



GOVERNMENT OF
WESTERN AUSTRALIA

CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

PERMIT DETAILS

Area Permit Number: 8402/1
File Number: DWERVT2438
Duration of Permit: 10 June 2019 to 10 June 2021

PERMIT HOLDER

Shire of Denmark

LAND ON WHICH CLEARING IS TO BE DONE

Scotsdale Road reserve (PIN 11247010), Denmark

AUTHORISED ACTIVITY

The Permit Holder shall not clear more than two native trees within the areas cross hatched yellow on the attached Plan 8402/1.

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);
- (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 *weeds* 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 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.

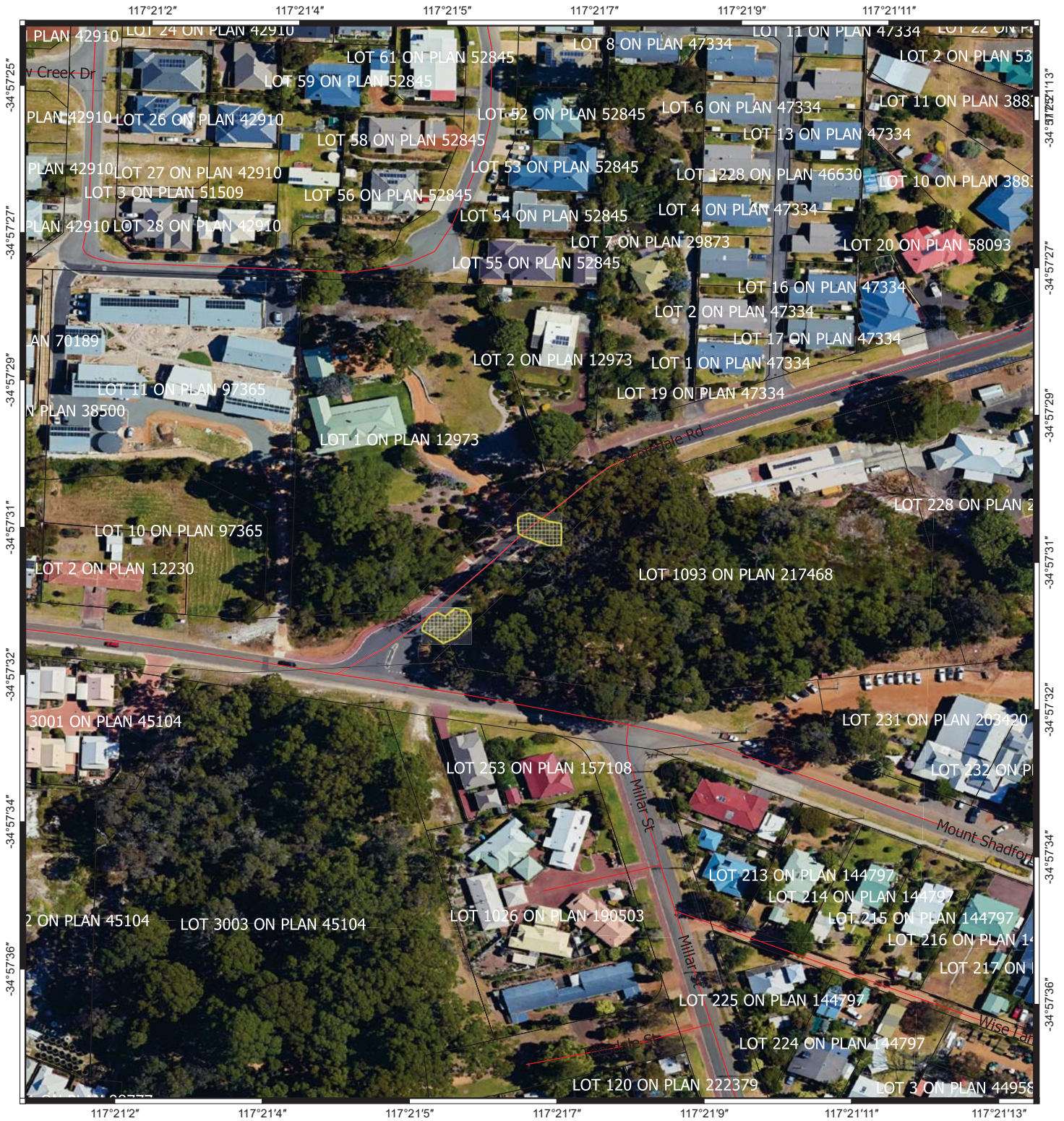


Jane Clarkson
MANAGER
NATIVE VEGETATION REGULATION




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

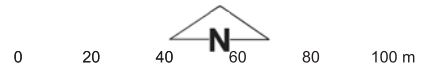
16 May 2019

Plan 8402/1



Legend

-  CPS areas approved to clear base layers
-  Cadastre
-  Road Centrelines
- Image



MGA 94
Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994

Jane Clarkson
 Manager
 Native Vegetation Regulation
 Officer delegated under Section 20 of the Environmental Protection Act
 1986





1. Application details

1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 8402/1
Permit type: Area

1.2. Applicant details

Applicant's name: Shire of Denmark
Application received date: 6 March 2019

1.3. Property details

Property: Scotsdale Road Reserve (PIN 11247010)
Local Government Authority: Shire of Denmark
Localities: Denmark

1.4. Application

Clearing Area (ha)	No. Trees	Method of Clearing	Purpose category:
-	2	Mechanical	Road Construction or Upgrades

1.5. Decision on application

Decision on Permit Application: Granted
Decision Date: 16 May 2019

Reasons for Decision: The clearing permit application was received on 6 March 2019 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 not likely to be at variance to any of the clearing principles.

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 two native trees within Scotsdale Road Reserve, Denmark, for the purpose of hazard reduction of dead trees (Figure 1).

Vegetation Description The vegetation within the application area is mapped as South West vegetation complex Trent (TR1), which is described as woodland of *Allocasuarina fraseriana-Eucalyptus marginata* subsp. *marginata-Banksia grandis* with some *Corymbia calophylla* on low rises of sedimentary rocks in the perhumid zone (Mattiske and Havel 1998).

Photographs supplied by the applicant (Shire of Denmark 2019) indicate the vegetation within the application area consists of a karri and river red gum (Figures 2 and 3, left and right, respectively).

Vegetation Condition As indicated in the photographs supplied by the applicant (Shire of Denmark 2019), the vegetation in the application area is in good (Keighery 1994) condition, described as:

Good: Vegetation structure significantly altered by very obvious signs of multiple disturbance. Retains basic vegetation structure or ability to regenerate it (Keighery 2014).

Soil Type The soil type within the application area is mapped as flat topped hills; <40 m relief; gently sloping flanks; gravelly yellow duplex soils and laterite on crests: Jarrah-Marri forest; leached sands with iron pan on flanks (Schoknecht et al., 2004).

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 78 per cent of its pre-European clearing extent.



Figure 1: Application area in blue



Figures 2 and 3: Photographs of trees to be removed (Left; karri; Right; river red gum)

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

There are no conservation significant flora or ecological communities mapped within the application area, and given the minimal extent of clearing proposed, the application area is not likely to contain any rare or priority flora species and does not resemble vegetation associated with any known priority or threatened ecological communities. Therefore, the application area is not likely to comprise of a high level of biological diversity.

According to available databases, 52 fauna species of conservation significance (23 rare or likely to become extinct, 9 Priority, 18 migratory species protected under International Agreement and two other specially protected fauna) have been recorded within the local area (Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions, 2007-). The application area may provide suitable habitat for some of these species, however noting the extent of the proposed clearing and the extent of vegetation in the local area, the application area is not likely to comprise significant habitat for indigenous fauna, including species of conservation significance.

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). Vegetation complex TR1 retains more than 78 per cent of its pre-European extent remains (Government of Western Australia 2018). The local area also retains more than 78 per cent of its pre-European clearing extent. Given the percentage of vegetation complexes remaining, the minimal extent of clearing proposed and unlikely presence of conservation significant flora, fauna and ecological communities, the proposed clearing is not likely to comprise a significant remnant within an extensively cleared area.

Given the distance from the nearest conservation area (Mount Lindesay National Park, located over six kilometres northeast of the application area), and small size of the application area, the proposed clearing not likely to have an impact on the environmental values of any adjacent or nearby conservation areas.

While the sandy soils mapped within the application area are prone to wind erosion, given the small size of the application area, the proposed clearing is not likely to contribute to or cause appreciable land degradation, deteriorate the quality of ground water or surface water, or cause or exacerbate flooding.

The proposed clearing may increase the risk of weeds and dieback being introduced into areas of adjacent vegetation. Weed and dieback management 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.

The clearing permit application was advertised on the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation's website on 8 April 2019, inviting submissions from the public within a 14 day period ending on 22 April 2019. No submissions were received in relation to this application.

No Aboriginal Sites of Significance have been mapped within the application area. It is the applicant's responsibility to comply with the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972* and ensure that no Aboriginal Sites of Significance are damaged through the clearing process.

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/>.
Government of Western Australia (2018) 2017 South West Vegetation Complex Statistics. Current as of October 2017. WA Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions, Perth. <https://catalogue.data.wa.gov.au/dataset/dbca>
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.
Shire of Denmark (2019) Clearing Permit Application CPS 8402/1. DWER reference: DWERT2438

GIS Databases:

- Aboriginal Sites of Significance
- DAFWA Subsystems
- Groundwater salinity
- Dieback
- Hydrography, linear
- National Trust WA Covenant
- Remnant vegetation
- SAC bio datasets (accessed April 2019)
- Topographic contours
- Wetlands