



CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

PERMIT DETAILS

Purpose Permit Number: 2033/1
File Number: DEC 4230
Duration of Permit: From 17 February 2008 to 17 February 2018

PERMIT HOLDER

Shire of Northampton

LAND ON WHICH CLEARING IS TO BE DONE

LOT 12928 on PLAN 41490

AUTHORISED ACTIVITY

1. Clearing of up to 19 hectare of native vegetation within the area cross hatched yellow on attached Plan 2033/1.

CONDITIONS

1. The Permit Holder shall not clear native vegetation unless actively mining the area to be cleared within six months of the clearing.
2. Avoid, minimise etc clearing

In determining the amount of native vegetation to be cleared for the purpose of road upgrades, the Permit Holder must have regard to the following principles, set out in order of preference:

- (i) avoid the clearing of native vegetation;
 - (ii) minimise the amount of native vegetation to be cleared; and
 - (iii) reduce the impact of clearing on any environmental value.
3. 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 introduction and spread of *dieback*:
 - (i) clean earth-moving machinery of soil and vegetation prior to entering and leaving the area to be cleared;
 - (ii) avoid the movement of soil in wet conditions;
 - (iii) ensure that no *dieback*-affected *road building materials, mulches, fill* or other materials are brought into an area that is not affected by dieback; and
 - (iv) restrict the movement of machines and other vehicles to the limits of the areas to be cleared.
 - (b) 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*:
 - (i) clean earth-moving machinery of soil and vegetation prior to entering and leaving the area to be cleared;

- (ii) ensure that no *weed-affected road building materials, mulches, fill* or other materials are brought into areas to be cleared; and
- (iii) restrict the movement of machines and other vehicles to the limits of the areas to be cleared.

4. Revegetation

- (a) The Permit Holder shall retain the vegetative material and topsoil removed by clearing authorised under this Permit.
- (b) Within six months of the area no longer being required for the purpose of mining the Permit Holder must *revegetate* the areas permitted to be cleared on attached Plan 2079/1 by:
 - (i) deliberately planting and/or 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;
 - (i) ensuring only local provenance seeds and propagating material from within 10km of the area cleared are used to revegetate the area;
- (c) Within one year of undertaking *revegetation* in accordance with condition 4(b), 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(b)(i) will not result in a similar species composition, structure and density to pre-clearing vegetation types in that area the Permit Holder must undertake additional planting or seeding of native vegetation in accordance with the requirements of condition 4(b)(i) and 4(b)(ii).

5. Fauna management

- (a) Prior to clearing, the area shall be inspected by a *fauna specialist* for the presence of *Leipoa ocellata* (Malleefowl).
- (b) Prior to clearing the Permit Holder shall ensure that any *Leipoa ocellata* (Malleefowl) identified in condition 6(a) shall be removed and relocated by a *Fauna clearing person*, in accordance with a licence issued by the Department of Environment and Conservation.

6. Records must be kept

The Permit Holder must maintain the following records for activities done pursuant to this Permit, as relevant:

- (a) In relation to the *revegetation* of areas pursuant to condition 4:
 - (i) The commencement date of *revegetation*;
 - (ii) The location of any area *revegetated* recorded using Geocentric Datum Australia 1994;
 - (iii) A description of the *revegetation* activities undertaken; and
 - (iv) The size of the area *revegetated* (in hectares).
- (b) In relation to Fauna Management pursuant to condition 5:
 - (i) The location of each habitat tree identified recorded using Geocentric Datum Australia 1994;
 - (ii) The species of each habitat tree identified;
 - (iii) The species of fauna reasonably likely to utilise, or that have been observed utilising the habitat trees;
 - (iv) The species and number of each species relocated; and
 - (v) The location and date where relocated fauna was released, using Geocentric Datum Australia 1994.

7. Reporting

The Permit Holder must provide to the CEO, on or before 30 June of each year, a written report of records required under condition 6 and activities done by the Permit Holder under this Permit between 1 January and 31 December of the preceding year.

DEFINITIONS

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

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;

fauna specialist means a person with training and specific work experience in fauna identification or faunal assemblage surveys of Western Australian fauna;

fauna clearing person means a person who has obtained a licence from the Department of Environment and Conservation, issued pursuant to the *Wildlife Conservation Regulations 1970* (as amended) authorising them to take fauna in order to carry out the approved clearing associated with this permit;

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;

revegetate, revegetated and revegetation 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;

road building materials means rock, gravel, soil, stone, timber, boulders and water;

weed 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.



Keith Claymore
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Nature Conservation Division
Department of Environment and Conservation
Officer delegated under Section 20
of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

17 January 2008