



CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

Purpose Permit number:	CPS 6661/1
Permit Holder:	City of Wanneroo
Duration of Permit:	14 November 2015 – 14 November 2018

The Permit Holder is authorised to clear native vegetation subject to the following conditions of this Permit.

PART I – CLEARING AUTHORISED

1. Purpose for which clearing may be done

Clearing for the purpose of *minor infrastructure projects*.

2. Area of Clearing

Clearing of up to 0.5 hectares of native vegetation per *minor infrastructure project* within the City of Wanneroo *local government area boundary*, excluding areas that are subject to the *Environmental Protection (Environmentally Sensitive Areas) Notice 2005*.

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. Type of clearing authorised

This Permit authorises the Permit Holder to clear native vegetation for the activities described in condition 1 of this Permit to the extent that the Permit Holder has the power to carry out works involving clearing for those activities under the *Local Government Act 1995* or any other written law.

5. Clearing not Authorised

This Permit does not authorise the Permit Holder to clear native vegetation where:

- the clearing may be at variance, is at variance or is seriously at variance with one or more of the *clearing principles* as determined by the *desktop study* required in condition 8; or
- one or more of the *minor infrastructure projects* are incorporated or related to a proposal that is referred to and assessed under Part IV of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* by the *EPA*; or
- the clearing may have a significant impact on a *matter of national environmental significance* under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth).

6. Period in which clearing is authorised

The Permit Holder shall not clear any native vegetation after 30 June 2017.

PART II – MANAGEMENT CONDITIONS

7. Avoid, minimise etc clearing

In determining the amount of native vegetation to be cleared for each *minor infrastructure project*, 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.

8. Assessment of Clearing Impacts

(a) Prior to undertaking clearing for each minor infrastructure project, the Permit Holder must conduct a *desktop study* and assess the clearing to be undertaken against each of the clearing principles, having regard to the Department's "A Guide to the assessment of applications to clear native vegetation under Part V Division 2 of the Environmental Protection Act 1986" provided in Annexure 1.

(b) The *desktop study*, subject to condition 8(a) of this Permit, must include production of a *Report*.

(c) The *Report* must set out:

- (i) the manner in which the Permit Holder has had regard to the *desktop study* in accordance with the Department's "A Guide to the assessment of applications to clear native vegetation under Part V Division 2 of the Environmental Protection Act 1986" provided in Annexure 1;
- (ii) the area (in hectares) of clearing required for the *minor infrastructure project*;
- (iii) the boundaries of clearing required for the *minor infrastructure project* recorded as a *map* or list of coordinates of the location of clearing required;
- (iv) how each of the clearing principles has been addressed through the *desktop study*;
- (v) whether the outcome of the *desktop study* indicates that the clearing is not at variance or not likely to be at variance with one or more of the clearing principles.

9. Dieback and weed control

(a) When undertaking any clearing 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*:

- (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;
- (iii) restrict the movement of machines and other vehicles to the limits of the areas to be cleared;
- (iv) only move soils in *dry conditions*, unless approved by the CEO; and
- (v) where *dieback* or *weed*-affected soil, *mulch*, *fill* or other material is to be removed from the area to be cleared, ensure it is transferred to areas of comparable *soil disease status*.

(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, where those *weeds* are likely, on the advice of an *environmental specialist*, to spread to and result in environmental harm to adjacent areas of native vegetation that are in *good or better condition*.

10. Revegetation and Rehabilitation

(a) The Permit Holder must *revegetate* and *rehabilitate* areas cleared for *temporary works* within 6 months of the area no longer being required for the purpose for which it was cleared.

(b) The Permit Holder is not required to *revegetate* and *rehabilitate* an area specified in condition 10(a) of this Permit if the Permit Holder intends to use that cleared area for another *minor infrastructure project* within 24 months of that area no longer being required for the purpose for which it was originally cleared under this Permit.

PART III - RECORD KEEPING AND REPORTING

11. Records must be kept

The Permit Holder must maintain the following records for activities done pursuant to this permit:

- (a) In relation to the clearing of native vegetation authorised under this Permit
 - (i) a copy of the report prepared for each *minor infrastructure project* in accordance with condition 8 of this Permit;
 - (ii) a *shapefile* of the boundaries of clearing required for each *minor infrastructure project* recorded in the map prepared in accordance with condition 8(c)(iii) of this Permit;
 - (iii) the size of the area cleared (in hectares) for each *minor infrastructure project*;
 - (iv) the date(s) on which the clearing was done for each *minor infrastructure project*; and
 - (v) the boundaries of the area cleared for each *minor infrastructure project* recorded as a *shapefile*.

- (b) In relation to the *revegetation* and *rehabilitation* of areas pursuant to condition 10 of this Permit:
 - (i) the size of the area *revegetated* and *rehabilitated* (in hectares) for each *minor infrastructure project*;
 - (ii) the date(s) on which the *revegetated* and *rehabilitated* was done for each *minor infrastructure project*; and
 - (iii) the boundaries of the area *revegetated* and *rehabilitated* for each *minor infrastructure project* recorded as a *shapefile*.

12. Reporting

- (a) On or before 31 July 2016 the Permit Holder must provide to the CEO of the *Department* a written report of records required under condition 11 of this Permit and concerning activities done by the Permit Holder under this Permit between 14 November 2015 and 30 June 2016.

- (b) On or before 31 July 2017 the Permit Holder must provide to the CEO of the *Department* a written report of records required under condition 11 of this Permit and concerning activities done by the Permit Holder under this Permit between 1 July 2016 and 30 June 2017.

- (c) On or before the 31 July 2018 the Permit Holder must provide to the CEO of the *Department* a written report of records required under condition 11 of this permit and concerning activities done by the Permit Holder under this Permit between 1 July 2017 and 30 June 2018.

DEFINITIONS

The following meanings are given to terms used in this Permit:

clearing principles means the principles for clearing native vegetation set out in Schedule 5 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*;

crossover area has the meaning given to it in the *Environmental Protection (Clearing of Native Vegetation) Regulations 2004*;

desktop study means a literature review, including a map-based information search of all current and relevant literature sources and databases;

Department means the Western Australian Department of Environment Regulation;

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;

dry conditions means when soils (not dust) do not freely adhere to rubber tyres, tracks, vehicle chassis or wheel arches;

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;

EPA means the Western Australian Environmental Protection Authority;

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

good or better condition means that the vegetation is in either pristine, excellent, very good or good condition according to the *Keighery scale*;

Keighery scale means the vegetation condition scale described in *Bushland Plant Survey: A Guide to Plant Community Survey for the Community (1994)* as developed by B.J. Keighery and published by the Wildflower Society of WA (Inc). Nedlands, Western Australia;

lateral clearance area has the meaning given to it in the *Environmental Protection (Clearing of Native Vegetation) Regulations 2004*;

local government boundary is the current local government district of the City of Wanneroo.

matter of national environmental significance is any of the following:

- (a) a declared World Heritage property
- (b) a national Heritage place
- (c) a declared Ramsar site
- (d) a listed threatened species or endangered community
- (e) a listed migratory species
- (f) the marine environment

These terms have the same meaning as they do in the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth);

minor infrastructure projects include *transport corridor infrastructure*; *sight line area* and *crossover area*; *lateral clearance area*; *public roadside facility*; road realignment; road widening; extracting road building materials; establishing and maintaining building protection zones; drains; public recreational facilities; landscaping; and vehicle tracks;

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;

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

public roadside facility has the meaning given to it in the *Environmental Protection (Clearing of Native Vegetation) Regulations 2004*;

regenerate/ed/ion means re-establishment of vegetation from in situ seed banks and propagating material (such as lignotubers, bulbs, rhizomes) contained either within the topsoil or seed-bearing *mulch*;

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*

shapefile means a shapefile consisting of polygons using the Geocentric Datum of Australia (GDA);

sight line area has the meaning given to it in the *Environmental Protection (Clearing of Native Vegetation) Regulations 2004*;

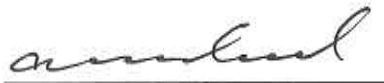
soil disease status means soil types either infested, not infested, uninterpretable or not interpreted with a pathogen;

temporary works means access tracks, spoil areas, side tracks, site offices, storage areas, laydown areas, extraction sites, camps, project surveys, pre-construction activities and similar works associated with a project activity that are temporary in nature;

transport corridor infrastructure has the meaning given to it in the *Environmental Protection (Clearing of Native Vegetation) Regulations 2004*; and

weed/s 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 Parks and Wildlife Regional Weed Rankings Summary, regardless of ranking; or
- (c) not indigenous to the area concerned.



M Warnock
SENIOR MANAGER
CLEARING REGULATION

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

15 October 2015

ANNEXURE 1

A Guide to the assessment of applications to clear native vegetation under Part V Division 2 of the Environmental Protection Act 1986



1. Application details

1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 6661/1
Permit type: Purpose Permit

1.2. Proponent details

Proponent's name: City of Wanneroo

1.3. Property details

Property: City of Wanneroo local government area boundary
Local Government Authority: City of Wanneroo

1.4. Application

Clearing Area (ha)	No. Trees	Method of Clearing	For the purpose of:
0.5		Mechanical Removal	Infrastructure maintenance

1.5. Decision on application

Decision on Permit Application: Granted
Decision Date: 15 October 2015

2. Site Information

2.1. Existing environment and information

2.1.1. Description of the native vegetation under application

Vegetation Description	Clearing Description	Vegetation Condition	Comment
	Clearing for the purpose of minor infrastructure projects that require up to 0.5 hectares of clearing per project within the City of Wanneroo excluding areas that are subject to the Environmental Protection (Environmentally Sensitive Areas) Notice 2005.	Excellent; Vegetation structure intact; disturbance affecting individual species, weeds non-aggressive (Keighery, 1994). To Completely Degraded; No longer intact, completely/almost completely without native species (Keighery, 1994).	As clearing is to occur at various locations within the City of Wanneroo boundary, native vegetation of varying description and condition is likely to be cleared under this permit.

3. Assessment of application against clearing principles

Comments

Clearing for project activities within the City of Wanneroo excluding areas that are subject to the Environmental Protection (Environmentally Sensitive Areas) Notice 2005. If any native vegetation is to be cleared the Permit Holder must conduct a desktop study and assess the clearing to be undertaken against each of the clearing principles, having regard to the Department of Environment Regulation's (DER) "A Guide to the assessment of applications to clear native vegetation under Part V Division 2 of the Environmental Protection Act 1986 (EP Act)" provided in Annexure 1.

This Permit does not authorise the Permit Holder to clear native vegetation where:

- (a) the clearing may be at variance, is at variance or is seriously at variance with one or more of the *clearing principles* within schedule 5 of the *EP Act* as determined by the *desktop study* required in condition 8 of clearing permit CPS 6661/1;
- (b) one or more of the *minor infrastructure projects* are incorporated or related to a proposal that has been referred to and assessed under Part IV of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* by the *Environmental Protection Authority*; or
- (c) the clearing may have a significant impact on a *matter of national environmental significance* under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth).

Methodology

Planning instruments and other relevant matters.

Comments

There have been no submissions received for this application.

Methodology

4. References

Keighery, B.J. (1994) Bushland Plant Survey: A Guide to Plant Community Survey for the Community. Wildflower Society of WA (Inc). Nedlands, Western Australia.