephioides and Hypocalymma xanthopetalum with an open mid shrubland of Banksia attenuata, Adenanthos cygnorum and Eremaea ?pauciflora x beaufortioides and a sparse sedgeland of Mesomelaena pseudostygia and Lepidobolus preissianus; and Mixed Shrubland: mixed open low shrubland mainly of Banksia candolleana, Allocasuarina humilis and Banksia incana and isolated tall shrubs of Hakea psilorrhyncha and/or Banksia attenuata, or isolated Mallee trees of Eucalyptus todtiana.
Vegetation Condition	Very Good; Vegetation structure altered; obvious signs of disturbance (Keighery, 1994).
	То
	Good; Structure significantly altered by multiple disturbance; retains basic structure/ability

to regenerate (Keighery, 1994).

The local area is defined as 10 kilometres from the perimeter of the application area.

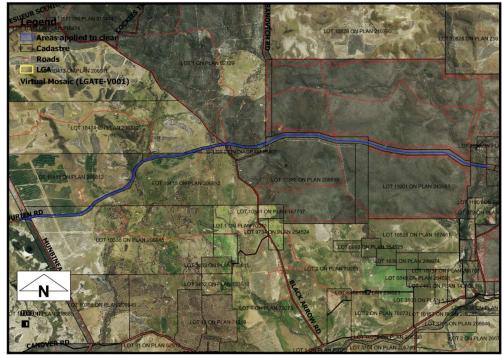


Figure 1 Application area

3. Assessment of application against clearing principles

The amendment is a result of an appeal determination made by the Minister for Environment regarding conditions of clearing permit CPS 7662/1.

Therefore, the assessment against the clearing principles has not changed and can be found in the Clearing Permit Decision Report CPS 7662/1.

Planning instruments and other relevant matters.

The assessment against planning instruments and other matters has not changed and can be found in clearing permit decision report CPS 7662/1.

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.

Maia Environmental Consultation (Maia) (2017) Shire of Dandaragan : Jurien East Road - Cockleshell Gully Road to Brand Highway – Level 1 Flora , Vegetation and Vertebrate Fauna Survey, Autumn and Spring 2016.

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.

GIS databases:

- CPS Areas applied to clear
- NatureMap (conservation significant fauna)
- DAFWA Subsystems V5
- Soils of WA
- Vegetation Complexes Swan Coastal Plain
- Managed Tenure
- Environmentally Sensitive Areas
- TPFL Data July 2019
- WAHerb Data July 2019
- Aboriginal Sites Register
- IBRA Vegetation WA
- WA TECPEC
- Land Degradation Hazards