



## CLEARING PERMIT

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

<b>Purpose Permit number:</b>	CPS 8766/2
<b>Permit Holder:</b>	City Of Cockburn
<b>Duration of Permit:</b>	From 13 January 2022 to 13 January 2027

The permit holder is authorised to clear *native vegetation* subject to the following conditions of this permit.

### **PART I – CLEARING AUTHORISED**

#### **1. Clearing authorised (purpose)**

The permit holder is authorised to clear *native vegetation* for the purpose of access and re-development of a waste recycling centre.

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

Lot 2 on Diagram 17998, Wattleup  
Lot 235 on Deposited Plan 226117, Wattleup.

#### **3. Clearing authorised**

The permit holder must not clear more than 0.30 hectares of *native vegetation* within the area cross-hatched yellow in Figure 1 of Schedule 1.

### **PART II – MANAGEMENT CONDITIONS**

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

In determining the *native vegetation* authorised to be cleared under this permit, the permit holder must apply the following principles, set out in descending 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.

## 5. Weed management

When undertaking any clearing authorised under this permit, the permit holder must take the following measures to minimise the risk of introduction and spread of *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 *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.

## **PART III - RECORD KEEPING AND REPORTING**

## 6. Records that must be kept

The permit holder must maintain records relating to the listed relevant matters in accordance with the specifications detailed in Table 1.

**Table 1: Records that must be kept**

No.	Relevant matter	Specifications
1.	In relation to the authorised clearing activities generally	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(a) the species composition, structure, and density of the cleared area;</li><li>(b) 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;</li><li>(c) the date that the area was cleared;</li><li>(d) the size of the area cleared (in hectares);</li><li>(e) actions taken to avoid, minimise, and reduce the impacts and extent of clearing in accordance with condition 4; and</li><li>(f) actions taken to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of <i>weeds</i> in accordance with condition 5.</li></ul>

## 7. Reporting

The permit holder must provide to the *CEO* the records required under condition 6 of this permit when requested by the *CEO*.

## DEFINITIONS

In this permit, the terms in Table have the meanings defined.

**Table 2: Definitions**

Term	Definition
CEO	Chief Executive Officer of the department responsible for the administration of the clearing provisions under the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1986</i> .
clearing	has the meaning given under section 3(1) of the EP Act.
condition	a condition to which this clearing permit is subject under section 51H of the EP Act.
fill	means material used to increase the ground level, or to fill a depression.
department	means the department established under section 35 of the <i>Public Sector Management Act 1994</i> (WA) and designated as responsible for the administration of the EP Act, which includes Part V Division 3.
EP Act	<i>Environmental Protection Act 1986</i> (WA)
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 under section 3(1) and section 51A of the EP Act.
weeds	means any plant – (a) that is a declared pest under section 22 of the <i>Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007</i> ; or (b) published in a Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions species-led ecological impact and invasiveness ranking summary, regardless of ranking; or (c) not indigenous to the area concerned.

---

## END OF CONDITIONS



C. Robertson  
15.07.2022  
1:21PM

---

Caron Robertson  
A/ MANAGER  
NATIVE VEGETATION REGULATION

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

15 July 2022

# Schedule 1

The boundary of the area authorised to be cleared is shown in the map below (Figure 1)





## Clearing Permit Decision Report

### 1 Application details and outcome

#### 1.1. Permit application details

Permit number:	CPS 8766/2
Permit type:	Purpose permit
Applicant name:	City of Cockburn
Application received:	27 April 2022
Application area:	0.30 hectares of native vegetation
Purpose of clearing:	Waste disposal/management
Method of clearing:	Mechanical
Property:	Lot 2 on Diagram 17998, Wattleup Lot 235 on Deposited Plan 226117, Wattleup
Location (LGA area):	City of Cockburn
Locality (suburb):	Wattleup

#### 1.2. Decision on application

Decision:	Granted
Decision date:	15 July 2022
Decision area:	0.30 hectares of native vegetation as depicted in Section 1.5 and Figure 1 below.

#### 1.3. Description of clearing activities

The City of Cockburn is in the process of developing a new and fully-integrated Community Recycling Centre within the existing Cockburn Resource Recovery Park (previously known as the Henderson Waste Recovery Park). The site is situated on exhausted limestone quarries. Lot 2 on Diagram 17998 (Lot 2) is almost entirely covered with lined landfill cells, and Lot 235 on Deposited Plan 226117 (Lot 235) is the primary focus of the facility, which requires an entrance off Dalison Avenue immediately to the south.

Clearing permit CPS 8766/1 was granted on 20 December 2021 to clear 0.08 hectares of native vegetation to construct an entry road off Dalison Avenue into the new facility. A revision of the engineering design of the access road has shown that five to six metre high retaining walls are required to construct the access. Batters are considered a better option but will encroach into an area of native vegetation to the south. An amendment that increases the area authorised to clear to 0.30 hectares is required to accommodate the required batters.

#### 1.4. Reasons for decision

This clearing permit amendment application was submitted, accepted, assessed and determined in accordance with sections 51E and 51O of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act). The Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) advertised the application for 21 days and no submissions were received.

The assessment identified that the proposed clearing will result in the potential introduction and spread of weeds into adjacent vegetation, which could impact on the quality of the adjacent vegetation and its habitat values.

After consideration of the available information the Delegated Officer determined that given size and location of the clearing, and the Completely Degraded condition of the vegetation present, the proposed clearing is unlikely to have any further significant environmental impacts, and is not likely to lead to an unacceptable risk to the environment. The Delegated Officer decided to grant an amended clearing permit subject to conditions to:

- avoid, minimise to reduce the impacts and extent of clearing; and
- take hygiene steps to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of weeds



## 1.5. Site map



**Figure 1: Map of the application area. The area cross-hatched yellow indicates the areas authorised to be cleared under the amended clearing permit.**

## 1.6. Assessment

In undertaking the assessment, and in accordance with section 51O of the EP Act, the Delegated Officer has given consideration to the information provided by the applicant, the clearing principles in Schedule 5 of the EP Act, relevant planning instruments, a vegetation assessment of the application area (PGV 2022), and any other pertinent matters they deemed relevant to the assessment. The Delegated Officer also took into consideration the purpose of the clearing to enable the construction of the Community Recycling Centre within the existing Cockburn Resource Recovery Park.

The CPS 8766/1 decision report concluded that the proposed clearing will result in the following the potential introduction and spread of weeds into adjacent vegetation, which could impact on the quality of the adjacent vegetation and its habitat values.

PGV (2022) undertook an assessment of the additional area required in terms of vegetation type, vegetation condition, flora, likely component as the Tuart Woodlands and Forests of the Swan Coastal Plain significant ecological community, and fauna values including for black cockatoo species.

The amendment application includes an additional 0.22 hectares of Completely Degraded vegetation (Keighery 1994) (PGV 2022). Aerial imagery indicates that the site was completely cleared between 1970 and 1974, as part of sand and limestone extraction works, and now consists of regrowth or planted tuart trees (*Eucalyptus gomphocephala*) over isolated shrubs including *Acacia saligna*, *Grevillea crithmifolia*, *Hardenbergia comptoniana*, *Jacksonia sternbergiana* and *Xanthorrhoea preissii*. No significant flora species were recorded.

The additional area required consists of 17 additional tuarts that have the potential to be part of the Tuart Woodlands and Forests of the Swan Coastal Plain ecological community (Tuart Woodlands) which is a Priority Ecological Community (PEC) at State level and a Threatened Ecological Community (TEC) under the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act).

Key diagnostic characteristics and criteria for the Tuart Woodlands TEC are provided in the EPBC Approved Conservation Advice of DoEE (2019), and for a patch of Tuart trees to be considered as a component of the Tuart Woodland TEC it must meet a set of criteria including patch size and condition (DoEE 2019).

The stand of Tuart trees along the southern boundary has been mapped regionally as remnant vegetation, but not as the Tuart Woodland TEC, with the closest mapped occurrences of the TEC approximately 660 metres north-west of the application area and approximately 1.1 kilometres east of the application area.

The Tuarts at the southern end of Lot 235 on Deposited Plan 226117 (the Lot) are considered one patch which does not extend off-site due to the distance between the closest Tuart trees. The size of the Tuart patch is approximately one hectare area, and the condition of the patch assessed using the specific condition rating scale for the Tuart Woodland TEC is rated as 'Poor' due to the weedy nature of the understorey and less than four native species per 100m<sup>2</sup> (PGV 2022). A patch of Tuarts in 'Poor' condition needs to be at least five hectares in size to be considered as the Tuart Woodland TEC, and the Tuart patch on the Lot is too small in size, and due to the size and condition of the patch is not considered to be a component of the Tuart Woodland TEC.

Of the 17 additional tuarts required for the amendment four were recorded with a diameter at breast height (DBH) greater than 50 centimetres and due to their relatively young age none contained a hollow large enough for black cockatoos to breed in (PGV 2022). The application area is located outside of any buffer areas for any known black cockatoo breeding sites or known night roosts for Carnaby's Cockatoo. The application area is also not located within a mapped area of Carnaby's Cockatoo 'areas requiring investigation as feeding habitat in the Swan Coastal Plain'.

After consideration of the available information the Delegated Officer determined that given size and location of the clearing, and the Completely Degraded condition of the vegetation present, the proposed clearing is unlikely to have any further significant environmental impacts, and is not likely to lead to an unacceptable risk to the environment.

In considering the above, the Delegated Officer concluded that the assessment has not changed since the assessment for CPS 8766/1, and can be found within Decision Report CPS 8766/1. The Delegated Officer decided to grant an amended clearing permit subject to conditions to avoid, minimise or reduce the impacts and extent of clearing, and to take hygiene steps to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of weeds.



## 1.7. Figures



Figure 2: Map of the additional areas required for the CPS 8766/1 amendment



## 1.8. References

Department of Department of Energy and Environment (DoEE) (2019) Now the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW). Approved Conservation Advice (incorporating listing advice) for the Tuart (*Eucalyptus gomphocephala*) woodlands and forests of the Swan Coastal Plain ecological community.

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

PGV Environmental (PGV) (2022) Environmental assessment of the additional area required for CPS 8766/1. 4 April 2022. Received by the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) on 27 April 2022 (DWERDT595690).