

CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

Purpose Permit number: CPS 10545/3

Permit Holder: Shire of Serpentine Jarrahdale

Duration of Permit: From 18 October 2024 to 18 October 2035

ADVICE NOTE

Monetary contribution to the Offsets Fund

The monetary contribution to the Offsets Fund referred to in condition 8 of this permit is intended to contribute towards the purchase and conservation, in perpetuity of *native vegetation* that provides high quality foraging habitat for forest red-tailed black cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus banksii naso*).

Rehabilitation offset

The revegetation offset referred to in condition 9 of this permit is intended to facilitate the rehabilitation of a total of 0.57 hectares of native vegetation within Lot 427 on Deposited Plan 202731, Oldbury, to provide 0.57 hectares of significant foraging habitat for forest red-tailed black cockatoo (Calyptorhynchus banksii naso), 0.56 hectares of significant foraging habitat for Carnaby's cockatoo (Zanda latirostris), 0.56 hectares of native vegetation that is broadly representative of the Beermullah Vegetation Complex, 0.28 hectares of significant foraging habitat for Baudin's cockatoo (Zanda baudinii), and 0.09 hectares of native vegetation that is broadly representative of the Corymbia calophylla – Xanthorrhoea preissii woodlands and shrublands (Corymbia Woodlands) Threatened Ecological Community (TEC) on the Swan Coastal Plain.

The permit holder is authorised to clear *native vegetation* subject to the following conditions of this permit.

PART I - CLEARING AUTHORISED

1. Clearing authorised (purpose)

The permit holder is authorised to clear *native vegetation* for the purpose of road upgrades.

2. Land on which clearing is to be done

Orton Road reserve (PIN 11614497), Oldbury

Orton Road reserve (PIN 11614499), Oakford

Orton Road reserve (PIN 11753954), Oakford

Orton Road reserve (PIN 11753955), Cardup

Kowin Road reserve (PIN 1281806), Cardup

3. Clearing authorised

The permit holder must not clear more than 1.7 hectares of *native vegetation* within the area cross-hatched yellow in Figures 1 and 2 of Schedule 1.

4. Period during which clearing is authorised

The permit holder must not clear any *native vegetation* after 18 October 2029.

PART II – MANAGEMENT CONDITIONS

5. 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.

6. 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.

7. Directional clearing

The permit holder must:

- (a) conduct *clearing* activities in a slow, progressive manner towards adjacent *native vegetation*; and
- (b) allow a reasonable time for fauna present within the area being cleared to move into adjacent *native vegetation* ahead of the *clearing* activity.

8. Offset- monetary contributions to the Offsets Fund

Prior to undertaking any clearing authorised under this permit, and no later than 18 October 2029, the permit holder must provide documentary evidence to the *CEO* that funding of \$133,879.20 has been transferred to the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation for the purpose of acquisition, establishing or maintaining *native vegetation* as an environmental offset for the *clearing* activities authorised under this permit.

9. Offset - rehabilitation

- (a) Within 24 months of the commencement of clearing authorised under this permit and no later than 18 October 2030, the permit holder must *rehabilitate* 0.57 hectares of *native vegetation* within the area cross-hatched red in Figure 3 of Schedule 2.
- (b) The *rehabilitation* required under condition 9(a) of this permit, must be undertaken to achieve the Completion Criteria set out under Table 3 of Schedule 3, including but not limited to the following:
 - (i) undertake *direct seeding* and *planting* at an *optimal time*, using species representative of the *Corymbia calophylla woodlands TEC*;
 - (ii) ensure only *local provenance* seeds and propagating material are used to *rehabilitate*;
 - (iii) implement hygiene protocols by cleaning earth-moving machinery of soil and vegetation prior to entering and leaving the *rehabilitation* area;
 - (iv) establish at least four 10 x 10 metre quadrat monitoring sites within the *rehabilitation* area;
 - (v) undertake *weed* control activities bi-annually until the Completion Criteria as per Table 3 of Schedule 3 has been met;
 - (vi) monitor quadrats specified in condition 9(b)(iv) annually until the Completion Criteria as per Table 3 of Schedule 3 has been met and maintained for a minimum of three years;
 - (vii) undertake remedial actions for the *rehabilitation* area where monitoring required under condition 9(b)(vii) indicates the Completion Criteria, outlined in Table 3 of Schedule 3, has not been met, including:
 - i. deliberately *planting* and/or *direct seeding native vegetation* that will result in the minimum targets specified in Table 3 of Schedule 3 (Completion Criteria);
 - ii. undertake further weed control activities; and
 - iii. continue monitoring of the *rehabilitated* area by an *environmental specialist*, until the Completion Criteria, outlined in Table 3 of Schedule 3 has been met.
 - (viii) where an *environmental specialist* has determined that the Completion Criteria, outlined in Table 3 of Schedule 3 has been met, that report is to be provided to the *CEO* within three months of the determination being made by the *environmental specialist*; and
 - (ix) where the *CEO* does not agree with the determination made under condition 9(ix), the *CEO* may require the permit holder to undertake remedial actions in accordance with the requirements under condition 9(viii) and repeat the actions under condition 9(ix).

10. Offset - change in vesting

Prior to 18 October 2030, the permit holder shall provide to the *CEO* a copy of the executed change in reserve purpose of the area cross-hatched red in Figure 3 of Schedule 2 within Lot 427 on Deposited Plan 202731 (being a portion of Crown Reserve 36950), Oldbury, from 'Recreation' to 'Conservation'.

PART III - RECORD KEEPING AND REPORTING

11. 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	 (a) the species composition, structure, and density of the cleared area; (b) the location where the clearing occurred, recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit set to GDA2020, expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings;
		 (c) the date that the area was cleared; (d) direction of clearing; (e) the size of the area cleared (in hectares); (f) actions taken to avoid, minimise, and reduce the impacts and extent of clearing in accordance with
		condition 5; and (g) actions taken to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of <i>weeds</i> and <i>dieback</i> in accordance with condition 6.
2.	In relation to the <i>rehabilitation</i> pursuant to condition 9	(a) a description of the <i>rehabilitation</i> activities undertaken, including <i>planted</i> species composition and density, and actions taken to implement watering and <i>weed</i> control;
		(b) the size of the area <i>rehabilitated</i>;(c) the date/s on which the <i>rehabilitation</i> was undertaken;
		(d) the boundaries of the area <i>rehabilitated</i> , recorded digitally as a shapefile;
		(e) a description of any remediation works undertaken, in accordance with condition 9(b)(viii), and the reasons why they were required to be undertaken;
		(f) at least two photographs of the areas rehabilitated recorded annually;
		(g) results of annual monitoring against the completion criteria;
		(h) the date completion criteria were considered to have been met; and
		(i) a copy of the environmental specialist's monitoring report and determination in accordance with condition 9(b)(ix).

12. Reporting

- (a) The permit holder must provide to the *CEO* on or before 30 June of each calendar year, a written report containing:
 - (i) the records required under condition 11 of this permit; and
 - (ii) records of activities done by the permit holder under this permit between 1 January and 31 December of the preceding calendar year.
- (b) If no clearing authorised under this permit has been undertaken, a written report confirming that no clearing under this permit has been carried out, must be provided to the *CEO* on or before 31 December of each calendar year.
- (c) The permit holder must provide to the *CEO*, no later than 90 calendar days prior to the expiry date of this permit, a written report of records required under condition 11, where these records have not already been provided under condition 12(a).

DEFINITIONS

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

Table 2: Definitions

Term	Definition	
Beermullah vegetation complex	means a mixture of low open forest of <i>Casuarina obesa</i> (swamp sheoak) and open woodland of <i>Corymbia calophylla</i> (marri) - Eucalyptus wandoo (wandoo) - Eucalyptus marginata (jarrah). Minor components include closed scrub of <i>Melaleuca</i> species and occurrences of <i>Actinostrobus pyramidalis</i> (swamp cypress).	
black cockatoo species	means one or more of the following species: (a) Zanda lateriosis (Carnaby's cockatoo); (b) Zanda baudinii (Baudin's cockatoo); and/or (c) Calyptorhynchus banksii naso (forest red-tailed black cockatoo).	
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.	
Corymbia calophylla woodlands TEC	means the federally listed <i>Corymbia calophylla – Xanthorrhoea preissii</i> woodlands and shrublands (<i>Corymbia</i> Woodlands) Threatened Ecological Community (TEC) on the Swan Coastal Plain. This TEC includes the following dominant species - <i>Corymbia calophylla</i> , and occasionally <i>Eucalyptus wandoo</i> ; the shrubs <i>Xanthorrhoea preissii</i> , <i>Acacia pulchella</i> , <i>Banksia nivea</i> , <i>Gompholobium marginatum</i> , and <i>Hypocalymma angustifolia</i> ; and the herbs <i>Burchardia umbellata</i> ,	

Term	Definition		
	Cyathochaeta avenacea and Neurachne allopecuroidea.		
direct seeding	means a method of re-establishing vegetation through establishment of a seed bed and the introduction of seeds of the desired plant species		
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 a minimum of two (2) years work 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 <i>CEO</i> as a suitable environmental specialist		
EP Act Environmental Protection Act 1986 (WA)			
fill	means material used to increase the ground level, or to fill a depression.		
local provenance	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 April to July for undertaking <i>planting</i> and <i>direct</i> seeding		
planting	means the re-establishment of vegetation by creating favourable soil conditions and planting seedlings of the desired species		
rehabilitate/ed/ion	means actively managing an area containing native vegetation in order to improve the ecological function of that area		
weeds	means any plant — (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

Meenu Vitarana

MANAGER

NATIVE VEGETATION REGULATION

Officer delegated under Section 20 of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

16 July 2025

Schedule 1

The boundary of the area authorised to be cleared is shown in the maps below (Figures 1 and 2).

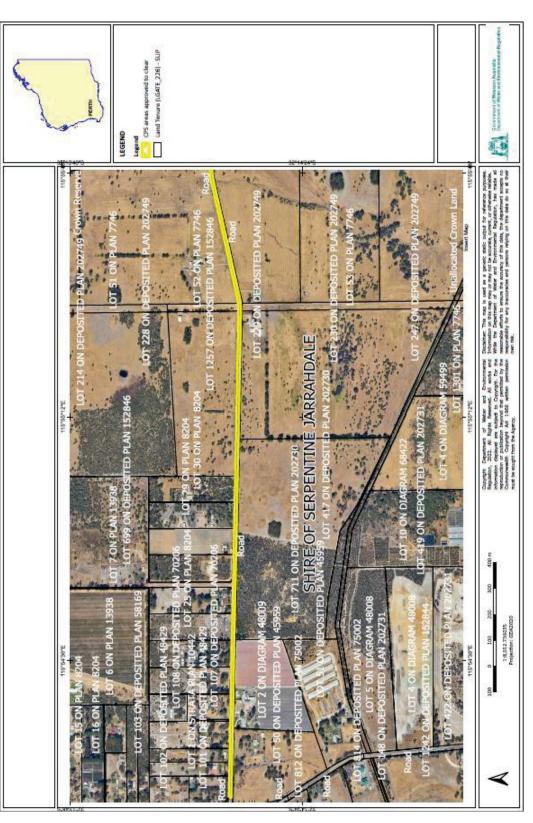


Figure 1: Map of the boundary of the area within which clearing may occur

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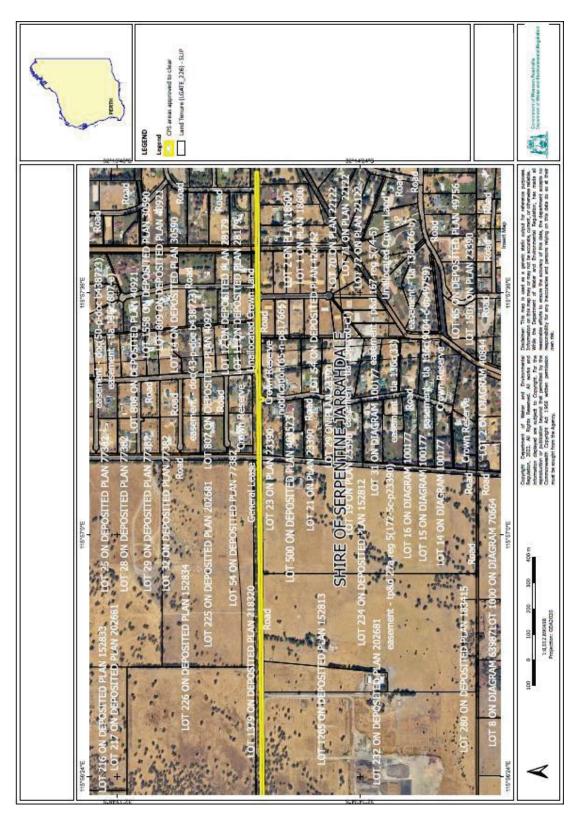


Figure 2: Map of the boundary of the area within which clearing may occur

Schedule 2

The boundary of the area designated as an offset site is shown in the map below (Figure 3).



Figure 3: Offset area required to be rehabilitated and placed under a conservation covenant, in accordance with conditions 9 and 10 of this permit, respectively.

Schedule 3

Table 3: Completion criteria for the *rehabilitation* with the areas cross hatched red in Figure 3 of Schedule 2.

Aspect	Completion Criteria	Monitoring
Survival rate to be achieved	The <i>rehabilitation</i> site must ensure a survival rate of at least 70 per cent of the seedlings initially planted.	The species in the <i>rehabilitation</i> area, will be counted annually by an <i>environmental specialist</i> in spring for a minimum of three years after the last year plants were established.
Vegetation Structure	Vegetation in the <i>rehabilitation</i> area must include native vegetation that is broadly representative of the <i>Corymbia calophylla</i> woodlands TEC, by establishing understorey and midstorey species and providing conditions suitable for expanding remnant understory species across the site.	The structure is to be assessed annually by an <i>environmental specialist</i> in spring for a minimum of three years after the last year plants were established.
Black cockatoo	Vegetation in the <i>rehabilitation</i> site must contain native foraging species for <i>black</i> cockatoo species.	Assessed annually by an <i>environmental</i> specialist in spring for a minimum of three years after the last year plants were established.
Percentage of weeds present	Weed coverage within the <i>rehabilitation</i> site to have no more than 15 per cent <i>weed</i> coverage. No Weeds of National Significance (WoNS) within the <i>rehabilitation</i> site.	Monitor the <i>rehabilitation</i> site for <i>weeds</i> by quadrates annually in spring for a minimum of three years after the last year plants were established.
Patch size of bare ground	The <i>rehabilitation</i> area has no more than 5 per cent of bare ground.	The patch size of bare ground is to be assessed annually by an <i>environmental specialist</i> in spring for a minimum of three years after the last year plants were established.
Declared weeds	No Declared Weeds under the <i>Biosecurity and Agricultural Management Act 2007</i> present	Monitor the <i>rehabilitation</i> site for Declared weeds by quadrates biannually in autumn and spring for a minimum of three years after the last year plants were established.
Boundary Fence	Gates and boundary fence of <i>rehabilitation</i> area must be in good condition with no clear damage that will enable access by the general public, kangaroos or livestock.	Annually until completion criteria has been met.



Government of Western Australia Department of Water and Environmental Regulation

Clearing Permit Decision Report

Application details and outcome

1.1. Permit application details

Permit number: CPS 10545/3

Permit type: Purpose permit

Applicant name: Shire of Serpentine Jarrahdale

Application received: 28 March 2024

Application area: 1.7 hectares

Purpose of clearing: Upgrades to Orton Road

Method of clearing: Mechanical

Property: Orton Road reserve (PINs 11614497, 11614499, 11753954 and 11753955) Kowin

Court Road reserve (PIN 1281806)

Location (LGA area/s): Shire of Serpentine Jarrahdale

Localities (suburb/s): Oakford, Oldbury and Cardup

1.2. Description of clearing activities

This Amendment to CPS 10545/2 is to adjust the offset area within Lot 427 on Plan 202731. The size of the offset remains as 0.57 hectares. The offset conditions are consistent with the conditions within CPS 10545/1 permit.

No additional clearing or changes to other conditions are proposed under this amendment.

1.3. Decision on application and key considerations

Decision: Granted

Decision date: 16 July 2025

Decision area: 1.7 hectares of native vegetation

1.4. Reasons for decision

This clearing permit application was submitted, accepted, assessed and determined in accordance with sections 51E and 51O of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act).

On 18 October 2024, the Shire of Serpentine-Jarrahdale submitted application CPS 10545/1 to clear 1.7 hectares of native vegetation within multiple land parcels for the purpose of road upgrades. This application was granted under clearing permit conditions (see CPS 10545/1 permit). On 19 December 2024, an administrative amendment CPS 10545/2 was completed to amend condition 10 of the permit, changing the reserve purpose of the offset site from recreation to conservation.

The offset boundary change under amendment CPS 10545/3 is for the purposes of;

- improving the condition of Marri woodland portion of the reserve and to increase foraging habitat for black cockatoos;
- enhancing connectivity of the Marri woodland, as the current offset is separated into two areas (see figure 1), and;
- allowing the shire to focus its revegetation efforts more cost effectively and efficiently.

OFFICIAL

The difference in the offset area does not have the effect of resulting in any changes to the WA Offset Calculator values used, or on the adequacy of the offset provided to counterbalance the significant residual impacts of clearing. Therefore, the assessment against the clearing principles has not changed and can be found in the Clearing Permit Decision Report CPS 10545/1.

The Delegated Officer was satisfied that the revised offset area provides a better environmental outsome and determined to amend the clearing permit with the map of the offset area updated to reflect the new offset area.

The offset area amendment from CPS 10545/2 to CPS 10545/3 are in the maps below.

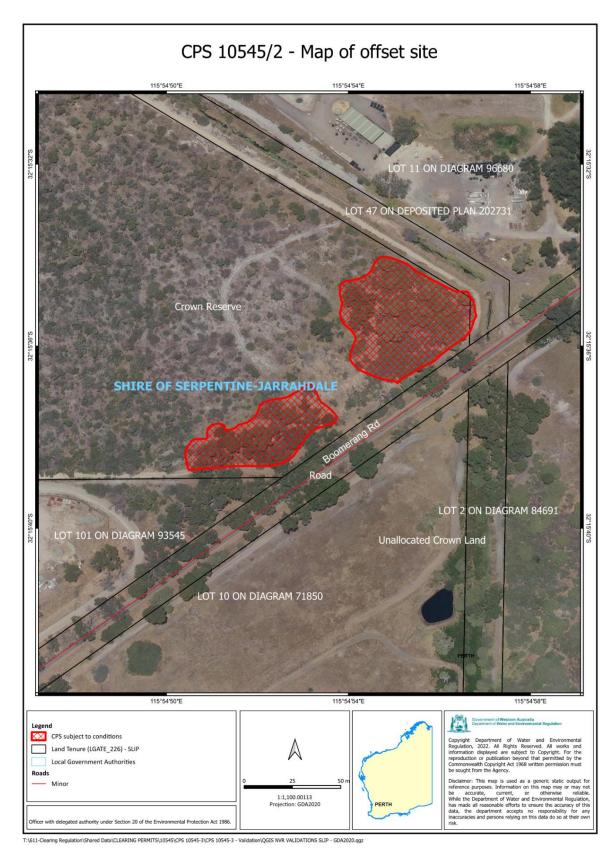


Figure 1- Map of CPS 10545/2 offset area, before amendment CPS 10545/3

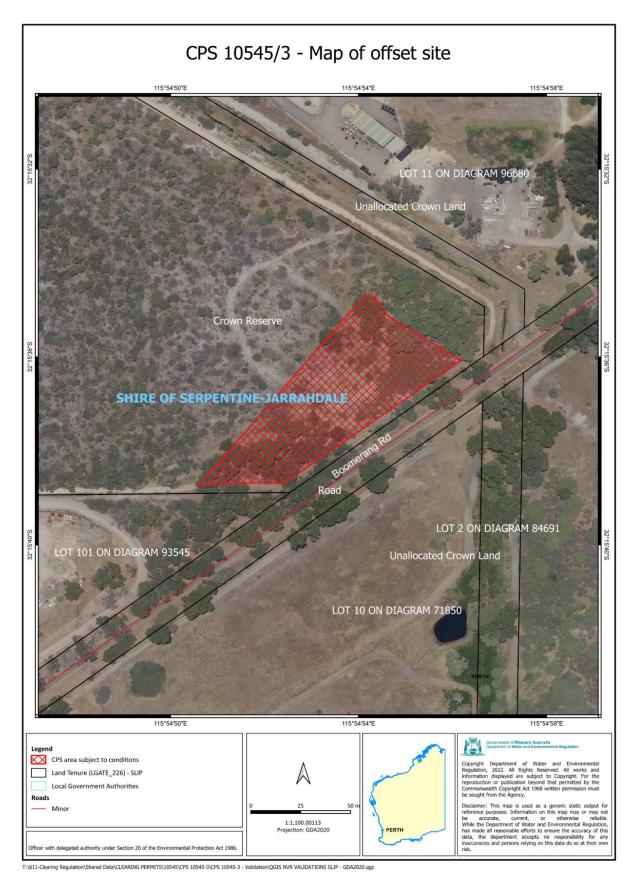


Figure 2- Map of CPS 10545/3 offset area, after amendment CPS 10545/3

The area crosshatched red indicates the area subject to conditions under the granted clearing permit.

1.5. Relevant planning instruments and other matters

The assessment against planning instruments and other matters has not changed and can be found in Clearing Permit Decision Report CPS 10545/1.

1.6. Site Map

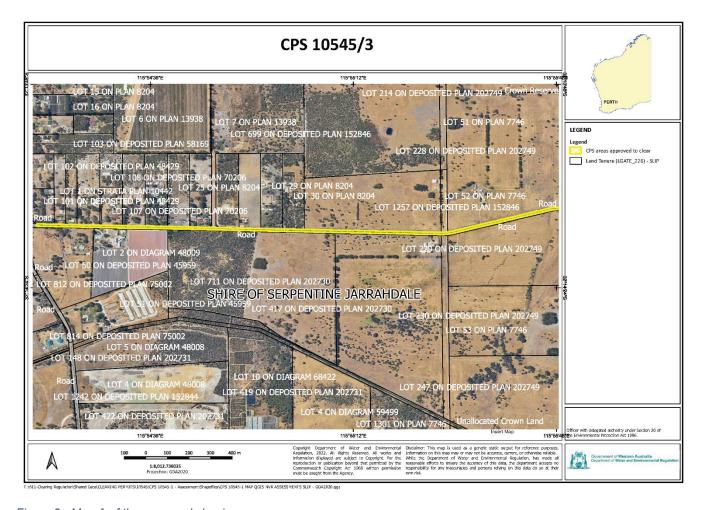


Figure 3 - Map A of the approved clearing area

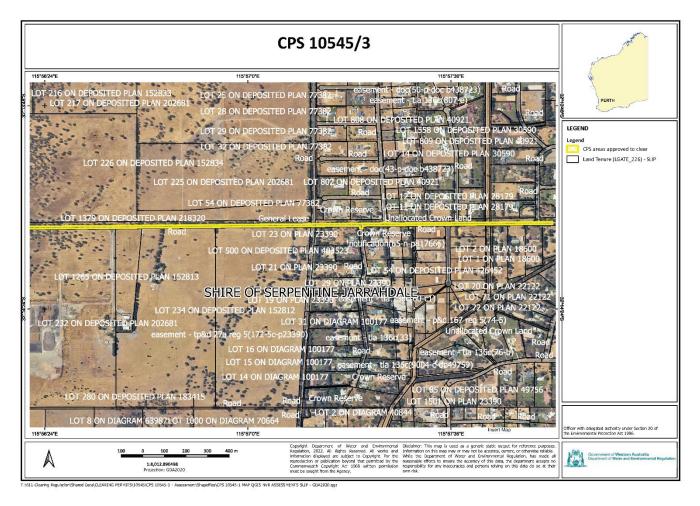


Figure 4 - Map B of the approved clearing area

The area crosshatched yellow indicates the area approved to clear under the granted clearing permit.