

# CLEARING PERMIT Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

Purpose permit number: CPS 819/2

Permit-holder: Shire of Wagin
Road construction and gravel extraction

Shire: Wagin

Duration of permit: 21 October 2006 21 October 2011

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The permit holder is authorised to clear native vegetation for the above stated purposes, subject to the conditions of this Permit.

# PART I - CLEARING AUTHORISED

## 1. Land on which clearing is to be done

Beaufort Road Reserve;

Jenzs Road Reserve;

Wagin-Wickepin Road Reserve;

Wests Road Reserve;

Pederick Road Reserve;

Dellyanine Road Reserve between Arthur Road and Norring Dellyanine Road;

Warup West Road Reserve;

Watson Road Reserve:

Jeffris Road Reserve;

Gundaring Road Reserve;

Morgan Road Reserve;

Collanilling Road Reserve:

Quicks Road Reserve;

Robinson Road Reserve;

Murdock Road Reserve;

Dongolocking Road Reserve between 2000 metres north east of Toolibin Road and 1000 west of Moran Road;

Angwins Road Reserve between Norths Road and 3000 metres north of Dongolocking Road;

Noble Road Reserve between Thompson Road and 3500 meters east of Carbordine Pool Road;

Lucas Road Reserve between Drayton Road and Noble Road Reserve;

Drayton Road Reserve;

Fullers Road Reserve;

Piesseville-Jaloran Road Reserve:

Piesseville-Tarwonga Road Reserve between Ballagin Road and Thompson Road;

Jaloran Road Reserve between Wagin-Wickepin Road and Urquhart Road;

Walkers Road Reserve;

Evans Road Reserve;

Lot 5389 on Plan 117645;

Road Reserve (Piesseville 6315);

Lot 5554 on Plan 117646;

Lot 10329 on Plan 145132;

Lot 1333 on Plan 104698;

Lot 1937 on Plan 108645;

Lot 3995 on Plan 233450;

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Lot 982 on Plan 102879; Lot 46 on Plan 245818; Lot 410 on Plan 256318; Lot 1046 on Plan 102802; Lot 2062 on Plan 108661; Lot 111 on Plan 122224; Lot 4 on Plan 113433; Lot 1 on Diagram 78705; Williams Location 5548; Lot 4838 on Plan 115661; Crown Reserve 5998; Lot 12691 on Plan 147130; Lot 4219 on Plan 115412; and Lot 9283 on Plan 141328.

# 2. Area of Clearing

The permit holder must not clear more than 60 hectares of *native vegetation* of which 45.3 hectares is for the purpose of road construction and 14.7 hectares is for the purpose of gravel extraction.

## 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. Compliance with Assessment Sequence and Management Procedures

Prior to clearing any native vegetation under conditions 1 and 2 of this Permit, the permit holder must comply with the Assessment Sequence and the Management Procedures set out in Part II of this Permit.

## PART II - ASSESSMENT SEQUENCE AND MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES

#### 5. Avoid, minimise etc clearing

In determining the amount of native vegetation to be cleared for the purposes 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.

#### Dieback and weed control

- (a) When undertaking any *clearing* and *revegetation*, 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 huilding materials, mulches or fill are brought into an area that is not affected by dieback; and

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- (iv) restrict the movement of machines and other vehicles to the limits of the areas to be cleared.
- (b) When undertaking any *clearing* and *revegetation*, 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, 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.
  - (c) 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* and *revegetated* under this Permit.

# 7. Revegetation

- a) The Permit Holder shall retain the vegetative material and topsoil removed by clearing in accordance with this Permit.
- b) Within one month of the area no longer being required for the purpose of gravel extraction the permit holder must revegetate the area 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;
  - (ii) Ensuring only local provenance seeds and propagating material from within 10km of the area cleared are used to revegetate the area;
  - (iii) Lay vegetative material and topsoil retained in accordance with condition 7(a) on the area.
- c) Prior to undertaking works pursuant to condition 7(b)(iii) the permit holder shall rip pit floor and contour batters within the gravel extraction site.
- d) Within one year of undertaking revegetation in accordance with condition 7(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 7(d)(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 7(b)(i) and (ii).

# 8. Flora Management

- (a) Prior to undertaking clearing within the areas described in Clearing Authorised above, the areas shall be inspected by a *flora specialist* who shall identify *Rare Flora* and *Priority flora taxa*.
- (b) Where Rare Flora or Priority Flora taxa are identified in relation to condition 8(a) the Permit Holder shall ensure that:

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- (i) All records of *Rare Flora* or *Priority Flora taxa* are submitted to the Department of Environment and Conservation, Species and Communities Branch.
- (ii) No clearing occurs with 50m of identified Rare Flora, unless approved by the CEO.
- (iii) No clearing occurs with 10m of identified *Priority Flora*, unless approved by the *CEO*.

#### 9. Offset Conditions

#### a). Determination of offsets

- i). If part or all of the clearing to be done is or may be at variance with one or more of the clearing principles, then the permit holder must implement an offset in accordance with Conditions (a1 and b2) of this Permit with respect to that native vegetation.
- ii). In determining the offset to be implemented with respect to a particular area of native vegetation proposed to be cleared under this Permit, the permit holder must have regard to the offset principles contained in Condition 9b of this Permit.
- iii). Once the permit holder has developed an offset proposal, the permit holder must provide that offset proposal to the CEO for the CEO's approval in accordance, prior to undertaking any clearing to which the offset relates, and prior to implementing the offset.
- iv). Clearing may not commence until and u less the CEO has approved the offset proposal.
- v). The permit holder shall implement the offset proposal approved under condition (91(c)).
- vi). Each offset proposal shall include a direct offset, timing for implementation of the offset proposal and may additionally include contributing offsets.

### b). Offset principles

For the purpose of this Part, the offset principles are as follows:

- i). direct offsets should directly counterbalance the loss of the native vegetation;
- ii). contributing offsets should complement and enhance the direct offset; offsets are implemented only once all avenues to avoid, minimise, rectify or reduce environmental impacts have been exhausted;
- iv). the environmental values, habitat, species, ecological community, physical area, ecosystem, landscape, and hydrology of the offset should be the same as, or better than, that of the area of native vegetation being offset;
- v). a ratio greater than 1:1 should be applied to the size of the area of native vegetation that is offset to compensate for the risk that the offset may fail;
- vi). offsets must entail a robust and consistent assessment process;
- vii). in determining an appropriate offset, consideration should be given to ecosystem function, rarity and type of ecological community, vegetation condition, habitat quality and area of native vegetation cleared;
- viii). the offset should either result in no net loss of native vegetation, or lead to a net gain in native vegetation and improve the condition of the natural environment;
  - ix). offsets must satisfy all statutory requirements;
  - x), offsets must be clearly defined, documented and audited;
  - xi). offsets must ensure a long-term (10-30 year) benefit; and
- xii). an environmental specialist must be involved in the design, assessment and monitoring of offsets.

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#### PART III - RECORD KEEPING AND REPORTING

# 10. 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 clearing of native vegetation undertaken pursuant to the purpose of clearing:
  - (i) The species composition, structure and density of the cleared area;
  - (ii) The location where the clearing occurred, recorded using Geocentric Datum Australia 1994:
  - (iii) The date that the area was cleared; and
  - (iv) The size of the area cleared (in hectares).
- (b) In relation to the *revegetation* of areas pursuant to condition 7:
  - (i) The location of any area revegetated recorded using Geocentric Datum Australia 1994;
  - (ii) A description of the revegetation activities undertaken;
  - (iii) The size of the area revegetated (in hectares); and
  - (iv) The commencement date of revegetation
  - (v) The species, structure and composition of revegetation measured.
- (c) In relation to Flora Management pursuant to condition 8:
  - (i) The location of each Rare Flora and Priority Flora recorded using Geocentric Datum Australia 1994; and
  - (ii) The species of each Rare Flora or Priority Flora identified.
- (d) In relation to the offsets of areas pursuant to condition 9:
  - (i) The location of any area of offsets recorded using Geocentric Datum Australia 1994;
  - (ii) A description of the offset activities undertaken; and
  - (iii) The size of the offset area (in hectares).

#### 11. Reporting

The Permit Holder must provide to the *CEO*, on or before 30 June of each year, a written report of records requested under condition 10 and activities done by the Permit Holder under this Permit between 1 January and 31 December of the preceding year.

#### 12. Definitions

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

CEO means the Chief Executive Officer of the Department of Environment and Conservation; clearing has the meaning given to it in section 51A of the Environmental Protection Act 1986; dieback means the effect of Phytophthora species on native vegetation;

EP Act means the Environmental Protection Act 1986;

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

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fauna clearing person means a person who has obtained a licence from the Department of Conservation and Land Management, 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;

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

*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 to it in sections 3 and 51A of the Environmental Protection Act 1986;

**Priority flora taxa** means those plant taxa that described as priority flora classes 1, 2, 3 or 4 in the *Declared Rare and Priority Flora List for Western Australia*, Department of Conservation and Land Management, as amended;

Rare Flora means flora that is declared to be rare flora under section 23F of the Wildlife Conservation Act 1950;

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;

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

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.

Kim Taylor

A/Deputy Director General, Environment

Department of Environment and Conservation.

Officer delegated under Section 20

of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

30 March 2007

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