



## CLEARING PERMIT

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

### PERMIT DETAILS

Area Permit Number: 7884/1  
File Number: 2016/000378-1  
Duration of Permit: 3 June 2018 to 3 June 2020

### PERMIT HOLDER

Shire of Kalamunda

### LAND ON WHICH CLEARING IS TO BE DONE

Canning Road reserve (PINs 11633024, 11585847 and 11633015), Carmel  
Carmel Road reserve (PIN 11737888), Carmel

### AUTHORISED ACTIVITY

The Permit Holder shall not clear more than 0.372 hectares of native vegetation within the area hatched yellow on attached Plan 7884/1.

### CONDITIONS

#### 1. 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.

#### 2. 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.

#### 3. Records must be kept

The Permit Holder must maintain the following records for activities done pursuant to this Permit, in relation to the clearing of native vegetation authorised under this Permit:

- (a) 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 or decimal degrees;
- (b) the date that the area was cleared;
- (c) the size of the area cleared (in hectares); and
- (d) actions taken to avoid, minimise and reduce the impacts and extent of clearing in accordance with condition 1 of this Permit; and
- (e) actions taken to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of *weed* and *dieback* in accordance with condition 2 of this Permit.

#### 4. Reporting

The Permit Holder must provide to the *CEO* the records required under condition 3 of this Permit, when requested by the *CEO*.

#### DEFINITIONS

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

*CEO* means the Chief Executive Officer of the Department responsible for administering the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*;

*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; and

*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.



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Mathew Gannaway  
MANAGER  
CLEARING REGULATION

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

4 May 2018



## 1. Application details

### 1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 7884/1  
Permit type: Area Permit

### 1.2. Applicant details

Applicant's name: Shire of Kalamunda  
Application received date: 23 November 2017

### 1.3. Property details

Property: Canning Road Reserve – PINs 11633015, 11585847, and 11633024, Carmel  
Carmel Road Reserve – PIN 11737888, Carmel  
Local Government Authority: Kalamunda, Shire of  
Localities: Carmel

### 1.4. Application

Clearing Area (ha)	No. Trees	Method of Clearing	Purpose category:
0.372		Mechanical Removal	Road construction or upgrades

### 1.5. Decision on application

Decision on Permit Application: Granted  
Decision Date: 4 May 2018  
Reasons for Decision: The clearing permit application has been assessed against the clearing principles, planning instruments and other matters in accordance with section 51O of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*, and it has been determined that the proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to any of the clearing principles.

Based on the assessment of the application area, the Delegated Officer determined that the proposed clearing may increase the risk of weeds and dieback spreading into adjacent remnant vegetation. A weed and dieback management condition has been placed on the clearing permit to assist in mitigating this risk.

In determining to grant a clearing permit subject to conditions, the Delegated Officer found that the proposed clearing is unlikely to lead to an unacceptable risk to the environment.

## 2. Site Information

**Clearing Description** The application is to clear up to 0.372 hectares of native vegetation within Canning Road reserve (PIN's 11737888, 11633024, 11585847 and 11633015), Carmel, for the purpose of road widening for safety upgrades.

**Vegetation Description** The vegetation within the application area is mapped as the following South West vegetation complexes (Government of Western Australia, 2017):

- **Dwellingup D2** - Open forest of *Eucalyptus marginata* subsp. *marginata*-*Corymbia calophylla* on lateritic uplands in subhumid and semiarid zones.
- **Yarragil 1**: Open forest of *Eucalyptus marginata* subsp. *marginata*-*Corymbia calophylla* on slopes with mixtures of *Eucalyptus patens* and *Eucalyptus megacarpa* on the valley floors in humid and subhumid zones.

A site inspection of the application area conducted by Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER site inspection) officers, described two vegetation types within the application area (DWER, 2018) (Figure 1):

- **Area A**: The southern portion of the application area commencing at the Carmel Road and Canning Road intersection consists of regrowth *Banksia sessilis* with occasional *Allocasuarina* sp. over scattered *Xanthorrhoea preissii* and *Acacia saligna* over an understorey of dense leaf litter with scattered native species of *Lomandra* sp. and *Grevillea wilsonii*.
- **Area B**: The northern portion of the application area consists of isolated *Corymbia calophylla*, *Eucalyptus marginata*, *Allocasuarina* sp., *\*Leptospermum laevigatum* and *Acacia celastrifolia* spread along the western side of Canning Road reserve.

**Vegetation Condition** Completely degraded; No longer intact, completely/almost completely without native species (Keighery, 1994).

To

Good: Structure significantly altered by multiple disturbance; retains basic structure/ability to regenerate (Keighery, 1994)

The condition of the vegetation within the application area was determined via a DWER site inspection. The application area consists of previously disturbed road side vegetation that is predominately in a completely degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition. Area A is dominated by disturbance/regrowth species and is considered to be in a degraded to good (Keighery, 1994) condition. Area 2 is in a completely degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition which has little to no understorey present (DWER, 2018).

**Soil /landform type**

The application area has been mapped by the Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (DIPERD) as the following soil types:

- Dwellingup 2 Phase - Very gently to gently undulating terrain (<10%) with well drained, shallow to moderately deep gravelly brownish sands, pale brown sands and earthy sands overlying lateritic duricrust.
- Yarragil 1 Phase - Very gentle to moderately inclined concave sideslopes. Moderately well drained yellow duplex soils and yellow and brown massive earths. Woodland of *E. wandoo*, *E. marginata*, *E. Accedens*. *Casuarina obesa* on salt affected areas (DIPERD, 2018).

The soils observed within the application area consist of grey/brown gravelly sandy soils with some granitic outcrops (DWER, 2018).

**Comment**

The local area considered in the assessment of this application is defined as a five kilometre radius measured from the perimeter of the application area.

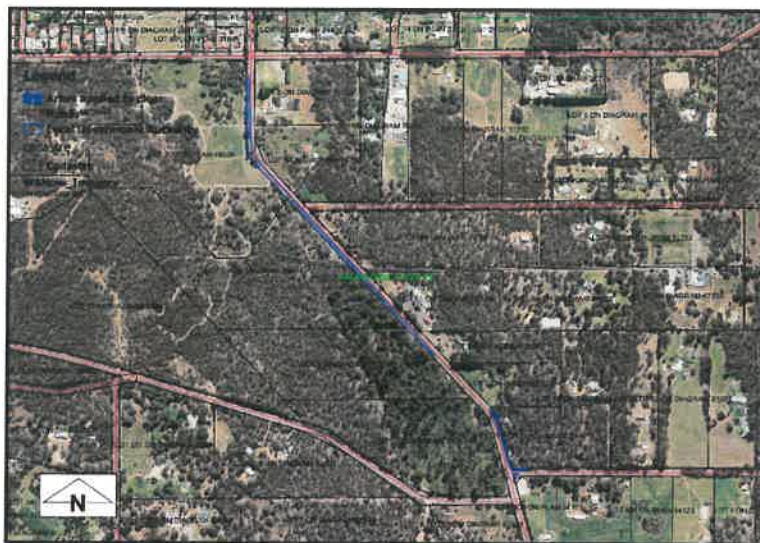


Figure 1: Map of application area and vegetation type.

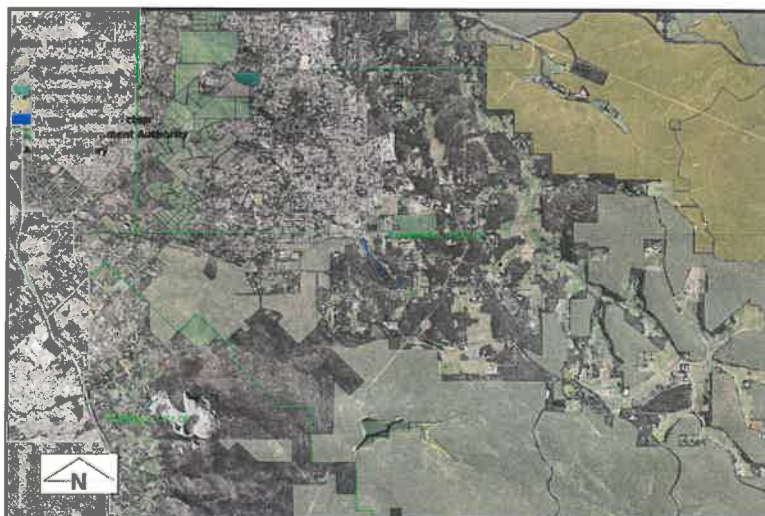


Figure 2: Location of application area in the landscape and in relation to DBCA tenure.

### 3. Assessment of application against clearing principles

A total of eleven fauna species listed as rare or likely to become extinct under the *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950* have been recorded within the local area (DBCA, 2007-). Noting the lack of understorey present, it is considered that the application area is unlikely to provide significant habitat for ground dwelling fauna. The application area may contain suitable habitat for the forest red-tailed black cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus banksii* subsp. *naso*), Baudin's cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus baudinii*), Carnaby's cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus latirostris*) and South-western Brush-tailed Phascogale (*Phascogale tapoatafa* subsp. *wambenger*). A site inspection conducted by DWER officers observed that no trees within the application area contain hollows suitable for nesting by black cockatoos or South-western Brush-tailed Phascogale (DWER, 2018). While the *Corymbia calophylla*, *Eucalyptus marginata* and *Banksia sessilis* species within the application area provide suitable foraging habitat for black cockatoos, the adjacent area provides foraging, roosting and potential nesting habitat in similar or better quality. The proposed clearing is not likely to impact significant black cockatoo habitat.

According to available datasets, a total of 15 priority (P) flora and seven rare flora taxa have been recorded within the local area (5 kilometre radius). In consideration of the mapped vegetation and soil types within the application area as described under Section 2, DBCA advised that one P1 species known as *Thelymitra magnifica* and five rare flora species may occur within the application area. However, noting the application area is dominated by disturbance/regrowth species and the completely degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition of the majority of the understorey vegetation, the application area is not likely to contain suitable habitat for conservation significant flora. The remaining priority flora recorded in the local area are P3 and P4 species which are generally known from numerous locations. DBCA advised that none of the P3 and P4 species listed are known taxa of concern (DBCA, 2018).

One threatened ecological community (TEC) is known to occur within the local area, being the '*Banksia attenuata* woodlands over species rich dense shrublands' located approximately 3.9 kilometres from the application area. Given the application area is located outside of the mapped extent for this TEC, and the type and condition of the vegetation within the application area, the proposed clearing is unlikely to impact on or include vegetation that is consistent with this TEC.

The national objectives and targets for biodiversity conservation in Australia has a target to prevent clearance of ecological communities with an extent below 30 per cent of that present pre-1750, below which species loss appears to accelerate exponentially at an ecosystem level (Commonwealth of Australia, 2001). The Shire of Kalamunda retains approximately 72 per cent pre-European vegetation and mapped Dwellingup D2 and Yarragil 1 South West vegetation association complexes retain approximately 86 and 81 per cent of their pre-European vegetation extents respectively (Government of Western Australia, 2017). As the mapped vegetation associations and local area retain above the 30 per cent threshold, the application area is not considered to represent a significant remnant in an extensively cleared area.

As demonstrated in Figure 1, the application area adjoins extensive areas of native vegetation and is located in close proximity to a number of conservation areas, with the closest being the Korong National Park located approximately 300 metres west of the application area (Figure 2). The local area is highly vegetated retaining approximately 60.7 per cent (5,547.2 hectares) native vegetative cover. The majority of the native vegetation within the local area occurs within the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) land tenure (Figure 2). Given this, the application area does not occur within an extensively cleared landscape.

According to available databases, no watercourses or wetlands are mapped within the application area and no riparian vegetation was observed during DWER's site inspection. The closest hydrological feature is a Multiple Use Palusplain located approximately 180 metres north of the application area. Given the distance to this hydrological feature, it is considered that the proposed clearing is unlikely to impact upon riparian vegetation growing in association with a wetland or watercourse.

Noting the size of the application area and the extent of native vegetation within the local area, it is not likely that the proposed clearing will cause or exacerbate land degradation or flooding, or impact upon water quality.

The closest conservation area is the Korong National Park located approximately 300 metres west of the application area. Noting the application area is surrounded by intact native vegetation and the distance to this reserve, the proposed clearing is not likely to impact upon the environmental values of this reserve, nor will it fragment an ecological corridor necessary for the movement of fauna between conservation reserves. However it is considered that the proposed clearing may increase the risk of weeds and dieback spreading into adjacent 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.

### Planning instruments and other relevant matters

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

The clearing permit application was advertised on the DWER website on 20 March 2018 with a 14 day submission period. No public submissions have been received in relation to this application.

### 4. References

Commonwealth of Australia (2001) National Objectives and Targets for Biodiversity Conservation 2001-2005, Canberra.  
Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) (2007- ) NatureMap: Mapping Western Australia's Biodiversity. Department of Parks and Wildlife. URL: <http://naturemap.dpaw.wa.gov.au/>. Accessed March 2018.

Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) (2018) Regional advice for Clearing Permit Application CPS 7884/1. Received on 16 March 2018 (DWER Ref: A1636001).

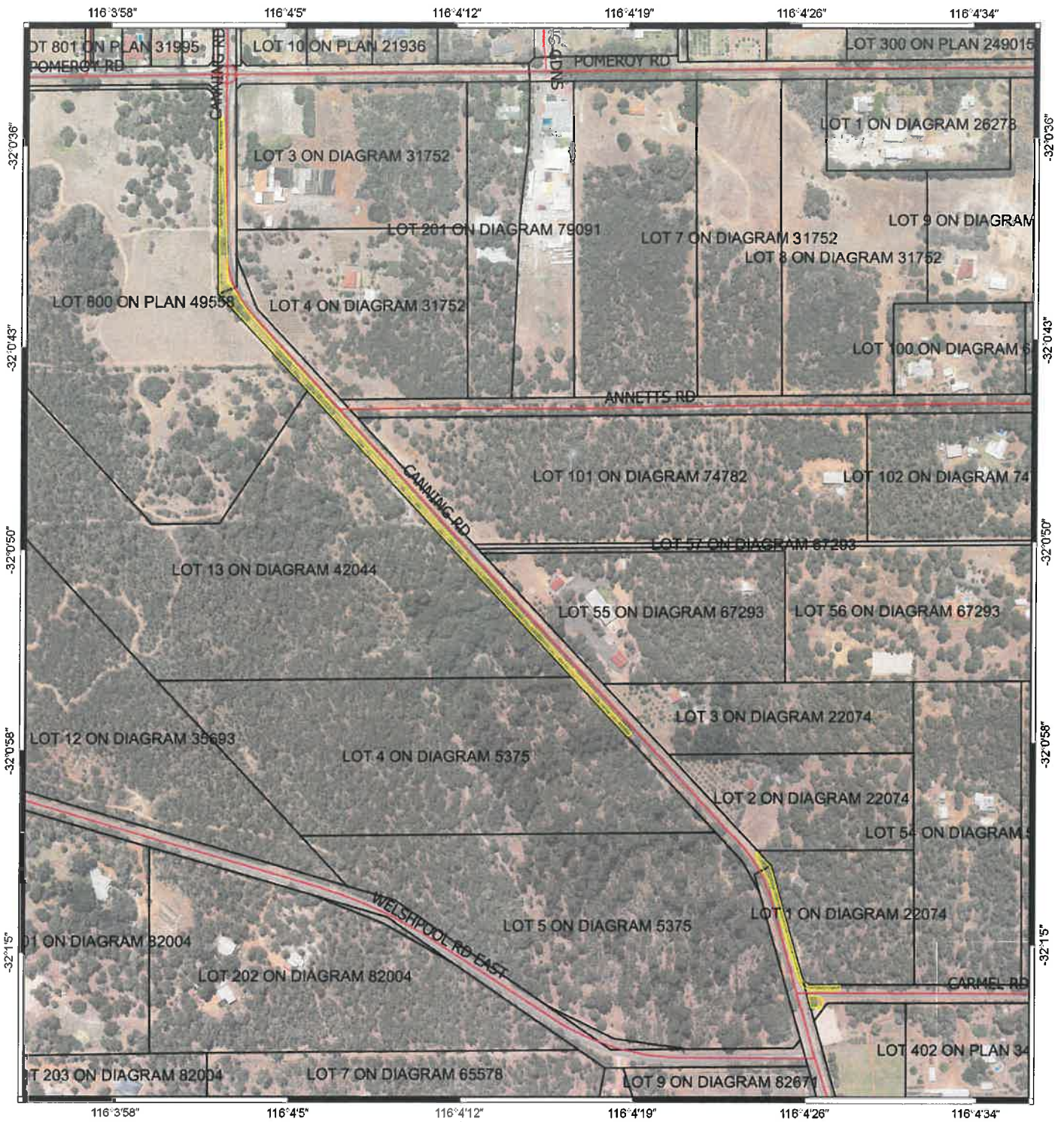
Department of Water and Environment Regulation (DWER) (2018) Site inspection report for clearing permit application CPS 7884/1, undertaken 26 March 2018 (DWER Ref: A1587820).

Government of Western Australia (2017) 2016 Statewide Vegetation Statistics incorporating the CAR Reserve Analysis (Full Report). Current as of March 2018. 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.



# Plan 7884/1



## Legend

- Areas approved to clear
- roads
- cadastre
- Cadastre
- Virtual Mosaic - WA Now



MGA 94  
Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994

*Mathew Gernavey* Date 4/5/18

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



GOVERNMENT OF  
WESTERN AUSTRALIA