



CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

PERMIT DETAILS

Area Permit Number: 8205/1

File Number: DWERVT1491

Duration of Permit: From 8 February 2019 to 8 February 2021

PERMIT HOLDER

Davina C Gibb

Ian R Gibb

LAND ON WHICH CLEARING IS TO BE DONE

Lot 2 on Diagram 70077, Darradup

AUTHORISED ACTIVITY

The Permit Holder shall not clear more than 10 hectares of native vegetation within the area cross-hatched yellow on attached Plan 8205/1.

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. Clearing not authorised

This Permit does not authorise the Permit Holder to clear standing trees that have a diameter, measured at 1.5 metres from the base of the tree, of 500 millimetres or greater.

3. 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.

4. 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 1 of this Permit; and

(e) actions taken to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of *dieback* and *weeds* in accordance with condition 3 of this Permit.

5. Reporting

The Permit Holder must provide to the *CEO* the records required under condition 4 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 Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions Regional Weed Rankings Summary, regardless of ranking; or
- (c) not indigenous to the area concerned.



Samara Rogers
MANAGER
NATIVE VEGETATION REGULATION

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

11 January 2019

Plan 8205/1

34.089965°S

34.089965°S

115.541398°E

115.570512°E






34.101488°S

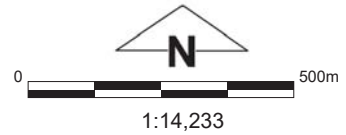
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Legend

-  Imagery
-  Clearing Instruments Activities
-  Local Government Authority



(Approximate when reproduced at A4)

GDA 94 (Lat/Long)

Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994

Samara Rogers

2019.01.11 11:19:13

+08'00'

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



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WESTERN AUSTRALIA
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1. Application details

1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: CPS 8205/1
Permit type: Area Permit

1.2. Applicant details

Applicant's name: Ian Gibb
Application received date: 27 September 2018

1.3. Property details

Property: Lot 2 on Diagram 70077, Darradup
Local Government Authority: Shire of Nannup
Localities: Darradup

1.4. Application

Clearing Area (ha)	No. Trees	Method of Clearing	Purpose category:
10	0	Mechanical removal	Grazing and pasture

1.5. Decision on application

Decision on Permit Application: Granted
Decision Date: 11 January 2019

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*. It has been concluded that the proposed clearing may be at variance to Principle (b) and (h), and is not likely to be at variance to the remaining clearing principles.

Through assessment it was determined that the proposed clearing may impact on habitat for threatened black cockatoos. To minimise these impacts, a condition has been placed on the permit to ensure that no standing trees with a diameter at breast height (DBH) greater than 500 millimetres are not removed during the proposed clearing. This does not prohibit the applicant from removing any fallen trees with a DBH greater than 500 millimetres that does not provide habitat for threatened black cockatoos.

A weed and dieback management condition has also been placed on the permit to ensure that vegetation within adjoining reserves is not impacted.

In determining to grant a clearing permit subject to conditions, the Delegated Officer considered that the proposed clearing is not likely to lead to an unacceptable risk to the environment.

2. Site Information

Clearing Description: The application is for the proposed clearing of 10 hectares of native vegetation within Lot 2 on Diagram 70077, Darradup for the purpose of establishing pasture. The applicant has stated that the clearing is to remove debris from the understorey and a majority of large trees will be retained.

Vegetation Description: The vegetation within the application area is mapped as Heddle vegetation complex Kingia, described as open forest of *Eucalyptus marginata* subsp. *marginata*-*Corymbia calophylla*-*Allocasuarina fraseriana*-*Banksia grandis*-*Xylomelum occidentale* on lateritic uplands in perhumid and humid zones (Heddle et al, 1980).

Vegetation Condition: Degraded: Basic vegetation structure severely impacted by disturbance, scope for regeneration but not to a state approaching good condition without intensive management (Keighery, 1994).

The condition of the vegetation within the application was determined based on digital aerial imagery.

Soil/Landform Type: The application area is mapped within the Kingia soil subsystem, described as broad undulating lateritic crests and divides over sedimentary rocks, relief 5-20 metres, slopes 1-10 per cent. Soils are sandy gravels with some deep sands (DPIRD, 2017).

Comments: The local area referred to in the assessment of this application is defined as a 10 kilometre radius measured from the perimeter of the application area. A review of available databases has determined that the local area retains approximately 96 per cent of its pre-European clearing extent.

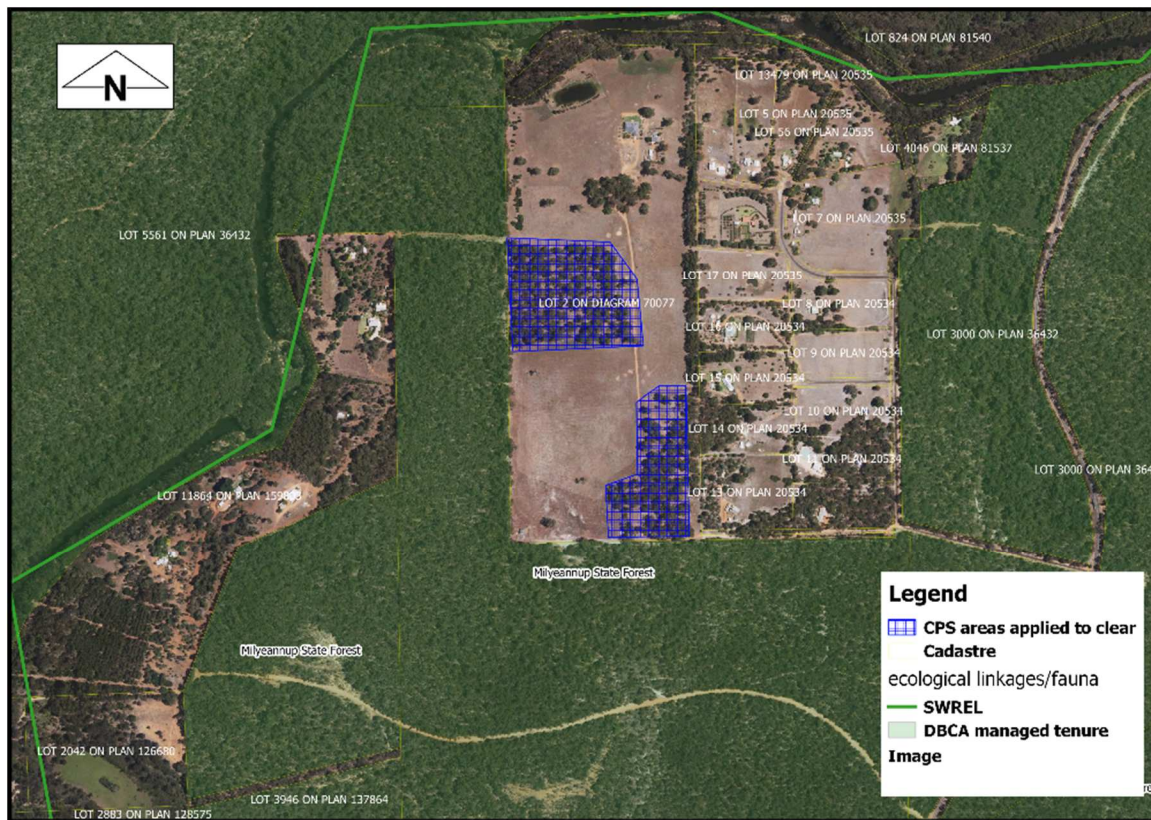


Figure 1: Application area

3. Assessment of application against clearing principles

The application area comprises vegetation in a degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition. The applicant has advised that a majority of large trees will be retained, with clearing predominantly restricted to debris and large fallen trees (Gibbs, 2018). The local area surrounding the application area retains 96 per cent native vegetation with a majority of this area within land managed by the Department of Biodiversity Conservation and Attractions (DBCA).

Three threatened fauna species have been mapped within the local area (DBCA, 2007-) and have the potential to be impacted by the proposed clearing, Carnaby's cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus latirostris*), Baudin's cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus baudinii*) and forest red-tailed black cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus banksii* subsp. *naso*) (collectively known as black cockatoos).

Black cockatoo's nest in large hollows of Eucalyptus trees and forage on the seeds, nuts and flowers of a large variety of plants including Proteaceous species (*Banksia*, *Hakea*, *Grevillea*), *Eucalyptus*, *Corymbia* and a range of introduced species (DotEE, 2013; Valentine and Stock, 2008). As the vegetation within the application area is likely to contain large Eucalyptus trees, potential breeding and foraging habitat for threatened black cockatoos may be present.

The DBCA south west region advised that a number of the trees within the application area will be greater than 500 millimetres DBH and may support hollows and as such may provide breeding habitat to black cockatoo species; in particular because the larger Darradup area is the location of a privately run black cockatoo rehabilitation centre from which the animals are released once rehabilitated, as such this area may have an elevated black cockatoo population and there may be an increased possibility of hollow occupation within the application area (DBCA, 2018). A condition has been placed on the clearing permit to retain all standing trees with a DBH over 500 millimetres, will mitigate any potential impact to black cockatoos.

The application area runs parallel to an ecological linkage (Molloy et al., 2009). Given the proposed clearing will not sever this linkage; the condition of the vegetation within the application area; and the extent of vegetation within the local area, the vegetation within the application area is not likely to form significant habitat for fauna species within the local area.

Two threatened flora species and 20 priority flora species have been recorded within the local area. Noting the degraded condition of the vegetation within the application area and the continuous disturbance by cattle grazing, the proposed clearing is not likely to contain or impact these flora species.

No Priority or Threatened Ecological Communities (PEC or TEC) have been recorded within close proximity to the application area. Given this, the vegetation within the application area is not likely to be representative of, or impact upon a PEC or TEC.

The local area retains 96 per cent of its pre-European clearing extent, given this, the degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition of the vegetation and the lack of conservation significant flora and fauna, the proposed clearing is not likely to be considered a significant remnant within an area that has been extensively cleared.

The application area is bordered by Milyeannup State Forest, both to the south and the west (Figure 1). There is a potential for the proposed clearing to impact the values of State Forest through the introduction of weed species and dieback, however given the purpose of the clearing is to clean up debris and fallen trees, the impacts are not likely to be significant. A weed and dieback management condition will mitigate any impacts to adjacent remnant vegetation.

No watercourses or wetlands have been mapped within the application area, given this, the degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition of the vegetation, extent of adjoining vegetation and considering a majority of large trees will be retained, the proposed clearing is not likely to contribute to or cause land degradation, deteriorate the quality of ground water or surface water and/or exacerbate flooding.

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

4. Planning instruments and other relevant matters.

The Shire of Nannup advised that the proposed clearing is consistent with the Shire of Nannup Local Planning Scheme No. 3 and that development approval is not required (Shire of Nannup, 2018).

The clearing permit application was advertised on the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation's website on 25 October 2018, inviting submissions from the public within a 21 day period. No submissions were received in relation to this application.

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

5. References

- 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 October 2018.
- Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) (2018) Regional advice from South West Region for Clearing Permit application CPS 8205/1. Western Australia (DWER Ref: A1744113).
- Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (DPIRD) (2017). NRInfo Digital Mapping. Accessed at <https://maps.agric.wa.gov.au/nrm-info/> Accessed November 2018. Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development. Government of Western Australia.
- Department of the Environment and Energy (DotEE) (2013) Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 referral guidelines for three threatened black cockatoo species: Carnaby's cockatoo (endangered) *Calyptorhynchus latirostris*, Baudin's cockatoo (vulnerable) *Calyptorhynchus baudinii*, Forest red-tailed black cockatoo (vulnerable) *Calyptorhynchus banksii naso*. DotEE, Canberra.
- Gibbs, Ian (2018). Email correspondence from applicant indicating the intention to retain large trees within the application area. Received by DWER on 19 October 2018 (DWER Ref: A1739340 and A1752553).
- Government of Western Australia. (2018). 2017 Statewide Vegetation Statistics incorporating the CAR Reserve Analysis (Full Report). Current as of December 2017. WA Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions. <https://catalogue.data.wa.gov.au/dataset/dbca-statewide-vegetation-statistics>
- 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.
- Keighery, B.J. (1994) Bushland Plant Survey: A Guide to Plant Community Survey for the Community. Wildflower Society of WA (Inc). Nedlands, Western Australia.
- Molloy, S., Wood, J., Hall, S., Wallrodt, S. and Whisson, G. (2009) South West Regional Ecological Linkages Technical Report, Western Australian Local Government Association and Department of Environment and Conservation, Perth.
- Shire of Nannup (2018). Supporting Information for clearing permit application CPS 8205/1. Shire of Nannup (DWER Ref: A1739340).
- Valentine, L.E. and Stock, W. (2008) Food Resources of Carnaby's Black Cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus latirostris*) in the Gnangara Sustainability Strategy Study Area. Edith Cowan University and Department of Environment and Conservation. December 2008.

6. GIS Datasets

- Aboriginal Sites of Significance
- Clearing Regulations - Environmentally Sensitive Areas
- Carnaby's cockatoo: breeding, roosting, feeding
- Department of Biodiversity Conservation and Attractions, Tenure
- Geomorphic Wetlands, Swan Coastal Plain
- Groundwater salinity, statewide
- Hydrology, linear
- IBRA Australia
- Land for Wildlife
- PDWSA, CAWSA, RIWI Act Areas
- Remnant vegetation
- SAC Biodatasets (accessed December 2018)
- Soils, statewide
- South West Forest Vegetation