



CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

Purpose Permit number:	CPS 8260/1
Permit Holder:	City of Belmont
Duration of Permit:	21 January 2019 to 21 January 2024

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 providing sufficient height clearance for access by emergency vehicles, and to prevent risk to pedestrians and cyclists using the foreshore path.

2. Land on which clearing is to be done

LOT 9 ON PLAN 1638, RIVERVALE
LOT 8352 ON DIAGRAM 33760, RIVERVALE
LOT 800 ON PLAN 31953, RIVERVALE
LOT 7 ON DIAGRAM 55719, RIVERVALE
LOT 5 ON DIAGRAM 54680, RIVERVALE
LOT 570 ON DIAGRAM 92626, RIVERVALE
LOT 560 ON PLAN 26223, RIVERVALE
LOT 559 ON DIAGRAM 91572, RIVERVALE
LOT 558 ON DIAGRAM 91571, RIVERVALE
LOT 557 ON DIAGRAM 91570, RIVERVALE
LOT 556 ON DIAGRAM 91569, RIVERVALE
LOT 555 ON DIAGRAM 91573, RIVERVALE
LOT 507 ON DIAGRAM 91581, RIVERVALE
LOT 506 ON DIAGRAM 91575, RIVERVALE
LOT 505 ON DIAGRAM 91574, RIVERVALE
LOT 503 ON DIAGRAM 69019, RIVERVALE
LOT 501 ON DIAGRAM 52836, RIVERVALE
LOT 302 ON PLAN 34531, RIVERVALE
LOT 301 ON PLAN 34531, RIVERVALE
LOT 2 ON DIAGRAM 47675, RIVERVALE
LOT 28 ON PLAN 1638, RIVERVALE
LOT 27 ON PLAN 1638, RIVERVALE
LOT 200 ON DIAGRAM 86405, RIVERVALE
LOT 13648 ON PLAN 194753, RIVERVALE
LOT 13145 ON PLAN 1638, RIVERVALE
LOT 12304 ON DIAGRAM 77912, RIVERVALE

3. Area of Clearing

The Permit Holder must not clear more than 30 native trees within the area shaded yellow on attached Plan 8260/1.

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:

- (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. 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*:

- (a) clean earth-moving machinery of soil and vegetation prior to entering and leaving the area to be cleared;
- (b) ensure that no *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.

PART III - RECORD KEEPING AND REPORTING

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* 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*;

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*

21 December 2018



1. Application details

1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 8260/1
Permit type: Purpose Permit

1.2. Applicant details

Applicant's name: City of Belmont
Application received date: 20 November 2018

1.3. Property details

Property:
 LOT 9 ON PLAN 1638, RIVERVALE
 LOT 8352 ON DIAGRAM 33760, RIVERVALE
 LOT 800 ON PLAN 31953, RIVERVALE
 LOT 7 ON DIAGRAM 55719, RIVERVALE
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 LOT 570 ON DIAGRAM 92626, RIVERVALE
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 LOT 13648 ON PLAN 194753, RIVERVALE
 LOT 13145 ON PLAN 1638, RIVERVALE
 LOT 12304 ON DIAGRAM 77912, RIVERVALE
 Local Government Authority: City of Belmont
 Localities: Rivervale

1.4. Application

Clearing Area (ha)	No. Trees	Method of Clearing	Purpose category:
0	30	Mechanical Removal	Hazard reduction and fire control

1.5. Decision on application

Decision on Permit Application: Granted
Decision Date: 21 December 2018

Reasons for Decision: The clearing permit application was received on 20 November 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 is at variance to principle (f) and not likely to be at variance to the remaining clearing principles.

Through assessment it has been determined that the vegetation within the application area is growing in an environment associated with the Swan River. Given the clearing is for 30 native trees within a 6.28 hectare footprint, the impact is not considered significant.

The Delegated Officer had regard for the permit (P1221) granted by the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions Rivers and Estuaries Division, to remove and prune vegetation within the foreshore reserve.

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 30 native trees within a 6.28 hectare clearing footprint within numerous properties in Rivervale, for the purpose of providing sufficient height clearance for access by emergency vehicles, and to prevent risk to pedestrians and cyclists using the foreshore path.
Vegetation Description	The vegetation within the application area is mapped as Swan Coastal Plain vegetation (previously Heddle) Bassendean Complex-Central and South, which is described as "Vegetation ranges from woodland of <i>Eucalyptus marginata</i> (Jarrah) - <i>Allocasuarina fraseriana</i> (Sheoak) - <i>Banksia</i> species to low woodland of <i>Melaleuca</i> species, and sedgeland on the moister sites" (Heddle et al., 1980).
Vegetation Condition	Degraded; Structure severely disturbed; regeneration to good condition requires intensive management (Keighery, 1994).
Soil Type	The soil type within the application area is mapped as the following two categories; EnvGeol Mc1 Phase which is described as "Clayey Silt - yellow brown to strong brown, blocky, mottled, soft, with variable clay content, dispersive in part, of alluvial origin" (Schoknecht et al., 2004). And EnvGeol S7 Phase which is described as "Sand - pale and olive yellow, medium to coarse-grained, sub-angular to sub-rounded quartz, trace of feldspar, moderately sorted, of residual origin" (Schoknecht et al., 2004).
Comments	The local area is defined as 5 kilometre (km) radius from the application area.

3. Assessment of application against clearing principles and planning instruments and other matters

Given the degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition of the vegetation, the species identified within the application area and the small size, the proposed clearing is not likely to impact upon any rare or priority flora species.

According to available databases, 10 threatened fauna species, 12 species protected under international agreement, four fauna species classified as specially protected fauna, four Priority 3 and four Priority 4 fauna species have been recorded within the local area (Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions, 2007). Of these species, the forest red-tailed black cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus banksii subsp. Naso*) and Carnaby's cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus latirostris*) have been identified to likely occur within the application area.

Forest red-tailed cockatoo and Carnaby's cockatoo are listed as endangered under the *Environmental Protection Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act). These species nest in hollows in live or dead trees of karri, marri, wandoo, tuart, salmon gum, jarrah, flooded gum, York gum, powder bark, bullich and blackbutt (Commonwealth of Australia, 2012). 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 sp.*, *Hakea sp.*, and *Grevillea sp.* (Commonwealth of Australia, 2012). Given the small size of the application area, the proposed clearing is not likely to significantly impact black cockatoo species.

According to the available databases, the Commonwealth-listed TEC "Banksia Dominated Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain IBRA region" (Banksia Woodlands TEC) (listed as endangered) is mapped within the application area. Noting the species composition of this TEC and the mapped vegetation type within the application area, the application area is not likely to be representative of this TEC. The application area is not likely to comprise the whole or part of, or is necessary for the maintenance of a TEC.

The National Objectives and Targets for Biodiversity Conservation include a target to prevent the clearance of ecological communities with an extent below 30 per cent of that present pre-European settlement (Commonwealth of Australia, 2001). The application area falls within the Swan Coastal Plain Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia (IBRA) bioregion and is mapped as the Swan Coastal Plain (previously Heddle) Bassendean Complex-Central and South, retaining 38.57 per cent and 26.90 per cent of their pre-European vegetation extents respectively (Government of Western Australia, 2018a; Government of Western Australia 2018b). The Environmental Protection authority (EPA) recognises the Perth Metropolitan region as a constrained area, which provides for the reduction of vegetation complexes to a minimum of ten per cent of the pre-European extent (EPA, 2006). The mapped vegetation complex is above the ten per cent level. Therefore, the application area is not considered a significant remnant in an area that has been extensively cleared.

The application are is adjacent to the Swan River, and therefore the vegetation within the application area is associated with a watercourse. Noting the proposed clearing is for 30 native trees within a 6.28 hectare footprint, the proposed clearing is not considered significant.

No conservation areas are recorded within close proximity to the application area.

Given the degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition of the vegetation, and the relatively small size of the application area, the proposed clearing is not likely to contribute to or cause land degradation, deteriorate the quality of surface or ground water and cause or exacerbate flooding.

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

Planning instruments and other relevant matters

The application area falls within two Aboriginal Sites of Significance. They are the Burswood Island and Perth sites. It is the applicant's responsibility to comply with the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972* and ensure that no Sites of Aboriginal Significance are damaged through the clearing process.

The application area is located within the Swan River Trust Development Control Area. The applicant has been granted a permit (P1221) from the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions to remove and prune vegetation within the foreshore reserve (City of Belmont, 2018).

The clearing permit application was advertised on the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation's website on 12 December 2018, inviting submissions from the public within a seven day period. No submissions were received in relation to this application.

4. References

- City of Belmont (2018) Application for a clearing permit. City of Belmont. DWER Ref: A1740660
- Commonwealth of Australia (2001) National Objectives and Targets for Biodiversity Conservation 2001-2005, Canberra.
- Commonwealth of Australia (2012) EPBC Act referral guidelines for three threatened black cockatoo species. Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Populations and Communities, 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 November 2018
- EPA (2006) Guidance for the Assessment of Environmental Factors - Level of Assessment for Proposals Affecting Natural Areas Within the System 6 Region and Swan Coastal Plain Portion of the System 1 Region. Guidance Statement No 10.
- Environmental Protection Authority, Western Australia.
- Government of Western Australia (2018a) 2017 Statewide Vegetation Statistics incorporating the CAR Reserve Analysis (Full Report). Current as of February 2018. WA Department of Parks and Wildlife, Perth.
- Government of Western Australia (2018b) 2017 South West Vegetation Complex Statistics. Current as of October 2017. WA Department of Parks and Wildlife, Perth.
- 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.
- Schoknecht et al. (2004) Soil-landscape mapping in south-Western Australia: an overview of methodology and outputs, Department of Agriculture and Food, Perth.

5. GIS databases

- Aboriginal sites of significance
- Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions
- Sac bio datasets access November 2018