



CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

Purpose Permit number:	CPS 8505/1
Permit Holder:	City of Swan
Duration of Permit:	13 October 2019 – 13 October 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 improved road drainage.

2. Land on which clearing is to be done

Jenkins Road road reserve (PIN 11751080), Bullsbrook.

3. Area of Clearing

The Permit Holder shall not clear more than 0.264 hectares of native vegetation within the area hatched yellow on attached Plan 8505/1.

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:

- 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. 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*:

- clean earth-moving machinery of soil and vegetation prior to entering and leaving the area to be cleared;
- ensure that no *dieback* or *weed*-affected soil, *mulch*, *fill* or other material is brought into the area to be cleared; and
- 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*;

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) Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions species-led ecological impact and invasiveness ranking summary, regardless of ranking; or
- (c) not indigenous to the area concerned.


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Ryan Mincham
MANAGER
NATIVE VEGETATION REGULATION





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

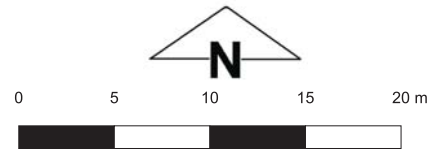
13 September 2019

Plan 8505/1




Legend

-  Areas approved to clear
-  Cadastre - LGATE 218
-  Local Government Authorities
-  Roads
-  Image



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





Clearing Permit Decision Report

1. Application details

1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 8505/1
Permit type: Purpose

1.2. Applicant details

Applicant's name: City of Swan

Application received date: 24 May 2019

1.3. Property details

Property: Jenkins Road road reserve (PIN:11751080), Bullsbrook
Local Government Authority: City of Swan
Localities: Bullsbrook

1.4. Application

Clearing Area (ha)	No. Trees	Method of Clearing	Purpose category:
0.264		Mechanical Removal	Drainage

1.5. Decision on application

Decision on Permit Application: Granted

Decision Date: 13 September 2019

Reasons for Decision: The clearing permit application was received on 24 May 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* (EP Act). 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 unlikely to lead to an unacceptable risk to the environment, taking into account the fact that it is a modified road verge comprising vegetation which has been impacted by historical weed management and flooding.

2. Site Information

Clearing Description The application is to clear 0.264 hectares of native vegetation within Jenkins Road road reserve (PIN: 11751080) adjacent to Lot 41 on Plan 90319, in the Bullsbrook locality. The purpose of the clearing is to install a soak-away drain to improve drainage on the road corner, for safety improvement purposes.

Vegetation Description Swan Coastal Plain mapping describes the vegetation as Dandaragan plateau – Mogumber complex South (Hedde et al., 1980) consisting of:

Open woodland of *Eucalyptus calophylla*, with some admixture of *Eucalyptus marginata* (Jarrah) and a second storey of *Eucalyptus tottiana* (Prickly bark) - *Banksia attenuata* - *Banksia menziesii* (Firewood Banksia) - *Banksia ilicifolia* (Holly-leaved Banksia).

Vegetation Condition A site inspection was conducted by officers from the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) officers on 5 June 2019. Based on observations from the inspection, the vegetation condition can be described as varying between:

Good; Structure significantly altered by multiple disturbance; retains basic structure/ability to regenerate (Keighery, 1994).

To Completely Degraded; No longer intact, completely/almost completely without native species (Keighery, 1994).

The areas rated as being in good condition were limited due to the amount of disturbance occurring between them and regeneration in these areas would require intensive management.

Soil Type

The application area is situated across three soil subsystems:

Mogumber 2 Subsystem:

Description: Undulating broad crests and upper slopes <10%. Deep loose brownish sand or pale sands with coloured subsoils.

Mogumber 3 Subsystem

Description: Gently inclined undulating slopes and minor drainage head-waters. Deep grey siliceous or bleached sands. Low woodland and shrublands of *C. calophylla* and *Acacia* spp.

Mogumber 4 Subsystem

Description: Gently to moderately inclined slopes <10% with shallow gravelly sands and few areas of lateritic outcrop. Low woodland with some *C. calophylla* and *E. marginata* also with *E. todtiana*, *Banksia* spp. and *Acacia* spp.

Comments

The local area referred to in the assessment of this application is defined as a ten kilometre radius measured from the perimeter of the application area.

3. Assessment of application against clearing principles

A site inspection rated the vegetation on the site as varying between a good to completely degraded condition (DWER 2019). The application area comprised a moderate level of biodiversity for this vegetation complex, with 38 native species identified, however, many were observed to be in a stressed state due to the obvious flooding in the area. A review of available databases determined that 4 flora species of conservation significance have been recorded in the local area, within the same soil subgroups as those found within the application area:

<i>Hibbertia glomerata</i> subsp. <i>ginginensis</i>	(P2)
<i>Adenanthos cygnorum</i> subsp. <i>chamaephyton</i>	(P3)
<i>Verticordia serrata</i> var. <i>linearis</i>	(P3)
<i>Oxymyrrhine coronata</i>	(P4)

None of the above species were observed during the site inspection (DWER, 2019) and the application area is considered to be unsuitable habitat for these species on the basis of the degraded state of the site overall, which has large bare areas devoid of vegetation and substantial weed encroachment throughout. The application area has also been damaged by flooding and spray drift from historical weed management. As a result, the proposed clearing is unlikely to adversely impact the conservation status or distribution of any flora species of conservation significance.

There are no Threatened Ecological Communities (TEC) mapped as occurring within the application area, with the nearest TEC occurrence being the Commonwealth listed '*Banksia dominated woodlands of the Swan Coastal plain*', located approximately 450 metres south-west of the application area.

Based on the above, the proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance with Principle (a).

A review of available databases determined that 14 fauna species of conservation significance have been recorded within the local area (Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions 2007). Of these species, the following are most likely to occur within the application area:

Peregrine Falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>)	(S)
Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo (<i>Calyptorhynchus banksii</i> subsp. <i>naso</i>)	(T)
Carnaby's Cockatoo (<i>Calyptorhynchus latirostris</i>)	(T)
Baudin's Black Cockatoo (<i>Calyptorhynchus Baudinii</i>)	(T)
Quenda, southwestern brown bandicoot (<i>Isodon fusciventer</i>)	(P4)
Short-tongued bee (<i>Leioproctus contrarius</i>)	(P3)
Short-tongued bee (<i>Leioproctus douglasiellus</i>)	(T)

During the site inspection, both Carnabys and Baudin's Black cockatoo species were sighted flying over the site and foraging a short distance outside the area. Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoos were identified as utilising the area by identifying their feeding marks on Marri nuts. The marks were fresh, therefore indicating their presence was recent (DWER 2019). The Marri and Jarrah trees present within the application were relatively small and due to their Mallee habit, they were only suitable for feeding and were not likely to develop into roosting or nesting habitat. Better quality habitat suitable for utilisation by Black Cockatoo's is found within a short distance to the north, south and east of the application area.

The Peregrine Falcon may be present, but probably as a transitory species as they are very mobile. They prefer raised areas which were not present within the application area. No quenda signs were observed within the application area, with neither feeding holes nor droppings found (DWER, 2019). This does not negate the possibility of their occurrence, but they are highly mobile and cryptic. No native bees were noted during the inspection (DWER, 2019). The vegetation structure was far better represented in adjacent properties, and it is probable that native bees would be more likely to be found away from the road verge. Based on the above, the proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance with Principle (b).

Two threatened flora species; *Acacia anomala* and *Grevillea curviloba* subsp. *incurva* have been previously recorded within the local area and occupy the same soil subsystems, within similar roadside vegetation to that which occurs within the application area. Neither of these threatened flora species were observed during the site inspection (DWER 2019). While the site inspection was conducted outside the flowering periods for these species, their foliage/structure is very distinctive and they would have been readily identifiable if they occurred within the application area. The proposed clearing is unlikely to result in adverse impacts to the conservation status, or distribution of any threatened flora species. Based on the above, the proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance with Principle (c).

There are no State listed TEC's mapped as occurring within the application area, with the nearest TEC occurrence being the 'Herb rich saline shrublands in clay pans', located approximately 3.2 kilometres west of the application area. Based on the above, the proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance with Principle (d).

The clearing area is relatively small and comprises moderate floristic diversity, however, the predominantly degraded to completely degraded condition of the vegetation means that it is not a good example of its vegetation class. The local area retains approximately 30.82% of its pre-European clearing extent and the vegetation within the application area is not considered significant as a remnant within an extensively cleared landscape. Based on the above, the proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance with Principle (e).

The application area is not associated with a wetland or watercourse, with the nearest wetland being approximately 1.7 kilometres to the south-east and the nearest creek approximately 1.8 kilometres to the east. At this distance, the proposed clearing will not impact on either of these surface water features and is therefore considered not likely to be at variance with Principle (f).

The area to be cleared is relatively small and is described as having a low to medium risk of soil degradation. The proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to Principle (g).

The nearest conservation areas to the application area are approximately 580 metres to the south-east (a nature reserve) and 1.7 kilometres to the north-west (unmanaged crown reserve). Neither of these are close enough to the application area to be impacted by the proposed clearing and it is considered that the proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance with Principle (h).

As addressed under principle (f), there are no waterbodies, wetlands or waterways within 1.7 kilometres of the application area. On that basis, the proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance with Principle (i).

The application area is situated in an area which is mapped as having a <3% moderate to high chance of waterlogging and a <3% chance of flooding. In addition, the intended purpose of the clearing is to reduce local flooding. Based on the above, the proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to Principle (j)

The proposed clearing has the potential to introduce weed species into the surrounding vegetation, potentially further degrading habitat for flora and fauna species of conservation significance. Weed and dieback management measures have been included in the permit conditions, which should mitigate this potential impact.

Planning instruments and other relevant matters

No Aboriginal sites of significance have been mapped within the application area.

The clearing permit application was advertised on the DWER website on 25 June 2019, inviting submissions from the public within a 14 day period. No submissions were received in relation to the proposal.

4. References

- Commonwealth of Australia (2001) National Objectives and Targets for Biodiversity Conservation 2001-2005, Canberra.
- Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (2007-) NatureMap: Mapping Western Australia's Biodiversity. Department of Parks and Wildlife. URL: <http://naturemap.dpaw.wa.gov.au/>. Accessed March 2019.
- Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (2018) Vegetation Statistics South West 2018 Report -DWER
- Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (2018) SCP Vegetation Complex statistics - QGIS 2019
- Department of the Environment and Energy (2019) The Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*). Available from: <https://www.environment.gov.au/resource/peregrine-falcon-falco-peregrinus>. Accessed March 2019.
- Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (2017). NRInfo Digital Mapping. Department of Primary industry and Regional Development. Government of Western Australia. URL: <https://maps.agric.wa.gov.au/nrm-info/>. Accessed March 2019.
- Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (2019) Western Australian Organisms List (WAOL). Available from: <https://www.agric.wa.gov.au/bam/western-australian-organism-list-waol>. Accessed March 2019.
- Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (2019). Field Inspection report – 5 June 2019
- Government of Western Australia (2018) 2017 Statewide Vegetation Statistics (formerly the CAR Reserve Analysis) – Full Report. Current as of December 2017 (based on most recent date of input datasets). Remote Sensing and Spatial Analysis Section. Geographic Information Services and Corporate Records Branch. Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions. February 2018.
- Heddle, 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.

- Shepherd, D.P., Beeston, G.R. and Hopkins, A.J.M. (2001) Native Vegetation in Western Australia, Extent, Type and Status. Resource Management Technical Report 249. Department of Agriculture, Western Australia.
- Western Australian Herbarium (1998) FloraBase - The Western Australian Flora. Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions. <http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/> (accessed March 2019).

GIS databases

- Aboriginal Sites of Significance
- Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions, Fauna layer
- Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions, ESA's
- Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions, Reserves
- Hydrography, COG Hydro
- Hydrography, General Hydro
- Hydrography, SLIP Hydro
- Hydrography, Waterbodies
- Hydrography, Wetlands
- SAC bio datasets
- TPFL Data March 2019
- WAHerb Data March 2019
- WA TEC PEC Boundaries