



## CLEARING PERMIT

*Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986*

<b>Purpose Permit number:</b>	CPS 8220/3
<b>Permit Holder:</b>	City of Joondalup
<b>Duration of Permit:</b>	30 April 2019 to 30 April 2026

### ADVICE NOTE

The funds referred to in condition 9 of this permit are intended for contributing towards the purchase of 1.636 hectares of native vegetation with similar environmental values to the area to be cleared.

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 constructing a dual use path.

**2. Land on which clearing is to be done**

Lot 9505 on Plan 52070, Tamala Park  
Lot 3050 on Plan 47951, Mindarie  
Lot 9026 on Plan 415564, Mindarie  
Lot 3000 on Plan 44066, Burns Beach  
Marmion Avenue road reserve (PIN 1135104), Tamala Park

**3. Area of Clearing**

The Permit Holder must not clear more than 3.06 hectares of native vegetation within the area cross hatched yellow on attached Plan 8220/3(a).

**4. 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.

**5. 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.

**6. Type of clearing not authorised**

This Permit does not authorise the Permit Holder to clear native vegetation after 30 April 2024.

## **PART II – MANAGEMENT CONDITIONS**

### **7. Avoid, minimise and reduce the impacts and extent of clearing**

In determining the amount of native vegetation to be cleared authorised under this Permit, 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. Weed and dieback control**

When undertaking any clearing or other activity authorised under this Permit, the Permit Holder must take the following steps to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of *dieback* and *weeds*:

- (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* and *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.

### **9. Monetary contributions to a fund maintained for the purpose of establishing or maintaining vegetation (offset)**

Prior to undertaking any clearing authorised under this Permit and no later than 30 April 2020, the Permit Holder shall provide documentary evidence to the CEO that funding of \$23,506.05 has been transferred to the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation for the purpose of establishing or maintaining native vegetation.

### **10. Revegetation**

The Permit Holder shall implement and adhere to the following actions;

- (a) retain the vegetative material and topsoil removed by clearing authorised under this Permit and stockpile the vegetative material and topsoil in an area that has already been cleared within the area cross-hatched red on the attached Plans CPS 8220/3(b), 8220/3(c), 8220/3(d), 8220/3(e), 8220/3(f) and 8220/3(g);
- (b) prior to 31 August 2021 commence *revegetating* and *rehabilitating* the areas hatched red on Plans 8220/3(b), 8220/3(c), 8220/3(d), 8220/3(e), 8220/3(f) and 8220/3(g) by:
  - (i) laying the vegetative material and topsoil retained under condition 10(a);
  - (ii) deliberately *planting* of tube stock and salvaged native vegetation that will result in similar species composition, structure and density of native vegetation to the reference sites; and
  - (iii) ensuring only *local provenance* seeds and propagating material are used to *revegetate* and *rehabilitate* the area.
- (c) water planted vegetation between October and March for the first two years post planting as required;
- (d) install signage to educate reserve users of the revegetation activities being undertaken;
- (e) implement hygiene protocols by cleaning earth-moving machinery of soil and vegetation prior to entering and leaving the site;
- (f) undertake weed control activities on an ‘as needs’ basis to maintain a minimum 90 per cent weed free state by the end of the project maintenance period;
- (g) achieve the following completion criteria after the three year monitoring period for areas *revegetated* and *rehabilitated* under this Permit;

Criterion	Baseline floristic data	Completion targets	Completion criteria	Monitoring
1	Species richness is the average number of species between the reference sites of each vegetation community .	Minimum of 50% of native vegetation species returned based on propagation capacity of species. Therefore revegetation areas shall have a minimum of 50% native species per quadrat, as obtained by the average recorded at the reference sites.	Species richness and number of plants / m2 in the revegetation areas shall have a minimum of 50% native species per quadrat, as obtained by the average recorded at the reference sites.	The species and number of plants / m2 in the revegetation areas will be counted in years 2 and 3.
2	% cover of weeds in reference sites of each vegetation community is less 2% < to <30%	Weeds are mostly absent from the reference sites. Considering external pressures (adjacent to dual use path) a target of ≤10% has been established for the revegetation areas.	The revegetation areas must have % cover of ≤10% weeds.	Monitor revegetation areas in years 2 and 3.
3	One declared weed (* <i>Asparagus asparagoides</i> ) is present	Declared Weeds are managed in accordance with the <i>Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Regulations 2013</i> .	Declared weeds are absent from the rehabilitation areas.	Monitor the revegetation site for declared weeds by traversing the area in years 2 and 3.
4	Survival rate to be achieved	If after year 2 and year 3 of planting, a survival rate of 2plants/m <sup>2</sup> is not achieved, all planted tube stock that have not survived must be replanted within 12 months and monitored for a further 1 year.	The revegetation site needs to ensure a survival rate of at least 2 plants/m <sup>2</sup> is achieved after three years, and replant any plants within 12 months of dying.	The number of surviving plants in the revegetation areas will be counted in years 2 and 3.
5	Rubbish is present in bushland.	Rubbish is absent from the revegetation site.	The revegetation site contains minimal rubbish.	Monthly asset inspections

- (h) undertake remedial actions for area *revegetated* and *rehabilitated* where monitoring indicated that revegetation has not met the completion criteria, outlined in 10(g); including
- (iv) revegetate the area by deliberately *planting* native vegetation that will result in the minimum target in 10(g) and ensuring only *local provenance* seeds and propagating material are used;
  - (v) undertake further weed control activities;
  - (vi) undertake further watering activities; and
  - (vii) annual monitoring of each *revegetated* and *rehabilitated* site, until the completion criteria, outline in 10(g) are met.

### **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, in relation to the clearing of native vegetation authorised under this Permit:

- (a) the location where the clearing occurred, recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit set to Geocentric Datum Australia 1994 (GDA94), expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings or decimal degrees;
- (b) the date that the area was cleared;
- (c) the size of the area cleared (in hectares);
- (d) actions taken to avoid, minimise and reduce the impacts and extent of clearing in accordance with condition 7 of this Permit;
- (e) actions taken to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of *weeds* and *dieback* in accordance with condition 8 of this Permit;

- (f) In relation to the revegetation of areas pursuant to condition 10 of this Permit;
  - (i) a description of the *revegetation* and *rehabilitation* activities undertaken;
  - (ii) the size of the area *revegetated* and *rehabilitated* (in hectares); and
  - (iii) the date that the area was *revegetated* and *rehabilitated*.

## 12. Reporting

- (a) The Permit Holder must provide to the *CEO* on or before 30 June of each year, a written report:
  - (i) of records required under condition 11 of this Permit; and
  - (ii) concerning activities done by the Permit Holder under this Permit between 1 January to 31 December of the preceding calendar year.
- (b) If no clearing authorised under this Permit was undertaken between 1 January to 31 December of the preceding calendar, a written report confirming that no clearing under this permit has been carried out, must be provided to the *CEO* on or before 30 June of each year.
- (c) Prior to 28 February 2026, the Permit Holder must provide to the *CEO* a written report of records required under condition 11 of this Permit where these records have not already been provided under condition 12(a) of this Permit.

## DEFINITIONS

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

*CEO* means the Chief Executive Officer of the Department responsible for the administration of the clearing provisions under the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*;

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

*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;

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

*local provenance* means native vegetation seeds and propagating material from natural sources within 100 kilometres and the same Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia (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;

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

*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 local provenance native vegetation in an area using methods such as natural regeneration, direct seeding and/or planting so that the species composition, structure and density is similar to pre-clearing vegetation types in that area; 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 Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions Regional Weed Rankings Summary, regardless of ranking; or
- (c) not indigenous to the area concerned.



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Meenu Vitarana  
A/MANAGER  
NATIVE VEGETATION REGULATION

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

24 June 2020

# Plan 8220/3 (a)




## Legend

-  CPS areas approved to clear
-  Road Centrelines
-  Local Government Authorities
-  Cadastre - LGATE 218



MGA 94  
Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994

  
Meenu Vitarana  
2020.06.24  
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Officer delegated under section 20 of the  
Environmental Protection Act 1986







GOVERNMENT OF  
WESTERN AUSTRALIA

# Plan 8220/3 (b)




## Legend

-  CPS subject to conditions
-  Road Centrelines
-  Local Government Authorities
-  Cadastre - LGATE 218



MGA 94  
Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994

  
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Officer delegated under section 20 of the  
Environmental Protection Act 1986







GOVERNMENT OF  
WESTERN AUSTRALIA

# Plan 8220/3 (c)

115°42.570'E 115°42.600'E 115°42.630'E 115°42.660'E 115°42.690'E 115°42.720'E




## Legend

-  CPS subject to conditions
-  Road Centrelines
-  Local Government Authorities
-  Cadastre - LGATE 218



MGA 94  
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Environmental Protection Act 1986







GOVERNMENT OF  
WESTERN AUSTRALIA



# Plan 8220/3 (d)



## Legend

-  CPS subject to conditions
-  Road Centrelines
-  Local Government Authorities
-  Cadastre - LGATE 218

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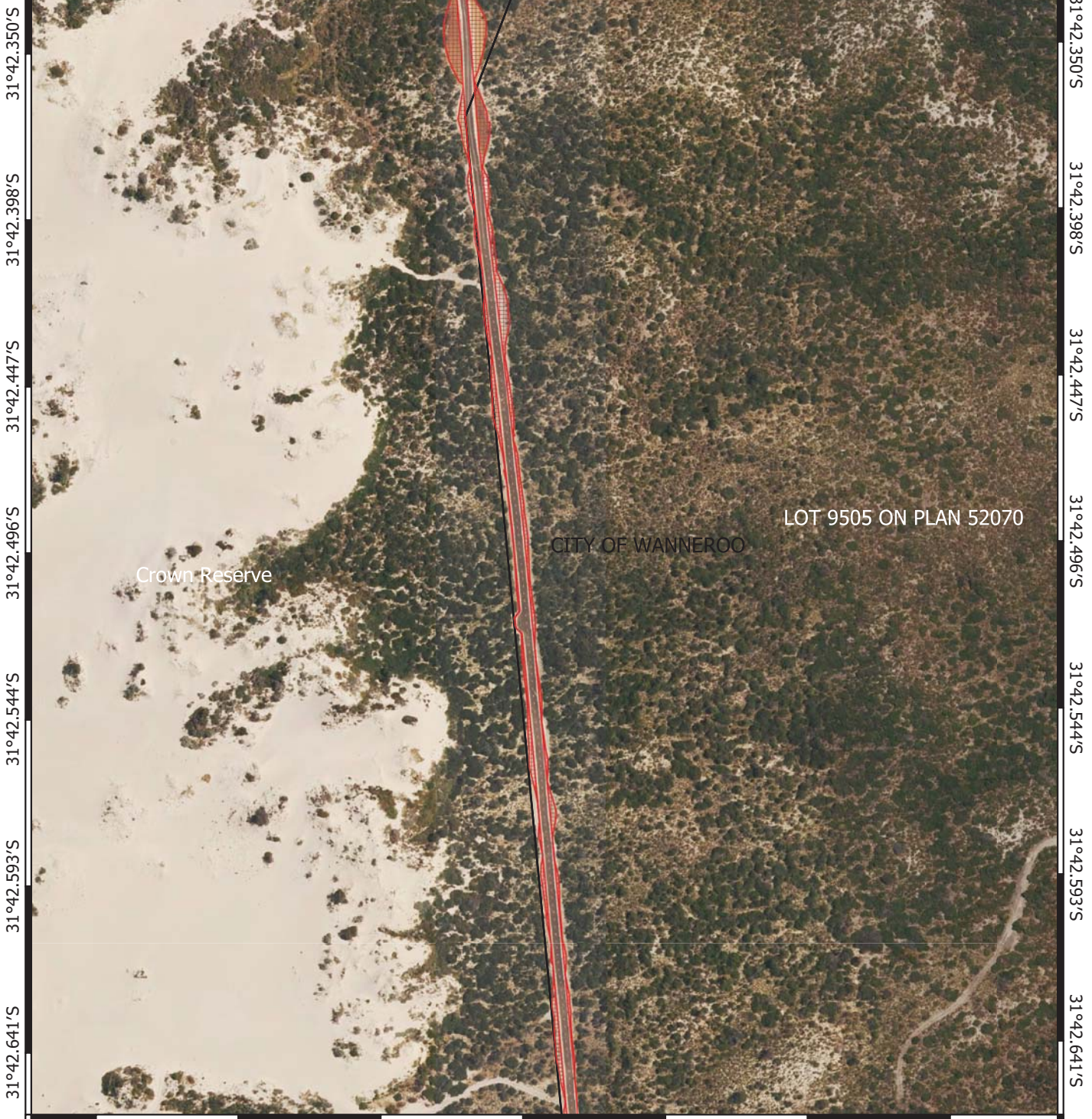
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Environmental Protection Act 1986






GOVERNMENT OF  
WESTERN AUSTRALIA

# Plan 8220/3 (e)

115°42.802'E 115°42.850'E 115°42.899'E 115°42.947'E 115°42.996'E 115°43.045'E 115°43.093'E



## Legend

-  CPS subject to conditions
-  Local Government Authorities
-  Cadastre - LGATE 218



MGA 94

Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994

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Officer delegated under section 20 of the  
Environmental Protection Act 1986






GOVERNMENT OF  
WESTERN AUSTRALIA

# Plan 8220/3 (f)



## Legend

-  CPS subject to conditions
-  Local Government Authorities
-  Cadastre - LGATE 218



MGA 94

Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994

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Officer delegated under section 20 of the  
Environmental Protection Act 1986






GOVERNMENT OF  
WESTERN AUSTRALIA

# Plan 8220/3 (g)



## Legend

-  CPS subject to conditions
-  Local Government Authorities
-  Cadastre - LGATE 218



MGA 94

Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994

Meenu Vitarana

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Officer delegated under section 20 of the  
Environmental Protection Act 1986



GOVERNMENT OF  
WESTERN AUSTRALIA



# Clearing Permit Decision Report

## 1. Application details

### 1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: CPS 8220/3  
Permit type: Purpose Permit

### 1.2. Applicant details

Applicant's name: City of Joondalup  
Application received date: The administrative amendment was initiated by the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation on 18 May 2020.

### 1.3. Property details

Property: Lot 9505 on Plan 52070, Tamala Park  
Lot 3050 on Plan 47951, Mindarie  
Lot 9026 on Plan 415564, Mindarie  
Lot 3000 on Plan 44066, Burns Beach  
Marmion Avenue road reserve (PIN 1135104), Tamala Park  
Local Government Authority: City of Wanneroo and City of Joondalup  
Localities: Tamala Park, Mindarie and Burns Beach

### 1.4. Application

Clearing Area (ha)	No. Trees	Method of Clearing	Purpose category:
3.06	0	Mechanical Removal	Construction of a dual use pathway

### 1.5. Decision on application

Decision on Permit Application: Granted  
Decision Date: 24 June 2020  
Reasons for Decision: The clearing permit application has been assessed against the clearing principles, planning instruments and other matters in accordance with section 51O of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*, and it has been concluded that the assessment against the clearing principles has not changed since the assessment of application CPS 8220/1 and CPS 8220/2, which can be found in Clearing Permit Decision Report CPS 8220/1 and Clearing Permit Decision Report CPS 8220/2.

In determining to grant a clearing permit, the Delegated Officer determined that the proposed clearing is unlikely to lead to any unacceptable risk to the environment.

## 2. Site Information

**Clearing Description:** The City of Joondalup proposes to clear up to 3.06 hectares of native vegetation within Lot 9505 on Plan 52070 and Marmion Avenue road reserve (PIN 1135104), Tamala Park, and Lot 3050 on Plan 47951 and Lot 9026 on Plan 415564, Mindarie, and Lot 3000 on Plan 44066, Burns Beach, for the purpose of constructing a dual use pathway.

**Vegetation Description** The application area has been mapped as Swan Coastal Plain Quindalup complex and Cottesloe Complex-central and/south, which are described as:

- "Coastal dune complex consisting mainly of two alliances - the strand and fore-dune alliance and the mobile and stable dune alliance. Local variations include the low closed forest of *Melaleuca lanceolata* (Rottneest Teatree) - *Callitris preissii* (Rottneest Island Pine), the closed scrub of *Acacia rostellifera* (Summer-scented Wattle) and the low closed *Agonis flexuosa* (Peppermint)" (Heddlie et al., 1980); and
- "Woodland and open forest and closed health - supports heaths on the limestone outcrops which resembles those in the north. The deeper sands support a mosaic of a woodland of tuart and an open-forest of tuart-jarrah-marri. The distinctive dominance of tuart distinguishes the southern section from the north section of the Cottesloe Complex-north, respectively" (Heddlie et al., 1980).

**Vegetation Condition** The condition of the vegetation within the application area ranges from very good (Keighery, 1994) to completely degraded (Keighery, 1994), described as:

- Very good: Vegetation structure altered, obvious signs of disturbance (Keighery, 1994).

- Good: Vegetation structure significantly altered with obvious signs of multiple disturbance. Retains basic vegetation structure or ability to regenerate (Keighery, 1994).
- Degraded: Basic vegetation structure severely impacted by disturbance, scope for regeneration but not to a state approaching good condition without intensive management (Keighery, 2014).
- Completely degraded: The structure of the vegetation is no longer intact and the area is completely or almost completely without native species (Keighery, 2014).

**Soil Type**

The soil type within the application area is mapped as (DPIRD, 2019):

- Karrakatta shallow soils Phase, described as “Low hills and ridges. Bare limestone or shallow siliceous or calcareous sand over limestone. Dense low shrub dominated by *Dryandra sessilis*, *Melaleuca huegelii* and species of *Grevillea*”.
- Quindalup South oldest dune Phase, described as “The oldest phase. Dunes or remnants with low relief. Calcareous sands have organic staining to about 30 centimetres, overlying pale brown sand with definite cementation below one metre.
- Quindalup South third dune Phase, described as “The third phase. Irregular dunes with high relief and slopes up to 20%. Loose calcareous sand with little surface organic staining and incipient cementation at depth”.
- Quindalup South deep sand flat Phase which is described “Undulating landscapes with deep calcareous sands overlying limestone. Soils have dark grey-brown sand to about 50 cm and then pale brown sand. Remnants of hummocks are often present”.
- Quindalup South second dune Phase which is described as “The second phase. A complex pattern of dunes with moderate relief. Calcareous sands have organic staining to about 20 cm, passing into pale brown sand; some cementation below 1 m”.
- Karrakatta Sand Yellow Phase which is described as “Low hilly to gently undulating terrain. Yellow sand over limestone at 1-2 m. Banksia spp. woodland with scattered emergent *E. gomphocephala* and *E. marginata* and a dense shrub layer”.

**Comments**

The local area referred to in the assessment of this application is defined as a 10 kilometre radius measured from the perimeter of the application area.

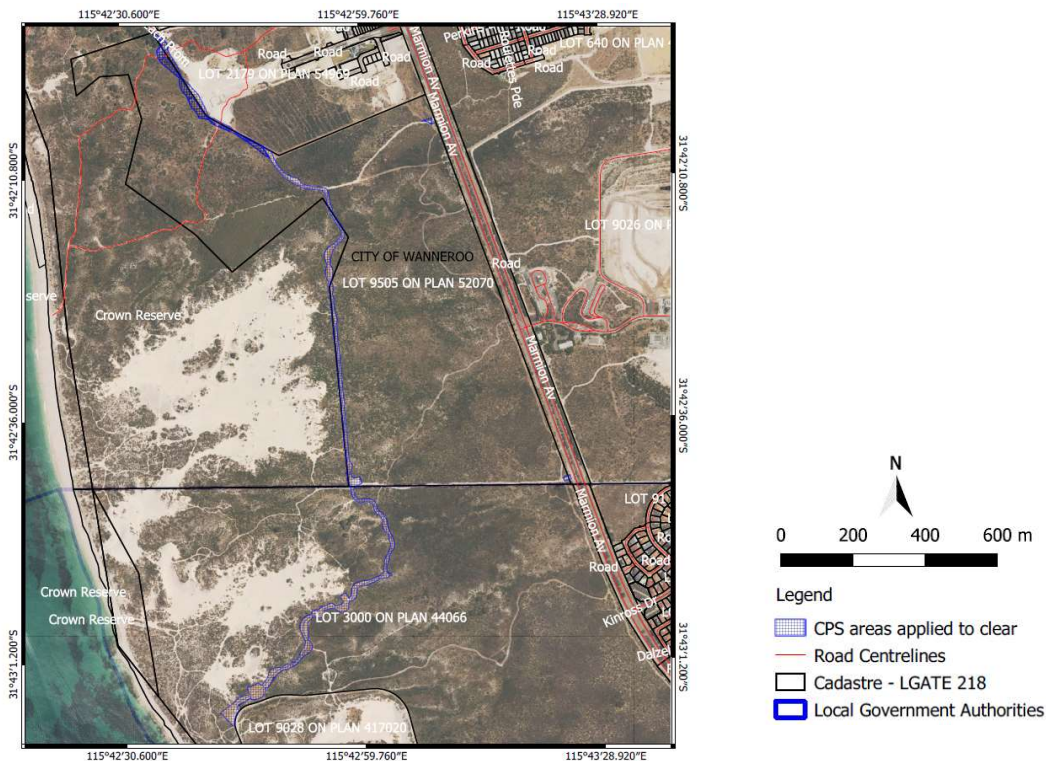


Figure 1. Application area (cross-hatched blue)

### **3. Assessment of application against clearing principles and planning**

This amendment is a result of an administrative error on clearing permit CPS 8220/2 plans. CPS areas subject to conditions were incorrectly digitised within Plan 8220/2 (b) and Plan 8220/2 (d). Therefore, the assessment against the clearing principles has not changed and can be found in Clearing Permit Decision Report CPS 8220/1 and Clearing Permit Decision Report CPS 8220/2.

#### **Planning instruments and other relevant matters**

The assessment against planning and other matters has not changed and can be found within Clearing Permit CPS 8220/1 Decision Report and Clearing Permit CPS 8220/2 Decision Report.

### **4. References**

- Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (DPIRD) (2019). NRInfo Digital Mapping. Accessed at <https://maps.agric.wa.gov.au/nrm-info/>. Accessed December 2019. Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development. Government of Western Australia.
- Hedde, E. M., Loneragan, O. W., and Havel, J. J. (1980) Vegetation Complexes of the Darling System, Western Australia. In Department of Conservation and Environment, Atlas of Natural Resources, Darling System, Western Australia.
- Keighery, B.J. (1994) Bushland Plant Survey: A Guide to Plant Community Survey for the Community. Wildflower Society of WA (Inc). Nedlands, Western Australia.