



CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

PERMIT DETAILS

Area Permit Number: 1760 / 2
File Number: DEC2085
Duration of Permit: From 7 September 2008 to 7 September 2013

PERMIT HOLDER

Clifford Robert Sharpe
Craig Andrew Sharpe
Colin Charles Sharpe

LAND ON WHICH CLEARING IS TO BE DONE

LOT 1 ON DIAGRAM 55913 (Lot No. 1 KEENAN MONJINGUP 6450)

AUTHORISED ACTIVITY

Clearing of up to 0.8 hectares of native vegetation within the area cross hatched yellow on attached Plan 1760/2.

CONDITIONS

1 Wind erosion

The Permit Holder shall apply Gluon 240® within the area crosshatched yellow on attached Plan 1760/2 where the Permit Holder has not commenced excavation of sand within 14 calendar days of the area being cleared in accordance with this Permit.

2 Dieback and weed control

- (a) When undertaking any clearing or other activity pursuant to this Permit, the Permit Holder must take the following steps to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of *weeds* and *dieback*:
- (i) clean earth-moving machinery of soil and vegetation prior to entering and leaving the area to be cleared;
 - (ii) ensure that no *dieback* or *weed*-affected soil, *mulch*, *fill* or other material is brought into the area to be cleared; and
 - (iii) restrict the movement of machines and other vehicles to the limits of the areas to be cleared.
- (b) At least once in each 12 month period for the *term* of this Permit, the Permit Holder must remove or kill any *weeds* growing within areas cleared under this Permit.

3 Revegetation and rehabilitation

- (a) The Permit Holder shall retain the vegetative material and topsoil removed by clearing authorised under this Permit:
- (i) vegetative material and topsoil must be stockpiled in an area that has already been cleared; and
 - (ii) Within six months the Permit Holder shall lay the vegetative material and topsoil on the cleared area.

- (b) at an *optimal time* following clearing authorised under this Permit, the Permit Holder must *revegetate* and *rehabilitate* the area cross-hatched yellow on attached Plan 1760/2 by:
 - (i) deliberately *planting* and/or *direct seeding* native vegetation that will result in a similar species composition, structure and density of native vegetation to pre-clearing vegetation types in that area; and
 - (ii) ensuring only local provenance seeds and propagating material from within 20 kilometres of the area cleared are used to revegetate the area.
- (c) Within twelve months of undertaking *revegetation* in accordance with condition 3(b) of this Permit, the Permit Holder must:
 - (i) determine the species composition, structure and density of the area *revegetated*; and
 - (ii) where, in the opinion of an *environmental specialist*, the composition structure and density determined under condition 3(c)(i) of this Permit will not result in a similar species composition, structure and density to that of pre-clearing vegetation types in that area, the Permit Holder must undertake additional *planting* or *direct seeding* of native vegetation in accordance with the requirements of condition 3(b) of this Permit.

4 Wetland revegetation

The Permit Holder shall establish and maintain native vegetation within the area cross-hatched red on attached Plan 1760/2 in accordance with the following conditions:

- (a) The vegetation shall be established and maintained to an average *planting* density of 1000 plants per hectare.
- (b) The species shall consist of overstorey, midstorey and understorey *wetland species*;
- (c) Seeds and propagating material shall be sourced from within a 20km radius of the area cleared;
- (d) The *planting* is to commence before 7 May 2009 and be completed by 7 July 2010
- (d) Within twelve months of undertaking *revegetation* in accordance with condition 4(a), (b) and (c) of this Permit, the Permit Holder must:
 - (i) determine the species composition, structure and density of the area *revegetated*; and
 - (ii) where, in the opinion of an *environmental specialist*, the composition structure and density determined under condition 4(d)(i) of this Permit will not result in a similar species composition, structure and density to that of pre-clearing vegetation types in that area, the Permit Holder must undertake additional *planting* of native vegetation in accordance with the requirements of condition 4(a), (b) and (c) of this Permit.

5 Records to be kept

The Permit Holder must maintain the following records for activities done pursuant to this Permit in relation to the *revegetation* and *rehabilitation* of areas pursuant to conditions 3 and 4 of this Permit:

- (a) the location of any areas *revegetated* and *rehabilitated*, recorded using Geocentric Datum Australia 1994;
- (b) a description of the *revegetation* and *rehabilitation* activities undertaken;
- (c) the size of the area *revegetated* and *rehabilitated* (in hectares); and
- (d) the species composition, structure and density of *revegetation* and *rehabilitation*.

6 Reporting

- (a) The Permit Holder must provide to the CEO, on or before 30 June of each year, a written report of records required under condition 5 of this Permit and activities done by the Permit Holder under this Permit between 1 January and 31 December of the preceding year.
- (b) Prior to 7 June 2013, the Permit Holder must provide to the CEO a written report of records required under condition 5 of this Permit where these records have not already been provided under condition 6(a) of this Permit.

DEFINITIONS

dieback means the effect of *Phytophthora* species on native vegetation;

direct seeding means a method of re-establishing vegetation through the establishment of a seed bed and the introduction of seeds of the desired plant species;

environmental specialist means a person who is engaged by the Permit Holder for the purpose of providing environmental advice, 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;

fill means material used to increase the ground level, or fill a hollow;

flora specialist means a person with specific training and/or experience in the ecology and taxonomy of Western Australian flora;

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;

optimal time means the period from April to May for undertaking *direct seeding*, and the period from May to June for undertaking *planting*;

planting means the re-establishment of vegetation by creating favourable soil conditions and planting seedlings of the desired species;

priority flora taxa means those plant taxa that described as priority flora classes 1, 2, 3 or 4 in the *Department's Declared Rare and Priority Flora List for Western Australia* (as amended);

rehabilitate/ed/ion means actively managing an area containing native vegetation in order to improve the ecological function of that area;

revegetate/ed/ion means the re-establishment of a cover of native vegetation in an area such that the species composition, structure and density is similar to pre-clearing vegetation types in that area, and can involve *regeneration*, *direct seeding* and/or *planting*;

term means the duration of this Permit, including as amended or renewed;

weed/s means a species listed in Appendix 3 of the *Environmental Weed Strategy* published by the Department of Conservation and Land Management (1999), and plants declared under section 37 of the *Agricultural and Related Resources Protection Act 1976*;

wetland species means species of native vegetation generally found in and surrounding wetland areas in South Coast.



Kelly Faulkner
MANAGER
NATIVE VEGETATION CONSERVATION BRANCH

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

6 November 2008