



CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

Purpose Permit number:	CPS 7934/1
Permit Holder:	Shire of Dandaragan
Duration of Permit:	26 May 2018 – 26 May 2023

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 expansion of Sandy Cape campsite.

2. Land on which clearing is to be done

Lot 323 on Deposited Plan 55939, Jurien Bay.

3. Area of Clearing

The Permit Holder must not clear more than 0.8 hectares of native vegetation within the area cross-hatched yellow on attached Plan 7934/1.

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 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:

- 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 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;

8. 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);
- (d) actions taken to avoid, minimise and reduce the impacts and extent of clearing in accordance with condition 6 of this Permit; and
- (e) actions taken to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of *weeds* and *dieback* in accordance with condition 7 of this Permit.

9. Reporting

The Permit Holder must provide to the *CEO* the records required under condition 8 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 the administration of the clearing provisions under the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*;

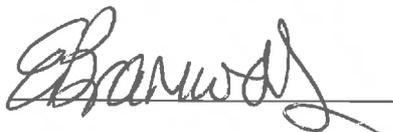
dieback means the effect of *Phytophthora* species on native vegetation;

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;

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.



Emma Bramwell
A/MANAGER
CLEARING REGULATION

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

26 April 2018

Plan 7934/1

115°00'



115°00'

Legend

-  Areas approved to clear
-  Roads
-  Cadastre

100



100 m



MGA 94
Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994

E Bramwell Date: *26/04/18*
E BRAMWELL

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



**GOVERNMENT OF
WESTERN AUSTRALIA**



1. Application details

1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 7934/1
Permit type: Purpose Permit

1.2. Applicant details

Applicant's name: Shire of Dandaragan
Application received date: 4 January 2018

1.3. Property details

Property: Lot 323 on Deposited Plan 55939, Jurien Bay
Local Government Authority: Shire of Dandaragan
Localities: Jurien Bay

1.4. Application

Clearing Area (ha)	No. Trees	Method of Clearing	Purpose category:
0.8 (as revised)		Mechanical Removal	Recreation

1.5. Decision on application

Decision on Permit Application: Grant
Decision Date: 26 April 2018

Reasons for Decision: The clearing permit application was received on 4 January 2018 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 principle (g), and is not likely to be at variance to the remaining principles.

The Delegated Officer determined that the proposed clearing may cause land degradation in the form of erosion, and may impact on adjacent vegetation through the introduction or spread of weeds and dieback. In determining to grant a clearing permit subject to conditions to manage these impacts, the Delegated Officer determined that the proposed clearing is unlikely to lead to any unacceptable risk to the environment.

2. Site Information

Clearing Description: The revised application is for the proposed clearing of 0.8 hectares of native vegetation (within a 1.2 hectare footprint) within Lot 323 on Deposited Plan 55939 (part Reserve 19206), Jurien Bay, for the purpose of expanding the Sandy Cape campground.

Vegetation Description: The vegetation within the application area is mapped as the following Beard vegetation associations:

- 129: bare areas: drift sand; and
- 1026: which is described as mosaic: shrublands; *Acacia rostellifera* (Summer-scented Wattle), *Acacia cyclops* (Coastal Wattle) (in the south) and *Melaleuca cardiophylla* (Tangling Melaleuca) (in the north) thicket / shrublands; *Acacia lasiocarpa* (Panjang) and *Melaleuca systena* (Coastal Honey myrtle) heath (Shepherd et al., 2001).

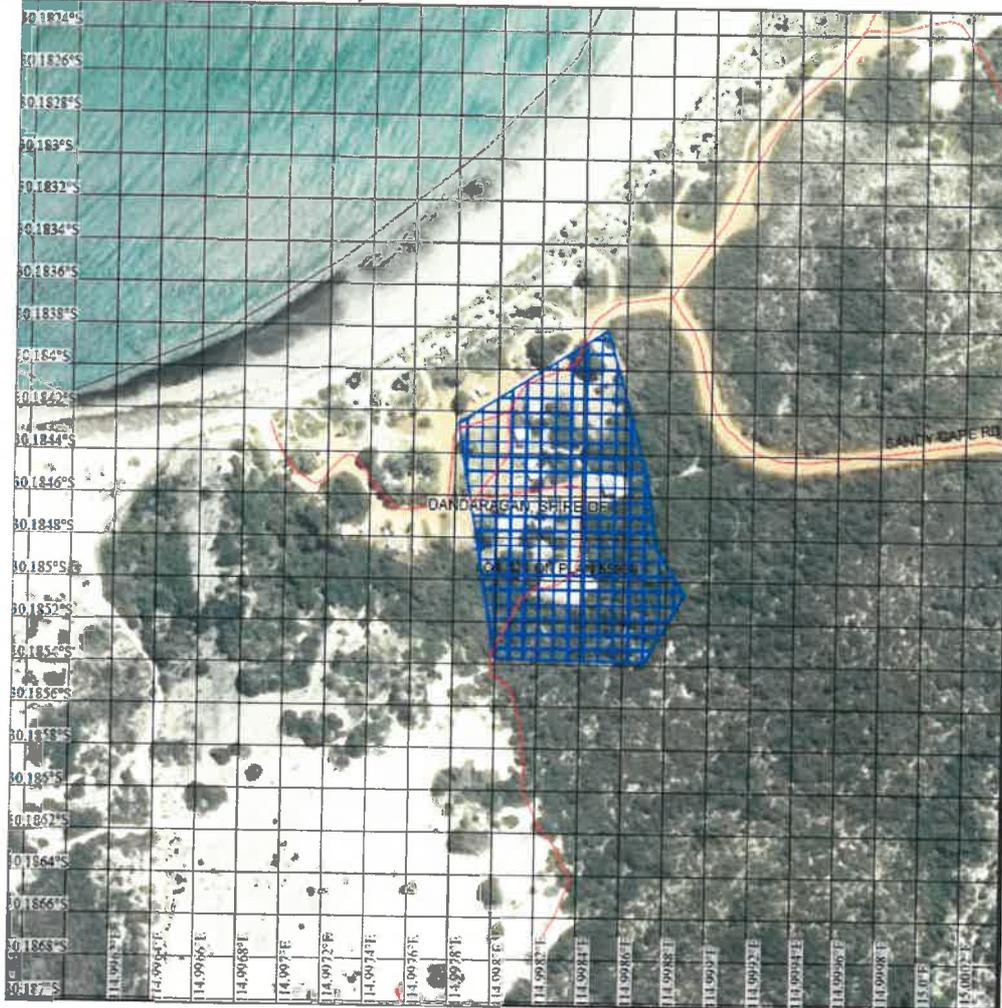
Vegetation Condition: Very Good; Vegetation structure altered; obvious signs of disturbance (Keighery, 1994).
To Completely Degraded: no longer intact, completely/almost completely without native species (Keighery, 1994).
Available aerial imagery and supporting information provided by the applicant indicates that the vegetation within the application area is predominantly in 'Very Good' (Keighery, 1994) condition, with portions in 'Completely Degraded' (Keighery, 1994) condition.

Soil/Landform Type: The application area is mapped as two soils types:

- calcareous sands predominate on the dunes with minor areas of shallow calcareous sands in swales; and
- calcareous deep sands and shallow calcareous sands over calcrete (DPIRD, 2017).

Comments: The local area considered in the assessment of the application is described as a 10 kilometre radius measured from the application area. The local area retains approximately 70 per cent native vegetation cover.

Figure 1: Application area (blue-hatched area)



3. Assessment of application against clearing principles

The application area is dominated by a mixed coastal scrub that varies in condition due to the level of disturbance by past and current camping activities including associated access tracks; areas completely devoid of vegetation also exist. As such the vegetation under application is in a Completely degraded to Good (Keighery, 1994) condition with the most noticeable areas of disturbance within the vehicle access tracks and existing camp sites.

According to available databases, four Priority 2, seven Priority 3 and six Priority 4 listed flora species have been recorded within the local area. No priority listed flora species have been recorded within the application area. Priority 2 flora species are known from a few populations, some occurring within conservation lands such as nature reserves or national parks (Jones, 2015). Priority 3 and Priority 4 flora species occur over a wide geographical area and are known from several populations, some within conservation reserves, and so their conservation status is not considered to be under any immediate threat (Jones, 2015). Noting the preferred habitats of these species, including soil and vegetation types, the majority of these species are unlikely to occur within the application area.

The nearest record of priority flora is *Thryptomene* sp. Lancelin (M.E. Trudgen 14000) (P3), located approximately four kilometres from the application area. This species is known to grow within calcareous sands, similar to the soil type found within the application area. This taxon is known from 25 known records between Arrowsmith and Lancelin (FloraBase website). Noting the distribution of this species, the condition of the vegetation within the application area and the extent of the proposed clearing, the application area is unlikely to provide suitable habitat for this species, and the proposed clearing is not likely to impact the conservation status of this priority flora should any individuals occur within application area.

According to available databases, no rare flora have been recorded within the local area. No rare flora species have been recorded within the application area. Noting this, the survey effort in the local area recording priority flora, and the extent of the proposed clearing, the application area is unlikely to include, or be necessary for the continued existence of, rare flora.

According to available databases, two conservation significant fauna are known to occur within the local area: the Jurien Bay Skink (*Liopholis pulchra* subsp. *longicauda*) and Ghost Bat (*Macroderma gigas*) (DBCA, 2007-). The application area is also mapped as a potential feeding area for the threatened species Carnaby's Cockatoo (*Calyptrorhynchus latirostris*).

The Jurien Bay Skink inhabits islands off Jurien Bay, and the Ghost Bat inhabits limestone caves. Noting the habitat preferences of these species, and the mapped vegetation types and absence of limestone caves within the application area, the application area is unlikely to contain suitable habitat for these species.

Black cockatoos have a preference for foraging habitat that includes jarrah and marri woodlands and forest heathland and woodland dominated by proteaceous plant species such as *Banksia* spp., *Hakea* spp. and *Grevillea* spp. (Commonwealth of Australia, 2012). Noting the mapped vegetation types within the application area, the extent of the proposed clearing, and the extent of remnant vegetation cover in the local area, the application area is unlikely to comprise significant habitat for this species.

Noting the extent of the proposed clearing, that the dominant mapped vegetation type within the application area is well represented within the local area, and that the application area is adjacent to and has been impacted by camping activities, the proposed clearing is not likely to impact on significant habitat for fauna species indigenous to Western Australia.

According to available databases, no threatened ecological communities (TEC) or priority ecological communities (PEC) occur within the local area. The nearest occurrence of an ecological community of conservation significance is the 'Banksia dominated woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain IBRA region', located approximately 12 kilometres east of the application area. This ecological community is listed as a 'Priority 3(iii)' PEC by the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions, and as an 'Endangered' TEC under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*. Noting this, and the mapped vegetation types within the application area, the application area is unlikely to comprise the whole or a part of, or be necessary for the maintenance of a 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 application area is located within the Swan Coastal Plain Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia bioregion, which retains approximately 38.5 per cent of the pre-European vegetation extent, and the mapped Beard vegetation associations 1026 and 129, which retain approximately 93.8 per cent and 94.7 per cent of their pre-European vegetation extents within the Swan Coastal Plain bioregion respectively (Government of Western Australia, 2018). As outlined under Section 2, the local area retains approximately 70 per cent native vegetation cover. On this basis, and noting the extent of the proposed clearing, the application area is unlikely to be significant as a remnant in an area that has been extensively cleared.

According to available databases, the nearest conservation areas are Jurien Bay Marine Park located approximately 105 metres north-west of the application area, and Beekeepers Nature Reserve located approximately 1.1 kilometres east of the application area. The application area is separated from these conservation areas by existing developed areas of the Sandy Bay campground, dunes, and remnant vegetation. Noting this, the proposed clearing is unlikely to impact on the environmental values of nearby conservation areas.

The application area is located adjacent to remnant vegetation, which may be impacted by the proposed clearing through the spread of weeds and dieback. Weed and dieback management practices will help to address this risk.

According to available databases, there are no watercourses or wetlands within the application area. The closest wetland is a palusplain wetland located approximately three kilometres southeast of the application area.

Noting the soil type within the application area, the size of the application area, and the absence of wetlands and watercourses within the application area, the proposed clearing is not likely to cause a deterioration in the quality of surface or underground water, and is not likely to cause or exacerbate the incidence or intensity of flooding.

As outlined under Section 2, the chief soil type within the application area is calcareous sands (DPIRD, 2017). This soil type has a high risk of water and wind erosion if left exposed, particularly if subject to strong prevailing winds (DPIRD, 2017). On this basis the proposed clearing may cause land degradation in the form of soil erosion, however noting the extent of the proposed clearing this impact is expected to be minimal. The applicant advised that the risk of soil erosion during construction (including during the proposed clearing) will be managed through the spraying of water (Shire of Dandaragan, 2018).

Given the above, the proposed clearing may be at variance to principle (g), and is not likely to be at variance to the remaining principles.

Planning instruments and other relevant matters.

The original application was for the proposed clearing of 1.023 hectares of native vegetation (within a 1.2 hectare footprint). To account for existing cleared areas within the application area, the application was revised to 0.8 hectares of native vegetation.

The clearing permit application was advertised on the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation website on 29 January 2018 with a 21 day submission period. No public submissions have been received in relation to this application.

Lot 323 on Deposited Plan 55939 (part Reserve 19206) is reserved for the purposes of 'Parkland, recreation and the letting of cottages', and is managed by the Shire of Dandaragan.

The applicant advised that construction vehicles will use existing tracks for access, and that campsites will have barriers installed to protect adjoining vegetation. The applicant advised that the risk of soil erosion post-construction will be managed through rehabilitation (Shire of Dandaragan, 2018).

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

4. References

- Commonwealth of Australia (2012) EPBC Act referral guidelines for three threatened black cockatoo species. Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Populations and Communities, Canberra. Available from: <https://www.environment.gov.au/system/files/resources/895d4094-af63-4dd3-8dff-ad2b9b943312/files/referral-guidelines-wa-black-cockatoo.pdf>
- 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/>.
- Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (DPIRD) (2017) NRInfo Digital Mapping. Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development. Government of Western Australia. URL: <https://maps.agric.wa.gov.au/nrm-info/> (accessed January 2018).
- Jones, A. (2015) Threatened and Priority Flora List, 11 November 2015. Department of Parks and Wildlife: Kensington, WA.
- Keighery, B.J. (1994) Bushland Plant Survey: A Guide to Plant Community Survey for the Community. Wildflower Society of WA (Inc). Nedlands, Western Australia.
- Government of Western Australia (2018). 2017 State-wide Vegetation Statistics incorporating the CAR Reserve Analysis (Full Report). Current as of December 2017. WA Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions.
- 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.
- Shire of Dandaragan (2018) Advice concerning water and wind soil erosion management (DWER Ref: A1646758)

GIS Databases:

- Aboriginal Sites of Significance
- Aerial imagery (accessed February 2018)
- Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions Estate
- Groundwater salinity
- Hydrography, linear
- SAC bio datasets (accessed February 2018)
- Soils, Statewide
- Wetlands