



CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

Purpose Permit number:	CPS 8612/1
Permit Holder:	City of Albany
Duration of Permit:	28 November 2019 to 28 November 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 widening and realignment of road.

2. Land on which clearing is to be done

Hordern Road Reserve (PIN 1270703), Robinson

3. Area of Clearing

The Permit Holder must not clear more than 0.04 hectares of native vegetation within the area cross-hatched yellow on attached Plan 8612/1.

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. 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.

PART III – RECORD KEEPING AND REPORTING

8. Record keeping

The Permit Holder must maintain the following records 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(s) 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 *dieback* and *weeds* in accordance with condition 7 of this Permit.

9. Reporting

The Permit Holder must produce the records required under condition 8 of this Permit when required 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 species-led ecological impact and invasiveness ranking summary, regardless of ranking; or
- (c) not indigenous to the area concerned.



Samara Rogers
MANAGER
NATIVE VEGETATION REGULATION

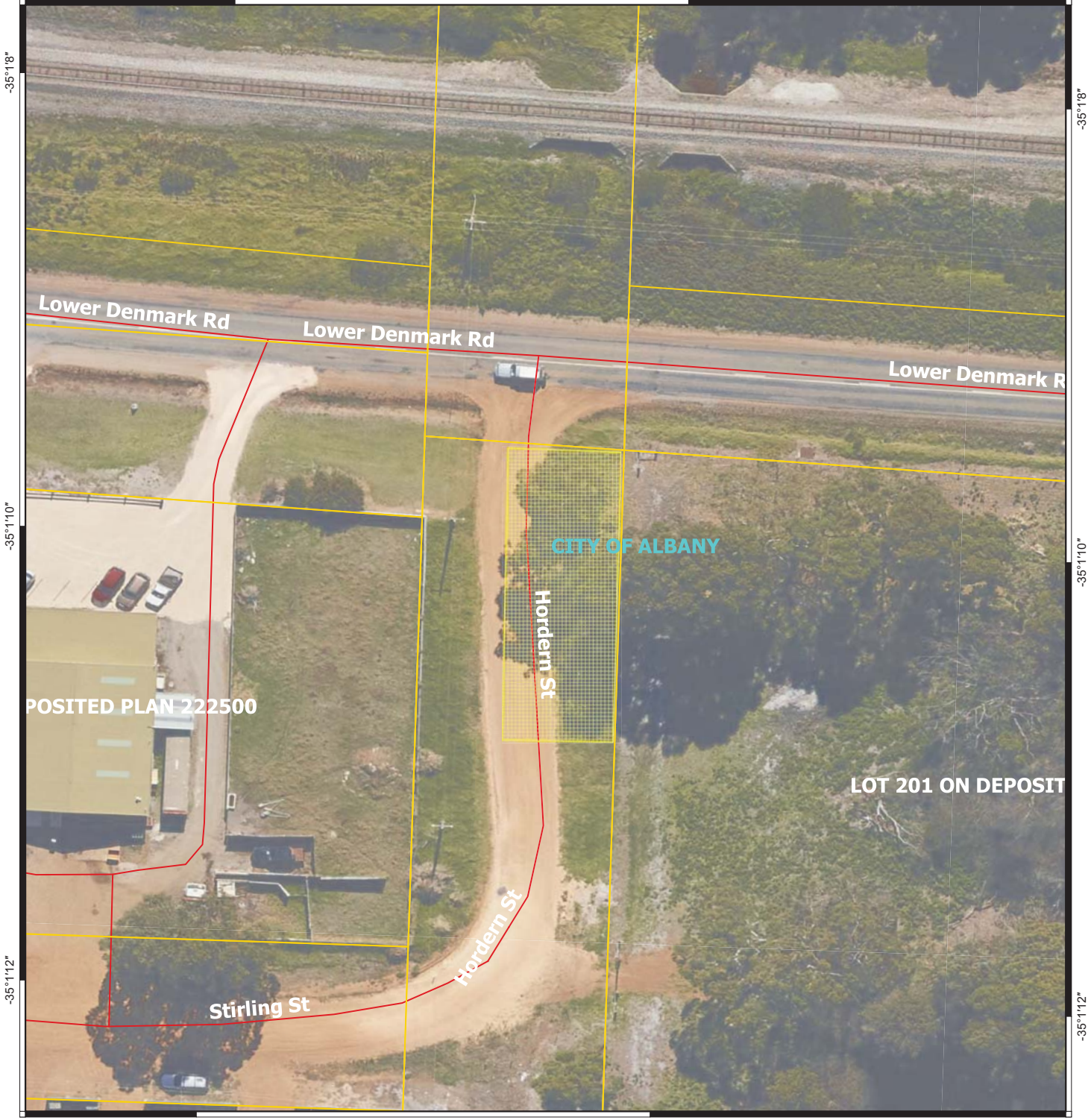
*Officer delegated under Section 20
of the Environmental Protection Act 1986*

1 November 2019

Plan 8612/1

117°50'46"





117°50'47"

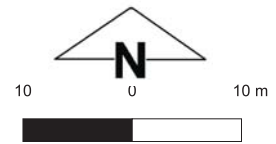


117°50'46"

117°50'47"

Legend

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



MGA 94
Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994

Samara Rogers

2019.11.01 15:24:41

+08'00'

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



GOVERNMENT OF
WESTERN AUSTRALIA



Clearing Permit Decision Report

1. Application details

1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 8612/1
Permit type: Purpose Permit

1.2. Applicant details

Applicant's name: City of Albany
Application received date: 11 July 2019

1.3. Property details

Property: Horden road reserve (PIN 1270703), Robinson

Local Government Authority: ALBANY, CITY OF
Localities: ROBINSON

1.4. Application

Clearing Area (ha)	No. Trees	Method of Clearing	Purpose category:
0.04		Mechanical Removal	Road Upgrades

1.5. Decision on application

Decision on Permit Application: Grant
Decision Date: 1 November 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* (EP Act). It has been concluded that the proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance with any of the clearing principles.

Given the above, the Delegated Officer decided to grant a clearing permit subject to weed management and avoid and minimisation conditions.

2. Site Information

Clearing Description The application is to clear 0.04 hectares of native vegetation within Horden road reserve (PIN 1270703), Robinson, for the purpose of upgrading road.

Vegetation Description Application area is mapped as Beard vegetation association 3 which is described as medium forest of *Eucalyptus marginata* (Jarrah) and *Corymbia calophylla* (Marri) (Shepherd *et al.* 2001).

Vegetation Condition The vegetation condition of the application area ranges from;

Degraded: Basic vegetation structure severely impacted by disturbance, scope for regeneration but not to a state approaching good condition without intensive management;

to

Completely degraded: The structure of the vegetation is no longer intact and the area is completely or almost completely without native species (Keighery, 1994).

The condition of the vegetation was determined by reviewing photos of the area provided by the applicant (City of Albany, 2019).

Soil type The soil type within the application area is mapped as Owingup subsystem which is described as plains with swamps, lunettes and dunes. Yellow solonetzic soils, organic loams and diatomaceous earth; Wattle-Paperbark thickets, Teatree heath and reeds. Podzols on dunes; Banksia-Sheoak woodland (DPIRD, 2017).

3. Assessment of application against clearing principles

The application area may comprise suitable habitat area for specially protected fauna species, including forest Red-tailed Black-cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus banksii* subsp. *naso*), Baudin's cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus baudinii*) and Carnaby's cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus latirostris*) which are listed under the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act). Black cockatoos breed in large hollow-bearing trees, generally within woodlands or forests or in isolated trees (Commonwealth of Australia, 2012). These species nest within the hollows of 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). Given the size of the trees being cleared and the lack of any visible hollows, the size of the application area and the presence of better quality foraging habitat in the local area, the proposed clearing is not likely to comprise of significant habitat for indigenous fauna including species of conservation significance.

According to available databases, there are 59 threatened and priority flora species recorded within the local area and five priority ecological communities (PEC) recorded within the local area. The closest priority ecological community, is located 1300 metres southeast of the application area. Noting the vegetation condition and the species identified within the application area, the proposed clearing is not likely to impact upon any threatened or priority flora species and does not resemble vegetation associated with a priority ecological community or threatened ecological community (TEC).

According to available databases, no wetlands or watercourses have been mapped within the application area. The nearest wetland is located approximately 500 metres from the application area. The vegetation within the application area is not likely to comprise vegetation growing in association with a wetland or watercourse.

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

The closest conservation area is Gledhow Nature Reserve which is located over 1.2 kilometres away. Noting the distance, the proposed clearing is not likely to have an impact on the environmental values of this conservation area. Notwithstanding, the proposed clearing may impact on adjacent vegetation through spread of weeds and dieback. The implementation of weed and dieback management measures will assist in reducing this risk.

The proposed clearing is not likely to contribute to or cause land degradation, deteriorate the quality of ground water, cause or exacerbate flooding.

Given the above, the proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance with any of the clearing principles.

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 Department of Water and Environmental Regulation's website on 5 August 2019, inviting submissions from the public within a 14 day period. No submissions were received in relation to this application.

4. References

- City of Albany (2019) Photographs of the application area provided by the applicant for CPS 8612/1. Received by DWER on 11/07/2019(DWER Ref: A1804939).
- Commonwealth of Australia (2012) EPBC Act Referral guidelines for three threatened black cockatoo species: Carnaby's cockatoo, Baudin's cockatoo and Forest red-tailed black cockatoo. Commonwealth of Australia
- Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (DPIRD) (2017). NRInfo Digital Mapping. Accessed at <https://maps.agric.wa.gov.au/nrm-info/> Accessed June 2018. Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development. Government of 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.

GIS Databases:

- Aboriginal Sites of Significance
- Beard vegetation associations
- Clearing Regulations - Environmentally Sensitive Areas
- Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions Estate
- Hydrography, linear
- IBRA Australia
- Remnant vegetation
- SAC bio datasets (accessed July 2019)
- Soils, Statewide
- Wetlands