



## CLEARING PERMIT

*Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986*

### PERMIT DETAILS

Area Permit Number: 8740/1  
File Number: DWERVT4521  
Duration of Permit: 9 August 2020 to 9 August 2022

### PERMIT HOLDER

City of Albany

### LAND ON WHICH CLEARING IS TO BE DONE

Stanley Road Reserve (PIN 11157518, 11195160 and 12400486)

### AUTHORISED ACTIVITY

The Permit Holder shall not clear more than 0.03 hectares of native vegetation within the area cross-hatched yellow on attached Plan 8740/1.

### 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. 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.

#### 4. 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 *dieback* and *weeds* in accordance with condition 2 of this Permit.

## 5. Reporting

The Permit Holder must provide to the *CEO* the records required under condition 4 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;

***weeds*** 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.



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Jessica Burton  
A/MANAGER  
NATIVE VEGETATION REGULATION

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

9 July 2020

# Plan 8740/1

117°34'8"

117°34'11"

-34°59'21"

-34°59'21"

-34°59'25"

-34°59'25"

117°34'8"

117°34'11"



## Legend

-  CPS areas approved to clear
-  Local Government Authorities
-  Localities - Landgate

0 10 20 30 40 m



MGA 94  
Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994

Officer delegated 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.: 8740/1  
Permit type: Area Permit

### 1.2. Applicant details

Applicant's name: City of Albany  
Application received date: 22 December 2019

### 1.3. Property details

Property: Stanley Road Reserve (PIN 11157518, 11195160 and 12400486)  
Local Government Authority: City of Albany  
Localities: Youngs Siding

### 1.4. Application

Clearing Area (ha)	No. Trees	Method of Clearing	Purpose category:
0.03 ha		Mechanical Removal	Road construction or upgrades

### 1.5. Decision on application

Decision on Permit Application: Granted  
Decision Date: 9 July 2020  
Reasons for Decision:

The clearing permit application was received on 22 December 2019 and has been assessed against the clearing principles, planning instruments and other relevant 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 (f), and not likely to be at variance to any of the remaining clearing principles.

During assessment, it was determined the proposed clearing area includes riparian vegetation associated with a watercourse or wetland (*Melaleuca pressiana* and *Melaleuca raphiophylla*). No significant impacts to the environmental values of any wetland or watercourse are expected given the small scale of clearing and that no wetland or watercourse will be intersected.

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 0.03 hectares of native vegetation within Lot 2858 on Plan 138514 and Stanley Road Reserve (PIN 11157518 and 11195160) for the purpose of road realignment and widening.

**Vegetation Description** The vegetation within the application area is mapped as 'Jarrah Forest' IBRA of the Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia (IBRA), and mapped as the Southern Jarrah Forest vegetation complex (Shepherd et al., 2001), described as:

- 969 - Mosaic: Medium forest; jarrah-marri / Low forest; jarrah

**Vegetation Condition** As indicated by photos supplied by the applicant (City of Albany, 2019), the vegetation within the clearing area is in a degraded to good condition (Keighery, 1994), described as:

- Good: Vegetation structure significantly altered by very obvious signs of multiple disturbances. Retains basic vegetation structure or ability to regenerate it. For example, disturbance to vegetation structure caused by very frequent fires, the presence of some very aggressive weeds at high density, partial clearing, dieback and/or grazing;  
To
- Degraded: Basic vegetation structure severely impacted by regeneration but not to a state approaching good condition without disturbance. Scope for regeneration but not to a state approaching good condition without intensive management. For example, disturbance of vegetation structure caused by very frequent fires, the presence of very aggressive weeds, partial clearing, dieback and/or grazing.

**Soil Type**

The soil type within the application area is mapped as Blackwater gleyed duplex phase described as:

- 254BrBWo: Shallow gleyed duplex soils; paperbark woodland. Podzols on dunes; banksia-sheoak woodland (Schoknecht et al., 2004).

**Comments**

The local area is defined as 10 kilometre (km) radius from the application area. A review of available databases has determined that the local area retains approximately 24.7 per cent of its pre-European clearing extent.



Photo 1 (City of Albany 2019)



Photo 2 (City of Albany 2019)



Photo 3 (City of Albany 2019)



Photo 4 (City of Albany 2019)

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

The application is for the clearing of 0.03 hectares of native vegetation on the property Lot 2858 on Plan 138514, of which a small portion of has been purchased by the City of Albany to be re-zoned to road reserve (City of Albany, 2019). The application area also includes part of Stanley Road Reserves (PIN 11157518 and 11195160). The small portion within Lot 2858 on Plan 138514 was exised on 30 June 2020 and is now apart of Stanley Road Reserve (PIN 12400486).

Based on the available databases, forty-three fauna species listed as conservation significant under the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (BC Act) within the *Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice 2018* have been recorded within the local area. The mallee formation of the the Eucalyptus species in the application area (City of Albany, 2020) indicate the vegetation is unlikely to be utilised by Black Cockatoo's as foraging, roosting or breeding habitat. The relatively small application area, roadside location, lack of key habitat tree species and degraded to good condition (Keighery, 1994) indicate the application area is unlikely to offer significant habitat for fauna indigenous to Western Australia.

After reviewing the available databases, 2 threatened flora species and 18 priority flora species have been recorded within the local area. The closest of these is located 5 kilometres from the application area. Two Threatened and one Priority 3 species (*Banksia goodii*, *Microtis globula* and *Synaphea incurva* respectively), declared under the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*, could possibly occur in the application area. A site inspection by the City of Albany (2020) did not identify these species in the application area. Combined with the modified surrounding pastrual landscape, disturbed roadside location and relatively small scale of clearing, the proposed clearing is unlikely to impact on these species.

According to DWER available databases, there are no mapped state or federally listed TEC's in the clearing area or the vegetation surrounding the clearing area. The nearest mapped TEC is 3.5 km away (*Melaceuca spathulata*/*Melaleuca viminea* Swamp Heath).

The National Objectives and Targets for Biodiversity Conservation include a target to prevent the clearance of ecological communities with an extent below 30 per cent of the present pre-European settlement (Commonwealth of Australia, 2001). The application area falls within the Jarrah Forest IBRA bioregion and comprises vegetation broadly mapped as Southern Jarrah Forest (969) - Mosaic: Medium forest; jarrah-marri / Low forest; jarrah (Shepherd et al, 2001), retaining 53.25 percent and 32.50 percent of their state-wide pre-European vegetation extents respectively (Government of Western Australia, 2018). The local area retains 24.7 percent of its remnant vegetation. Given the two ecological communities retain > 30 percent of their pre-European vegetation, do not support any TEC/PEC's, indicate a lack of habitat for conservation significant fauna, are unlikely to support conservation significant flora and the small scale of clearing, the application area is unlikely to be significant as a remnant of native vegetation in an area that has been extensively cleared.

According to available datasets, no watercourses or wetlands intersect the application area. The nearest watercourse is the Sleeman River which is greater than 4 km away. The nearest wetland is Wilson Inlet Ridge Swale, mapped greater than 7 km west of the application area. Although the application area is not within any wetlands or watercourses, the application area contains riparian vegetation (*Melaleuca raphiophylla* and *Melaleuca pressiana*), and therefore the proposed clearing is at variance to Principle (f). However, the small scale of clearing and lack of intersecting watercourse is unlikely to cause significant environmental impacts.

Noting the small scale and location of the application area, the proposed clearing is unlikely to exacerbate or contribute to further land degradation, impact on the environmental values of any adjacent or nearby conservation areas, deteriorate the quality of surface or groundwater or cause or exacerbate the intensity of flooding.

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

The clearing permit application was advertised on the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation's website on 9 January 2020, inviting submissions from the public within a 14 day period. No submissions were received in relation to this application.

No Aboriginal Sites of Significance have been mapped within the application area.

#### 4. References

- City of Albany (2019). Application documents in relation to clearing permit application CPS 87401/1. Received on 22 December 2019. DWER Ref: A1855165.
- City of Albany (2020). Application documents in relation to clearing permit application CPS 87401/1. Received on 5 January 2020. DWER Ref: A1864989.
- Commonwealth of Australia (2001) National Objectives and Targets for Biodiversity Conservation 2001-2005, Canberra.
- Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (DPIRD) (2019). NRInfo Digital Mapping. Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development. Government of Western Australia. URL: <https://maps.agric.wa.gov.au/nrm-info/> (accessed January 2020).
- Government of Western Australia. (2018) 2017 South West Vegetation Complex Statistics. Current as of October 2017. WA Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions, Perth.
- Government of Western Australia. (2019a). 2018 Statewide Vegetation Statistics incorporating the CAR Reserve Analysis (Full Report). Current as of March 2019. WA Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions, Perth.
- Government of Western Australia. (2019b). 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.
- Schoknecht et al. (2004) Soil-landscape mapping in south-Western Australia: an overview of methodology and outputs, Department of Agriculture and Food, Perth.
- 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:

- Soil and Landscape Mapping – Best Available
- Directory of Important Wetlands in Australia – Western Australia (DBCA-045)
- Geomorphic Wetlands, Swan Coastal Plain (DBCA-019)
- IBRA Vegetation Statistics

- Carnaby's Cockatoo Areas requiring investigation as feeding habitat in the Swan Coastal Plain (SCP) IBRA Region (DBCA-057)
- Remnant Vegetation
- Groundwater Salinity Statewide (DWER-026)
- Contours (DPIRD-073)
- Flood Risk (DPIRD-007)
- DBCA – Lands of Interest (DBCA-012)
- DBCA Legislated Lands and Waters (DBCA-011)
- Regional Parks (DBCA-026)
- Aboriginal Heritage Places (DPLH-001)
- Local Planning Scheme – Zones and Reserves (DPLH-071)
- Threatened Flora (TPFL)
- Threatened Flora (WAHerb)
- Threatened Fauna
- TECs and PECs
- Black Cockatoo roost sites
- SCP Vegetation Complex Statistics