



CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

Purpose Permit number:	CPS 8276/1
Permit Holder:	Mr Mike Summerfield
Duration of Permit:	From 24 February 2019 to 24 February 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 establishing and maintaining an *apiary site*.

2. Land on which clearing is to be done

Lot 13922 on Deposited Plan 36422, Beedelup

3. Area of Clearing

The Permit Holder must not clear more than 0.33 hectares of native vegetation within the area shaded yellow on attached Plan 8276/1.

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 within *apiary sites* described in condition 2 and the type of clearing in condition 7 of this Permit to the extent of activities permitted under an authority granted to the Permit Holder under Part 8A of the *Conservation and Land Management Regulations 2002*.

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. Method of clearing

- (a) The Permit Holder must comply with the directions of the relevant District Apiary Officer of the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions prior to undertaking clearing within *apiary sites* described in condition 2 of this Permit.
- (b) The Permit Holder may only clear native vegetation using minimal impact methods, such as hand mowers or raking.

8. 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) shall only move soils in *dry conditions*;
- (c) ensure that no *dieback* or *weed*-affected soil, *mulch*, *fill* or other material is brought into the area to be cleared; and
- (d) restrict the movement of machines and other vehicles to the limits of the areas to be cleared.

9. 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 6 of this Permit.

10. Reporting

The Permit Holder must provide to the *CEO* the records required under condition 9 of this Permit, when requested by the *CEO*.

DEFINITIONS

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

apiary site/s means the land specified in an apiary authority as the land to which an apiary licence granted under Part VIII Division 2 of the CALM Act, or an apiary permit granted under Part VIII Division 1 of the CALM Act;

CALM Act means the *Conservation and Land Management Act 1984*;

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;


dry conditions means when soils (not dust) do not freely adhere to rubber tyres, tracks, vehicle chassis or wheel arches;

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 mean 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 Summary, regardless of ranking; or
- (c) not indigenous to the area concerned.

 Ryan Mincham
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Ryan Mincham
MANAGER
NATIVE VEGETATION REGULATION

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

25 January 2019

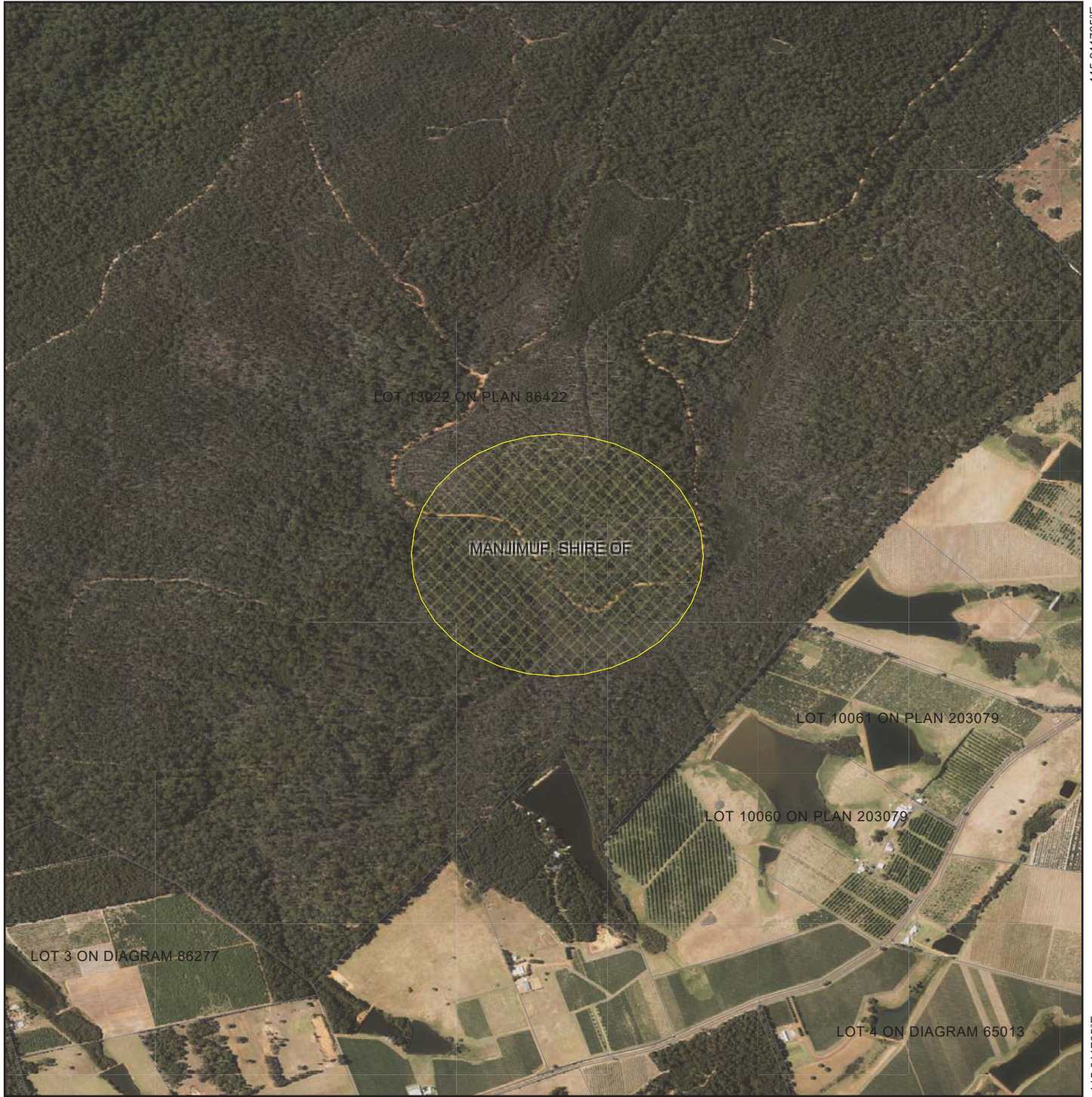
Plan 8276/1

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115.901623°E

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Legend

-  Imagery
-  Clearing Instruments Activities
-  Local Government Authority



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1:19,553

(Approximate when reproduced at A4)

GDA 94 (Lat/Long)

Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994

 Ryan Mincham
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Date

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 details

Permit application No.: 8276/1
Permit type: Purpose Permit

1.2. Applicant details

Applicant's name: Mr Mike Summerfield
Application received date: 29 November 2018

1.3. Property details

Property: LOT 13922 ON PLAN 36422, BEEDELUP
Local Government Authority: MANJIMUP, SHIRE OF
Localities: BEEDELUP

1.4. Application

Clearing Area (ha)	No. Trees	Method of Clearing	Purpose category:
0.33		Mechanical Removal	Apiculture

1.5. Decision on application

Decision on Permit Application: Grant
Decision Date: 25 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 is at variance to principle (h), may be at variance to principle (f) and is not likely to be at variance to the remaining principles.

The Delegated Officer noted the small amount of clearing proposed and that no trees will be removed. The clearing proposed will require either pruning, slashing or scrub rolling vegetation only.

In determining to grant a clearing permit subject to avoid and minimise, dieback and weed management and reporting conditions, the Delegated Officer determined that the proposed clearing is not likely to lead to any unacceptable impacts to the environment.

2. Site Information

Clearing Description

The application is to clear 0.33 hectares (within a clearing footprint of 78 hectares) of native vegetation within the Greater Beedelup National Park (Lot 13922 on Plan 36422, Beedelup), for the purpose of establishing an apiary site and maintaining an existing access track. Clearing and/or maintenance of such a site may be in the form of either pruning, slashing or scrub rolling vegetation only and no trees will be removed (Summerfield, 2018).

Vegetation Description

The application area comprises the following South West Forest vegetation complexes (Mattiske and Havel, 1998):

- Pemberton PM1 – described as tall open forest of *Eucalyptus diversicolor* with mixtures of *Corymbia calophylla* on valley slopes and low forest of *Agonis juniperina*, *Banksia seminuda*, *Callistachys lanceolata* on valley floors in the perhumid zone; and
- Crower CRb – described as tall open forest of *Corymbia calophylla-Eucalyptus diversicolor* on upper slopes with *Allocasuarina decussata-Banksia grandis* on upper slopes in hyperhumid and perhumid zones.

Photographs supplied by the applicant indicate the vegetation under application does not reflect the structure of the vegetation complexes described above and is in a degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition with minimal groundcover (Summerfield, 2018)

Vegetation Condition

From photographs supplied by the applicant (Summerfield, 2018), the vegetation under application is considered to be in a degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition.

Soil type

The application area comprises the following soil types (Schoknecht, N., et al, 2004):

- Crowea Phase described as brown gravelly duplex soils and red earths; karri-marri forest; and
- Pemberton subsystem described as red or yellow gradational soils, not calcareous with some red duplex soils.

Comments

The local area is defined as a 10 kilometre radius from the application area. A review of available databases has determined that the local area retains approximately 80 per cent of its pre-European clearing extent.

3. Assessment of application against clearing principles

The application is to clear 0.33 hectares (within a clearing footprint of 78 hectares) of native vegetation within the Greater Beedelup National Park (Lot 13922 on Plan 36422, Beedelup), for the purpose of establishing an apiary site and maintaining an existing access track. Clearing and/or maintenance of such a site may be in the form of either pruning, slashing or scrub rolling vegetation only and no trees will be removed. The apiary site is located within a permitted area under the *Conservation and Land Management Act 1984*; the apiary site has been selected and approved for use by the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (Summerfield, 2018).

The application area is within conservation estate (Greater Beedelup National Park), hence the proposed clearing is at variance to Principle (h). However, given the minor and low impact nature of the proposed clearing (for example pruning), the activity is unlikely to have any detrimental environmental impact on the biodiversity values of the national park. Further, it is unlikely to have any detrimental environmental impact on any other surrounding environmental attributes. Implementing hygiene management practices will limit the risk of weeds or dieback spreading within the conservation estate.

The application area is bisected by a minor, non-perennial watercourse (Beedelup Brook). The proposed clearing (for example pruning) may include a small section of vegetation growing in association with this watercourse, hence may be at variance with Principle (f). However given the small scale and low impact nature of the proposed clearing activity it is unlikely to have any detrimental environmental impact on this watercourse.

The proposed clearing area is not likely to comprise significant foraging or breeding habitat for conservation significant fauna recorded within the local area.

No wetlands or threatened ecological communities are recorded within or in close proximity to the application area.

The application area retains more than 30 per cent of its pre-European clearing extent, and given its relatively small size and the degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition of the vegetation, the proposed clearing is not likely to be considered a significant remnant within an extensively cleared area.

Given the small scale of the proposed clearing within the application area, is not expected to have an impact on the incidence or intensity of flooding, the quality of surface or underground water or contribute to any land degradation.

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

The clearing permit application was advertised on the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation's website on 19 December 2018, inviting submissions from the public within a 14 day period. No submissions were received in relation to this application.

On 15 January 2019, a direct interest response from the Shire of Manjimup advised that there were no planning or other matters which would affect the proposal. This advice related specifically to the matters controlled by the Shire. The Shire further advised that the land is reserved by the Shire of Manjimup Local Planning Scheme No.4 as "National Park and other Conservation Reserves".

Planning instruments and other relevant matters.

The applicant has been issued with Apiary Authority (Licence) Number 1682 by the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) under the *Conservation and Land Management Regulations 2002*. DBCA nominated the location of the apiary site for the applicant and advised that only a small area required slashing (Summerfield, 2018).

The application area is located within the Donnelly River System Surface Water Area and Donnelly River and Tributaries proclaimed under the *Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914*.

4. References

- Government of Western Australia (2018) 2017 South West Vegetation Complex Statistics. Current as of October 2017. WA Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions, 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.

Mattiske, E.M. and Havel, J.J. (1998) Vegetation Complexes of the South-west Forest Region of Western Australia. Maps and report prepared as part of the Regional Forest Agreement, Western Australia for the Department of Conservation and Land Management and Environment Australia.

Schoknecht, N., Tille, P. and Purdie, B. (2004) Soil-landscape mapping in South-Western Australia – Overview of Methodology and outputs' Resource Management Technical Report No. 280. Department of Agriculture.

Summerfield, M (2018) Application for clearing permit and supporting documentation for CPS 8276/1 (DWER Ref: A1743502 and A1743503)

GIS Databases:

- Aboriginal Sites of Significance
- CAWS Act
- Department of Biodiversity Conservation and Attractions, Tenure
- Hydrography, linear
- Hydrography, Hierarchy
- NLWRA, Current Extent of Native Vegetation
- Remnant vegetation
- SAC bio datasets, accessed January 2019
- Soils, Statewide