



CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

Purpose Permit number:	CPS 9049/2
Permit Holder:	Department of Local Government, Sport and Cultural Industries
Duration of Permit:	From 5 April 2021 to 5 April 2036

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 constructing the State Football Centre and associated public open space.

2. Land on which clearing is to be done

Lot 501 on Deposited Plan 416666, Queens Park

Lot 22 on Diagram 64644, Queens Park

Unnamed Road reserves (PINs 1816337 and 12375286), Queens Park

3. Clearing authorised

The permit holder must not clear more than 4.19 hectares of native vegetation within the area cross-hatched yellow in the attached Plan 9049/2(a).

4. Period during which clearing is authorised

The permit holder must not clear any native vegetation after 5 April 2026.

PART II – MANAGEMENT CONDITIONS

5. 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.

6. Weed and dieback 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* and *dieback*:

- (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 or 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.

7. Directional clearing

When conducting clearing activities under this permit in areas with adjacent native vegetation, the permit holder must conduct clearing in a slow, progressive manner from one direction to the other to allow fauna to move into adjacent native vegetation ahead of the clearing activity.

8. Wind erosion management

The permit holder must ensure that construction activities commence within three months of the cessation of clearing authorised under this permit, to reduce the risk of soil erosion by minimising the exposure time of soils prior to construction.

9. Offsets – Land Transfer

Prior to 5 April 2026, the permit holder shall provide evidence to the *CEO* that shows the areas hatched red and green on attached Plan 9049/2(b) are vested with the City of Canning, with a Management Order for the purpose of conservation.

10. Revegetation Plan

- (a) Within 12 months of clearing commencing, the permit holder must submit a Project Revegetation Plan to the *CEO* for approval for the areas cross-hatched red and green on attached Plan 9049/2(b), which shall be developed in accordance with *A Guide to Preparing Revegetation Plans for Clearing Permits* (Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) 2018).
- (b) The Project Revegetation Plan must be prepared by an *environmental specialist*.
- (c) The Project Revegetation Plan must include the following:
 - (i) *site preparation*
 - (ii) *weed control*
 - (iii) *regeneration, direct seeding or planting, at an optimal time* in accordance with a defined species list. Species must include suitable foraging habitat for Carnaby's cockatoo and forest red-tailed black cockatoo and species known to contribute to habitat for *Macarthuria keigheryi*
 - (iv) *a vegetation establishment period*
 - (v) *revegetation success completion criteria* shall include but not be limited to target weed cover, target vegetation condition, target density, species richness, bare ground cover and target structure

- (vi) *revegetation success completion criteria* must be consistent with *reference sites 1* for the area cross hatched red on attached Plan 9049/2(b) and *reference sites 2* for the area cross hatched green on attached Plan 9049/2(b)
- (vii) contingency actions to be undertaken if *completion criteria* are not met
- (viii) ongoing maintenance and monitoring of the areas required to be *revegetated* and *rehabilitated*
- (ix) timeframes for completion of the activities
- (x) management commitments that will be achieved
- (xi) The permit holder shall implement the Project Revegetation Plan as approved by the *CEO*.

11. Fauna Management

Prior to clearing authorised under this permit, the permit holder must:

- (a) Immediately prior to clearing under this permit, engage a fauna specialist to undertake a targeted search for snake-necked turtles (*Chelodina colliei*) within the area cross-hatched yellow on attached Plan 9049/2(a)
- (b) Where snake-necked turtles are identified under condition 11(a) of this Permit, engage a fauna specialist to remove and relocate snake-necked turtles to an area of *suitable habitat*.

12. Fence - Flora and vegetation management

- (a) Prior to undertaking any clearing authorised under this permit, the permit holder must erect a temporary fence around the area demarcated in red on Plan 9049/2(c), to protect *Macarthuria keigheryi* individuals
- (b) The fence required under condition 12(a) of this permit must remain for the during of construction works
- (c) Within 12 months of constructing the state football centre, the permit holder must erect permanent *conservation fencing* around the area demarcated in red on Plan 9049/2(c) to protect *Macarthuria keigheryi* from unauthorised access
- (d) Within one month of installing the fence/s required under conditions 12(a) and 12(b), the permit holder shall notify the *CEO* in writing that the fence/s have been erected.

PART III - RECORD KEEPING AND REPORTING

13. 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"> (a) the species composition, structure, and density of the cleared area; (b) the location where the clearing occurred, recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit set to Geocentric

No.	Relevant matter	Specifications
		<p>Datum Australia 1994 (GDA94), expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings;</p> <p>(c) the date that the area was cleared;</p> <p>(d) the size of the area cleared (in hectares); and</p> <p>(e) actions taken to avoid, minimise, and reduce the impacts and extent of clearing in accordance with condition 5;</p> <p>(f) actions taken to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of weeds and dieback in accordance with condition 6;</p> <p>(g) actions undertaken in accordance with condition 7;</p> <p>(h) actions undertaken in accordance with condition 8;</p> <p>(i) actions undertaken in accordance with condition 9;</p> <p>(j) actions undertaken in accordance with condition 11;</p> <p>(k) actions undertaken in accordance with condition 12;</p>
2.	In relation to the <i>revegetation</i> and <i>rehabilitation</i> of areas pursuant to condition 10 of this Permit	<p>(a) a description of the <i>revegetation</i> and <i>rehabilitation</i> activities undertaken;</p> <p>(b) the location and size of the areas <i>revegetated</i> and <i>rehabilitated</i> (in hectares) recorded using a GPS unit set to GDA94, expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings or decimal degrees;</p> <p>(c) the date that <i>revegetation</i> and <i>rehabilitation</i> works began;</p> <p>(d) at least two photographs of each area <i>revegetated</i> taken on an annual basis at the same location each year;</p> <p>(e) a description of the <i>revegetation</i> activities undertaken each year for each area <i>revegetated</i>;</p> <p>(f) a description of the tree density and native understorey vegetation cover for each area <i>revegetated</i> recorded on an annual basis; and</p> <p>(g) Other actions taken in accordance with condition 10 of this Permit.</p>

14. 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 13 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 has been undertaken, a written report confirming that no clearing under this Permit has been undertaken, must be provided to the *CEO* on or before 30 June of each year.
- (c) Prior to 5 April 2036, the Permit Holder must provide to the *CEO* a written report of records required under condition 13 of this Permit where these records have not already been provided under condition 14(a) of this Permit.

DEFINITIONS

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

Table 2: Definitions

Term	Definition
botanist	means a person who holds a tertiary qualification specialising in environmental science or equivalent, and has a minimum of two (2) years work experience in Western Australian flora identification and undertaking flora surveys native to the bioregion being inspected or surveyed, or who is approved by the CEO as a suitable environmental specialist for the bioregion, and who holds a valid flora licence issued under the <i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016</i> .
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.
completion criteria	means a measurable outcome based on suitable <i>reference sites</i> , used to determine revegetation/ <i>rehabilitation</i> success
condition	a condition to which this clearing permit is subject under section 51H of the EP Act.
conservation fencing	means fencing installed for the purpose of conservation, with the intention to exclude unauthorised access without preventing the movement of fauna;
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.
environmental specialist	means a person 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, or who is approved by the CEO as a suitable environmental specialist.
fauna specialist	means a person who holds a tertiary qualification specialising in environmental science or equivalent, and has a minimum of 2 years work experience in fauna identification and surveys of fauna native to the region being inspected or surveyed, or who is approved by the CEO as a suitable fauna specialist for the bioregion, and who holds a valid fauna licence issued under the <i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016</i> .
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.
dieback	means the effect of <i>Phytophthora</i> species on native vegetation.
EP Act	<i>Environmental Protection Act 1986</i> (WA)
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.
native vegetation	has the meaning given under section 3(1) and section 51A of the EP Act.

Term	Definition
optimal time	means the optimal time for undertaking direct seeding and planting
planting	means the re-establishment of vegetation by creating favourable soil conditions and planting seedlings of the desired species
quadrat	Means a sample plot established for the purpose of data collection and monitoring vegetation characteristics, for example species composition, structure, density and condition
rehabilitate/ed/ion/ing	means actively managing an area containing native vegetation in order to improve the ecological function of that area
reference sites 1	means nearby sites used to provide baseline data for planning a revegetation project. Measurements from fixed reference points or plots where biodiversity components are measured are used to set measurable completion criteria for revegetation projects. The <i>reference sites</i> must contain the following values: (a) Suitable foraging habitat for Carnaby's cockatoo (<i>Calyptorhynchus latirostris</i>) and forest red-tailed black cockatoo (<i>Calyptorhynchus banksii naso</i>) (b) Vegetation known to support <i>Macarthuria keigheryi</i> (c) Vegetation in excellent (Keighery, 1994) or better condition
reference sites 2	means nearby sites used to provide baseline data for planning a revegetation project. Measurements from fixed reference points or plots where biodiversity components are measured are used to set measurable completion criteria for revegetation projects. The <i>reference sites</i> must contain the following values: (a) Suitable foraging habitat for Carnaby's cockatoo (<i>Calyptorhynchus latirostris</i>) and forest red-tailed black cockatoo (<i>Calyptorhynchus banksii naso</i>) (b) Vegetation in a good (Keighery, 1994) or better condition
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
regeneration	means revegetation that can be established from in situ seed banks contained either within the topsoil or seed-bearing mulch
site preparation	means management of existing site topsoil and preparation of the finished soil surface for revegetation, for example by ripping or tilling the soil surface and respreading site topsoil and chipped native vegetation
suitable habitat	means habitat known to support <i>Chelodina colliei</i> within the known current distribution of the species, typically characterised by seasonal and permanent freshwater habitats including wetlands, lakes and rivers. They are also capable of living in urban and agricultural environments, such as urban lakes in the Perth metropolitan region, and farm dams (as long as there is sufficient habitat, food resources, and water quality).

Term	Definition
vegetation condition	means the rating given to native vegetation which refers to the impact of disturbance on each of the layers and the ability of the community to regenerate (Keighery 1994)
vegetation establishment period	means a period of at least two summers after the revegetation during which time replacement and infill revegetation works may be required for areas in which revegetation has been unsuccessful, and involves regular inspections of revegetation sites to monitor the success of revegetation
weeds	means any plant – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="570 541 1328 611">(a) that is a declared pest under section 22 of the <i>Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007</i>; or <li data-bbox="570 615 1328 716">(b) published in a Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions species-led ecological impact and invasiveness ranking summary, regardless of ranking; or <li data-bbox="570 720 1057 751">(c) not indigenous to the area concerned.

END OF CONDITIONS



Meenu Vitarana
A/MANAGER

NATIVE VEGETATION REGULATION

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

21 May 2021