



CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

PERMIT DETAILS

Area Permit Number: CPS 10539/1
File Number: DWERVT14723
Duration of Permit: From 22 July 2024 to 22 July 2034

PERMIT HOLDER

Shire of York

LAND ON WHICH CLEARING IS TO BE DONE

Spencers Brook-York Road reserve (PIN 11339611), York

AUTHORISED ACTIVITY

The permit holder must not clear more than two (2) native trees within the area cross-hatched yellow in Figure 1 of Schedule 1.

CONDITIONS

1. Period during which clearing is authorised

The permit holder must not clear any *native vegetation* after 22 July 2029.

2. Avoid, minimise, and reduce impacts and extent of clearing

In determining the *native vegetation* authorised to be cleared under this permit, the permit holder must apply the following principles, set out in descending 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.

3. Weed and dieback management

When undertaking any clearing authorised under this permit, the permit holder must take the following measures to minimise the risk of 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.

4. Offset – Revegetation and rehabilitation (Black cockatoo foraging)

The permit holder must within 24 months of undertaking clearing authorised under this permit:

- (a) establish and maintain a minimum of nine *Eucalyptus loxophleba* (York gum) trees within the area cross-hatched red in Figure 2 of Schedule 1, within Crown Reserve R 19039, York.
- (b) ensure only local provenance species are used.
- (c) ensure planting is undertaken at the *optimal time*.
- (d) the permit holder must within 24 months of planting a minimum of nine native trees, including nine *Eucalyptus loxophleba* (York gum) seedlings, in accordance with condition 4(a) of this permit:
 - (i) engage an *environmental specialist* to make a determination that at least nine *Eucalyptus loxophleba* (York gum) seedlings will survive;
 - (ii) if the determination made by the *environmental specialist* under condition 4(d)(i) that at least nine *Eucalyptus loxophleba* (York gum) seedlings will not survive, the permit holder must plant additional native seedlings that will result in at least nine *Eucalyptus loxophleba* (York gum) seedlings persisting within Crown Reserve R 19039, York;
 - (iii) undertake *weed* control activities on an 'as needs' basis to ensure success of *revegetation*; and
 - (iv) the *revegetation* is to commence before 31 July 2026.
- (e) where additional planting of native seedlings is undertaken in accordance with condition 4(d)(ii), the permit holder must repeat the activities required by condition 4(b), 4(c) and 4(d) of this permit.

5. Records that must be kept

The permit holder must maintain records relating to the listed relevant matters in accordance with the specifications detailed in Table 1.

Table 1: Records that must be kept

No.	Relevant matter	Specifications
1.	In relation to the authorised clearing activities generally	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the species composition, structure, and density of the cleared area; (b) the location where the clearing occurred, recorded using a Global Positioning

No.	Relevant matter	Specifications
		<p>System (GPS) unit set to GDA2020, expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings;</p> <p>(c) the date that the area was cleared;</p> <p>(d) the size of the area cleared (in hectares);</p> <p>(e) actions taken to avoid, minimise, and reduce the impacts and extent of clearing in accordance with condition 2; and</p> <p>(f) actions taken to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of <i>weeds</i> and <i>dieback</i> in accordance with condition 3.</p>
2.	In relation to the required <i>revegetation</i> activities pursuant to <i>condition 4</i>	<p>(a) the species composition, structure, and density of the <i>revegetation</i> area;</p> <p>(b) the location where the <i>revegetation</i> occurred, recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit set to Geocentric Datum Australia 2020 (GDA2020), expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings;</p> <p>(c) a copy of the <i>environmental specialist's</i> report;</p> <p>(d) a description of the <i>revegetation</i> activities undertaken; and</p> <p>(e) any remedial actions required to be undertaken.</p>

6. Reporting

The permit holder must provide to the *CEO* the records required under condition 5 of this permit when requested by the *CEO*.

DEFINITIONS

In this permit, the terms in Table 2 have the meanings defined.

Table 2: Definitions

Term	Definition
CEO	Chief Executive Officer of the department responsible for the administration of the clearing provisions under the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1986</i> .
clearing	has the meaning given under section 3(1) of the EP Act.
condition	a condition to which this clearing permit is subject under section 51H of the EP Act.
dieback	means the effect of <i>Phytophthora</i> species on native vegetation.
department	means the department established under section 35 of the <i>Public Sector Management Act 1994</i> (WA) and designated as responsible for the administration of the EP Act, which includes Part V Division 3.
environmental specialist	means a person who holds a tertiary qualification in environmental science or equivalent, and has experience relevant to the type of environmental advice that an environmental specialist is required to provide under this Permit, or who is approved by the CEO as a suitable environmental specialist.
EP Act	<i>Environmental Protection Act 1986</i> (WA)
fill	means material used to increase the ground level, or to fill a depression.
local provenance	means native vegetation seeds and propagating material from natural sources within 50 kilometres and the same IBRA subregion of the area cleared.
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.
native vegetation	has the meaning given under section 3(1) and section 51A of the EP Act.
optimal time	means the period from May to July for undertaking planting and seeding.
rehabilitate	means actively managing an area containing native vegetation in order to improve the ecological function of that area.
revegetate	means the re-establishment of a cover of local provenance native vegetation in an area using methods such as natural regeneration, direct seeding and/or planting, so that the species composition, structure and density is similar to pre-clearing vegetation types in that area.
weeds	means any plant – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) that is a declared pest under section 22 of the <i>Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007</i>; 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.

END OF CONDITIONS

Mathew Gannaway
MANAGER
NATIVE VEGETATION REGULATION

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

28 June 2024

SCHEDULE 1

The boundary of the area authorised to be cleared is shown in the map below (Figure 1)



Figure 1: Map of the boundary of the area within which clearing may occur

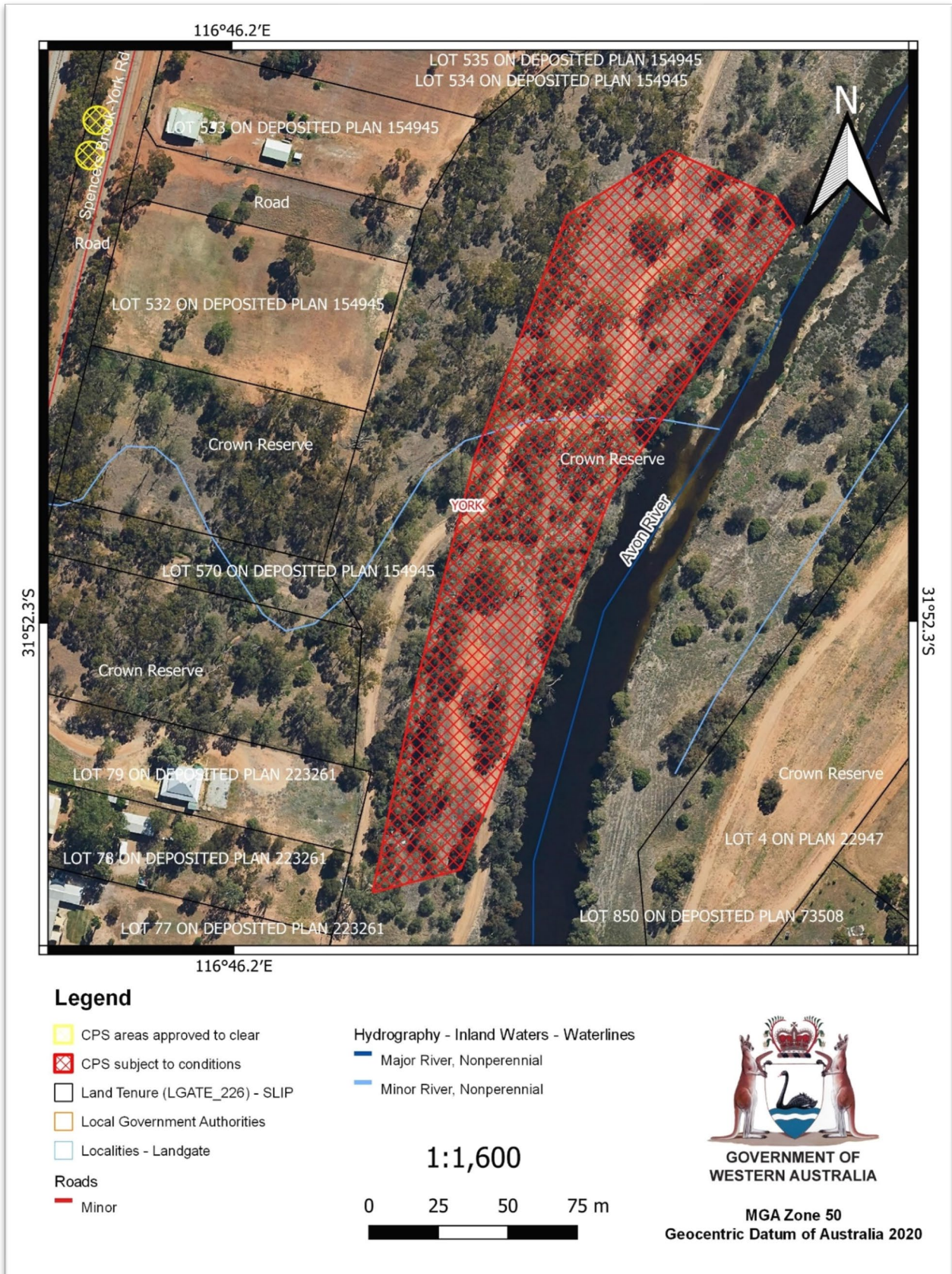


Figure 2: Map of the boundary of the area within which offset planting for black cockatoo foraging habitat is to take place, indicated by the area cross-hatched red.