



CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

PERMIT DETAILS

Area Permit Number: 8441/1
File Number: DWERVT2605
Duration of Permit: 18 August 2019 to 18 August 2021

PERMIT HOLDER

Mr Antonio Napoli

LAND ON WHICH CLEARING IS TO BE DONE

Lot 31 on Plan 13380, Stratham

AUTHORISED ACTIVITY

The Permit Holder shall not clear more than three native trees within the areas cross hatched yellow on the attached Plan 8441/1.

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 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.

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 number of trees cleared;
- (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.



Mathew Gannaway
MANAGER
NATIVE VEGETATION REGULATION

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

19 July 2019

Plan 8441/1



Legend

- CPS areas approved to clear
- Roads - State Roads
- Roads - Major Roads
- Roads - Minor Roads
- Local Government Authorities
- Cadastre (LGATE_218) - SLIP

0.1 0.03 0.1 Kilometers



WGS_1984_Web_Mercator_Auxiliary_Sphere

MF-6

Officer
Mathew Gannaway

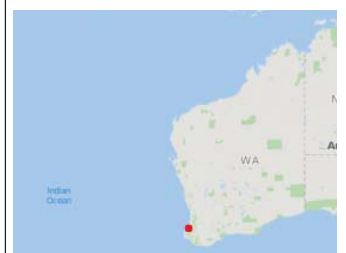
19 July 2019
Date

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

Disclaimer: This map is used as a generic static output for reference purposes. Information on this map may or may not be accurate, current, or otherwise reliable. While the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation, has made all reasonable efforts to ensure the accuracy of this data, the department accepts no responsibility for any inaccuracies and persons relying on this data do so at their own risk.

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Locality Map



Government of Western Australia
Department of Water and Environmental Regulation



1. Application details

1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 8441/1
Permit type: Area

1.2. Applicant details

Applicant's name: Antonio Napoli
Application received date: 3 April 2019

1.3. Property details

Property: Lot 31 on Plan 13380, Stratham
Local Government Authority: Capel, Shire of
Localities: Stratham

1.4. Application

Clearing Area (ha)	No. Trees	Method of Clearing	Purpose category:
-	3	Mechanical	Market Garden and fire hazard reduction

1.5. Decision on application

Decision on Permit Application: Granted
Decision Date: 19 July 2019

Reasons for Decision: The clearing permit application was received on 3 April 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 three native trees within 89 Quambi Drive (Lot 31 on Plan 13380), Stratham, for the purpose of extending gardening activities on site and for fire hazard reduction in proximity to existing buildings (Figure 1).

Vegetation Description Most of the vegetation within the application area is mapped as Swan Coastal Plain vegetation complex Vasse Complex, which is described as a mixture of the closed scrub of Melaleuca species fringing woodland of *Eucalyptus rudis* (Flooded Gum) - Melaleuca species and open forest of *Eucalyptus gomphocephala* (Tuart) - *Eucalyptus marginata* (Jarrah) - *Corymbia calophylla* (Marri) (Hedde 1980).

A small part of the vegetation within the application area is mapped as Swan Coastal Plain vegetation complex Karrakatta Complex-Central and South, which is described as predominantly open forest of *Eucalyptus gomphocephala* (Tuart) - *Eucalyptus marginata* (Jarrah) - *Corymbia calophylla* (Marri) and woodland of *Eucalyptus marginata* (Jarrah) - Banksia species; *Agonis flexuosa* (Peppermint) is co-dominant south of the Capel River (Hedde 1980).

Photographs supplied by the applicant (2019) indicate the vegetation within the application area consists of Eucalyptus trees with no native understorey (Figure 2).

Vegetation Condition As indicated in the photographs supplied by the applicant, the vegetation in the application area is in degraded condition, described as:

- Degraded: Basic vegetation structure severely impacted by disturbance. Scope for regeneration but not to a state approaching good condition without native species (Keighery 2014).

Soil Type The soil type within the application area is mapped as Spearwood S2b Phase subsystem described as lower slopes (1-5%) of dune ridge with shallow to deep siliceous yellow-brown sands and common limestone outcrop (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 30 per cent of its pre-European clearing extent.



Figure 1: Application area in blue



Figure 2: Photographs of trees to be removed (northwards of the trees)

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 threatened 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, 22 fauna species of conservation significance (13 threatened or likely to become extinct, four Priority, two migratory species protected under International Agreement and three 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, 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). The Vasse vegetation complex retains more than 31 per cent of its pre-European extent however, the Karrakatta Complex-Central and South vegetation complex retains approximately 23.5 per cent of its pre-European extent the (Government of Western Australia 2018). The local area retains more than 30 per cent of its pre-European clearing extent. Given the percentage of the Vasse vegetation complex remaining which is the larger portion of the clearing area, 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 (Tuart Forest National Park, located over five kilometres south of the application area) and small size of the application area, the proposed clearing is 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 (DWER) website on 14 May 2019, inviting submissions from the public within a 14 day period ending on 28 May 2019. No submissions were received in relation to this application.

The Shire of Capel (2019) advised that the proposed land use does not require planning approval provided that the applicant is not selling the produce from the property in either a retail or wholesale manner. The applicant advised in a phone conversation (10/6/2019) that the produce is for personal use.

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.
- Applicant (2019) Clearing Permit Application CPS 8441/1. (DWER Ref: DWERT2605)
- 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 (2019) 2018 South West Vegetation Complex Statistics. Current as of March 2019. 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.
- 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.
- 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 Capel (2019), Advice in relation to CPS 8441/1 (DWER Ref: A1803391).

GIS Databases:

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