



CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

PERMIT DETAILS

Area Permit Number: CPS 9813/2
File Number: DWERVT10591
Duration of Permit: From 10 March 2023 to 10 March 2035

PERMIT HOLDER

Shire of Toodyay

LAND ON WHICH CLEARING IS TO BE DONE

Chitty Road reserve (PIN: 11633672), Hoddy's Well

AUTHORISED ACTIVITY

The permit holder must not clear more than 0.18 hectares of *native vegetation* or 18 native trees within the combined areas cross-hatched yellow on Figure 1(a), Figure 1(b) and Figure 1(c) of Schedule 1.

CONDITIONS

1. Period during which clearing is authorised

The permit holder must not clear any *native vegetation* after 10 March 2025.

2. 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.

3. 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.

4. Directional clearing

The permit holder must conduct clearing activities in a slow, progressive manner towards adjacent *native vegetation* to allow fauna to move into adjacent *native vegetation* ahead of the clearing activity.

5. Fauna management – black cockatoo habitat

- (a) Prior to undertaking any clearing authorised under this permit within the combined areas cross-hatched yellow on Figure 1(a)-(c) of Schedule 1, the permit holder must engage a *fauna specialist* to inspect the trees listed in Table 1 below, for:

Table 1. location of potential breeding trees within the application area with suitable hollows

Location	Latitude	Longitude
SLK 0004.50	-31.679821	116.463785
SLK 0005.58	-31.688857	116.468197
SLK 0005.78	-31.690554	116.469006

- (i) suitability as a *black cockatoo habitat tree* for use as breeding by *black cockatoo species*; and
 - (ii) evidence of current or past breeding use by *black cockatoo species*.
- (b) Where a *black cockatoo habitat tree* within Table 1 shows no *evidence* of current or past use by *black cockatoo species*, that tree must only be cleared immediately after the inspection.
- (c) Where a *black cockatoo habitat tree* within Table 1 shows *evidence* of current or past breeding use by *black cockatoo species*, and clearing of that tree cannot be avoided, that tree must be monitored by a *fauna specialist* to determine when it is no longer in use for that breeding season.
- (d) Any *black cockatoo habitat tree* within Table 1 with *evidence* of current breeding use by *black cockatoo species* must not be cleared whilst it is in use for that breeding season as determined by the *fauna specialist* under condition 5(c).
- (e) For each *black cockatoo habitat tree* within Table 1 with *evidence* of current or past breeding use by *black cockatoo species* identified that cannot be avoided, the permit holder must install an artificial black cockatoo nest hollow.
- (f) Each artificial black cockatoo nesting hollow required by condition 5(e) must be installed prior to commencement of the next black cockatoo breeding season following clearing of the related *black cockatoo habitat tree/s*.

- (g) The artificial black cockatoo nest hollow(s) required by condition 5(e) of this permit must:
 - (i) be installed within the area cross-hatched red on Figure 2 of Schedule 1;
 - (ii) be designed and placed in accordance with the specifications detailed in Schedule 2; and
 - (iii) be monitored and maintained in accordance with the specifications detailed in Schedule 3, for a period of at least ten years.
- (h) Within two months of clearing authorised under this permit within the combined areas cross-hatched yellow on Figure 1(a), Figure 1(b) and Figure 1(c) of Schedule 1, the permit holder must provide the results of the *fauna survey* in a report to the CEO.
- (i) The *fauna survey* report must include the following;
 - (i) the location of the *black cockatoo habitat tree(s)* recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit set to Geocentric Datum Australia 1994/2020 (GDA94/20), expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings or decimal degrees;
 - (ii) the location of any fauna species listed in condition 5(a), if identified, recorded using a GPS unit set to GDA94, expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings or decimal degrees;
 - (iii) the name and amount of each fauna species identified;
 - (iv) whether the *black cockatoo habitat tree/s* identified show current or past use by black cockatoo species;
 - (v) a description of the inspection methodology employed by the fauna specialist;
 - (vi) a photo of the *black cockatoo habitat tree(s)* identified; and
 - (vii) a description of the *black cockatoo habitat tree(s)* identified, including the:
 - (A) species of *black cockatoo habitat tree(s)*; and
 - (B) condition of the *black cockatoo habitat tree(s)*.

6. Revegetation and rehabilitation – Mitigation planting

The permit holder must within 12 months of undertaking clearing authorised under this permit:

- (a) undertake deliberate *planting* of at least 26 (twenty-six) trees within Chitty Road reserve (PIN: 11633672), Hoddy’s Well, by;
 - (i) ensuring only *local provenance* species are used;
 - (ii) ensuring *planting* is undertaken at the *optimal time*;
- (b) undertake *weed* control and watering of *plantings* for at least three years post planting;

- (c) the permit holder must within 24 months of *planting* the 26 trees in accordance with condition 6(a) of this permit:
- i. engage an *environmental specialist* to make a determination that the 26 trees will survive.
 - ii. if the determination made by the *environmental specialist* under condition 6(c)(i) that 26 trees will not survive, the permit holder must plant additional trees that will result in 26 trees persisting within Chitty Road reserve (PIN: 11633672, Hoddy’s Well).
- (d) where additional *planting* of trees is undertaken in accordance with condition 6(c), the permit holder must repeat the activities required by condition 6(a), 6(b) and 6(c) of this permit.

7. 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 2.

Table 2: Records that must be kept

No.	Relevant matter	Specifications
1.	In relation to the authorised clearing activities generally	<p>(a) the species composition, structure, and density of the cleared area;</p> <p>(b) the location where the clearing occurred, recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit set to Geocentric Datum Australia 1994/2020 (GDA94/20), 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);</p> <p>(e) actions taken to avoid, minimise, and reduce the impacts and extent of clearing in accordance with condition 2;</p> <p>(f) actions taken to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of <i>weeds</i> and <i>dieback</i> in accordance with condition 3;</p> <p>(g) actions taken in accordance with condition 4; and</p> <p>(h) actions taken in accordance with condition 5.</p>
2.	In relation to the actions required under condition 6	<p>(a) the tree species planted</p> <p>(b) the location where the tree species planted occurred, recorded using a Global Positional System (GPS) unit set to Geocentric Datum Australia 2020</p>

No.	Relevant matter	Specifications
		(GDA20), expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings; (c) a copy of the <i>environmental specialist's</i> report (d) a description of the activities undertaken; and (e) any remedial actions required to be undertaken

8. Reporting

The permit holder must provide to the *CEO* the records required under condition 7 of this permit when requested by the *CEO*.

DEFINITIONS

In this permit, the terms in Table 3 have the meanings defined.

Table 3: Definitions

Term	Definition
black cockatoo habitat trees	means trees that have a diameter, measured at 130 centimetres from the base of the tree, of 50 centimetres or greater (or 30 centimetres or greater for <i>Eucalyptus salmonophloia</i> or <i>Eucalyptus wandoo</i>) that contain hollows suitable for breeding by black cockatoo species.
black cockatoo species	means one or more of the following species: (a) <i>Zanda lateriosis</i> (Carnaby's cockatoo); (b) <i>Zanda baudinii</i> (Baudin's cockatoo); and/or (c) <i>Calyptorhynchus banksii naso</i> (forest red-tailed black cockatoo).
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.
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.
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 <i>CEO</i> as a suitable environmental specialist.
EP Act	<i>Environmental Protection Act 1986</i> (WA)

Term	Definition
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 <i>CEO</i> 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.
local provenance	local provenance means native vegetation seeds and propagating material from natural sources within 50 kilometres and the same 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.
optimal time	means the period from May to July for undertaking planting.
planting	means the re-establishment of vegetation by creating favourable soil conditions and planting seedlings of the desired species.
weeds	means any plant – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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



Mathew Gannaway
MANAGER
NATIVE VEGETATION REGULATION

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

24 March 2023

SCHEDULE 1

The boundary of the area authorised to be cleared is shown in the maps below (Figure 1a-c).



Figure 1(a): Map of the boundary of the area within which clearing may occur

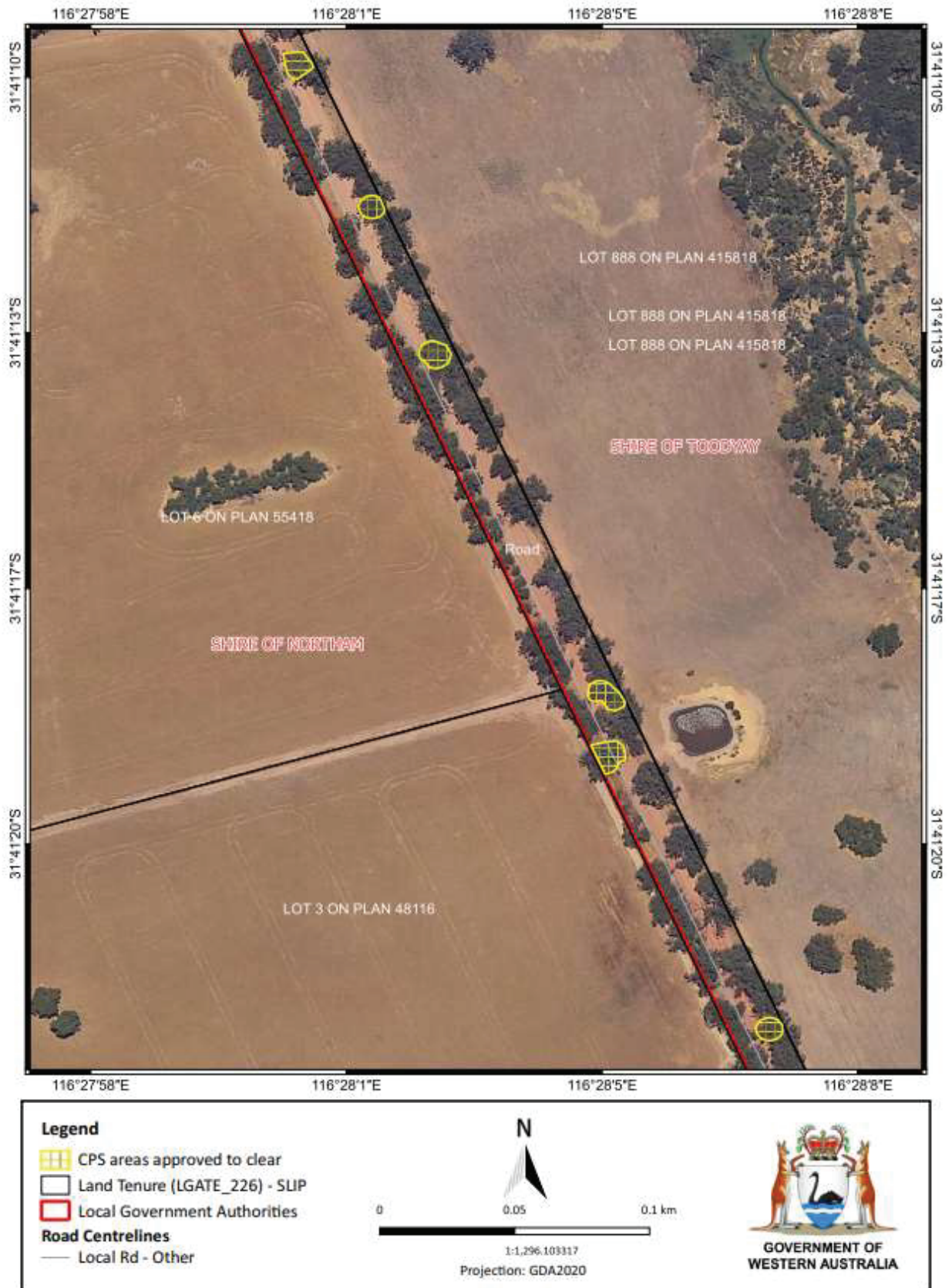


Figure 1(b): Map of the boundary of the area within which clearing may occur

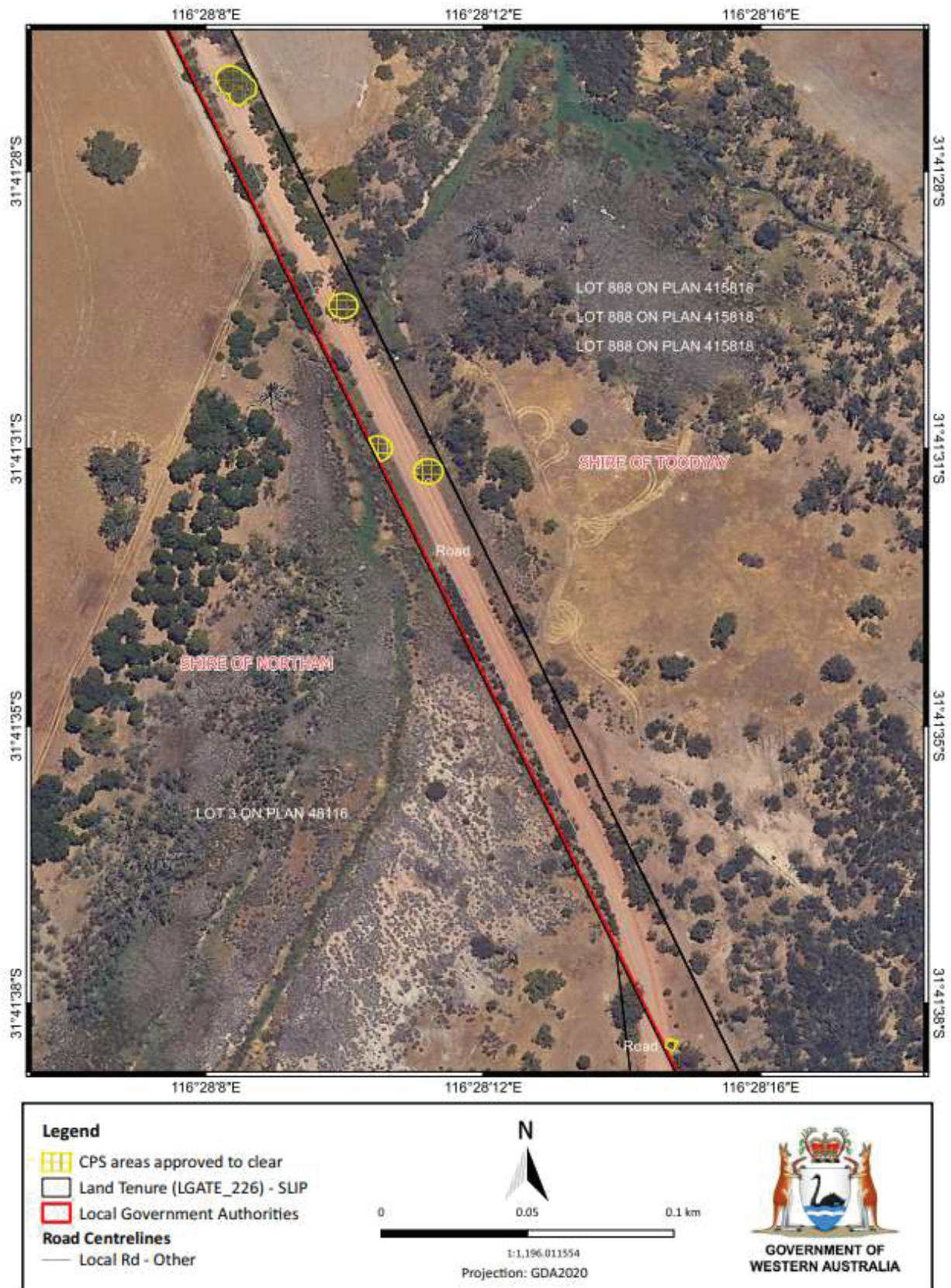


Figure 1(c): Map of the boundary of the area within which clearing may occur

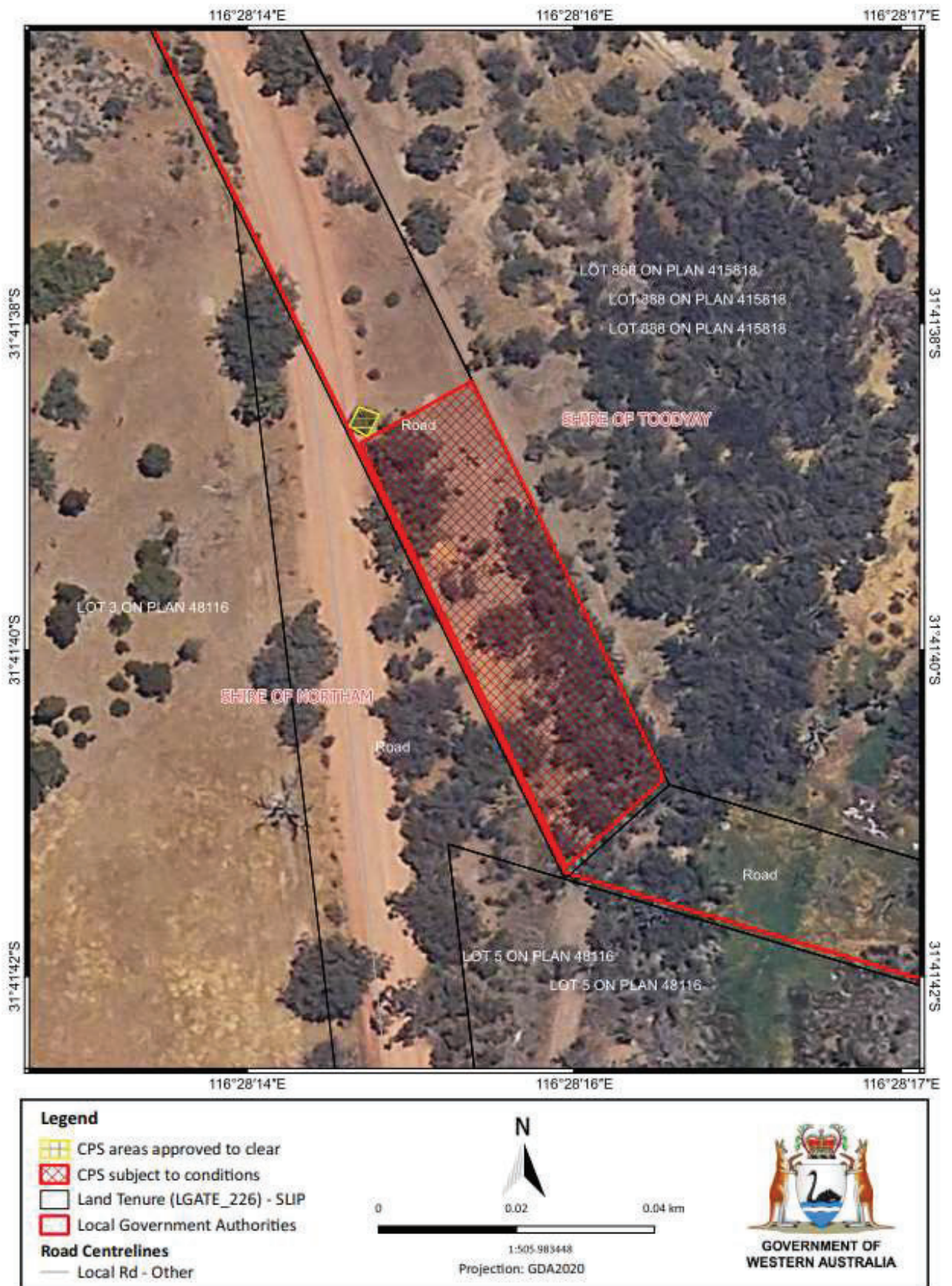


Figure 2: Map of the boundary of the area within which specific conditions apply

SCHEDULE 2

How to design and place artificial hollows for Carnaby’s cockatoo

Artificial hollows for Carnaby's cockatoo



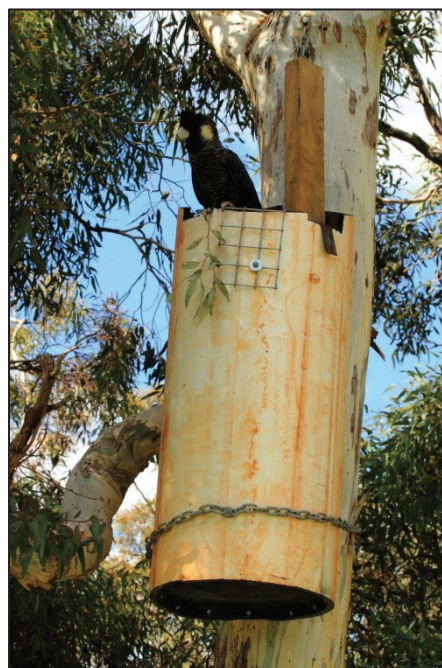
How to design and place artificial hollows for Carnaby's cockatoo

Artificial hollows can be used to help conserve the threatened Carnaby's cockatoo by enabling the cockatoos to breed in areas where natural hollows are limited.

A wide variety of artificial hollow designs have been used with mixed success. Evidence suggests that, while the hollow must meet some basic requirements, other factors such as proximity to existing breeding areas may be more important in determining the success of artificial hollows. Before using this information sheet to construct or install an artificial hollow, you should refer to the criteria listed in the separate information sheet; *When to use artificial hollows for Carnaby's cockatoo*.

This information sheet contains broad guidelines for the design and placement of artificial hollows for Carnaby's cockatoo.

Below are three examples of successful artificial hollows used by Carnaby's cockatoo for nesting. Artificial hollows made from a natural log with cut side entrance (left), white industrial pipe with top entrance (centre) and natural log with natural side entrance (right).



Photos by Christine Groom (left and right) and Rick Dawson (centre)

Walls

The walls of the artificial hollow need to be constructed from a material that is;

- Durable enough to withstand exposure to elements for an extended period of time (i.e. 20+ years).
- Able to simulate the thermal properties of a natural tree hollow.
- Not less than 380 mm in internal diameter.
- Preferably 1.2 m deep overall and 1m deep to top of substrate/nesting material.

Successful artificial hollows have been constructed from sections of salvaged natural hollow, black and white industrial pipe. When using non-natural materials care must be taken to ensure there are no toxic residues and that the materials are safe to ingest.

Base

The base of the artificial hollow must be;

- Able to support the adult and nestling(s).
- Durable enough to last the life of the nest.
- Free draining.
- At least 380 mm in diameter.
- Covered with 200 mm of sterile, dry, free draining material such as charcoal, hardwood woodchips or wood debris.

Do not use:

- Saw dust or fibre products that will retain moisture.

Example materials that could be used for artificial hollow bases include heavy duty stainless steel, galvanised or treated metal (e.g. Zinalume ®), thick hardwood timber slab or marine ply (not chipboard or MDF). The base material must be cut to size to fit internally with sharp or rough edges ground away or curled inwards and fixed securely to the walls.



Carnaby's cockatoo eggs in an artificial hollow.
Photo by Rick Dawson

Entrance

The entrance of the artificial hollow must;

- Have a diameter of at least 270 mm).
- Preferably be top entry which will minimise use by non-target species.

Top entry hollows are unattractive to nest competitors such as feral bees, galahs and corellas. Side entry hollows have been successful in areas where feral bees are not a problem and where galahs and corellas are deterred.

Ladder

For artificial hollows made of non-natural materials, or of processed boards, it is necessary to provide a ladder to enable the birds to climb in and out of the hollow easily.

The ladder must be;

- Securely mounted to the inside of the hollow.
- Made from an open heavy wire mesh such as WeldMesh™ with mesh size of 30 - 50 mm, or heavy chain.

Do not use:

- A material that the birds can chew.
- Galvanized because the birds may grip or chew the ladder and ingest harmful compounds.

If using mesh for the ladder, the width will depend on the curvature of the nest walls. A minimum width of about 60 - 100 mm is recommended.

Sacrificial chewing posts

For artificial hollows made of non-natural materials, or of processed boards, it is necessary to provide sacrificial chewing posts. The birds chew material to prepare a dry base on which to lay their egg(s).

The sacrificial chewing posts must:

- Be made of untreated hardwood such as jarrah, marri or wandoo
- Be thick enough to satisfy the birds' needs between maintenance visits.
- Extend beyond the top of the hollow as an aid to see whether the nest is being used.
- Be placed on the inside of the hollow.
- Be attached in such a way that they are easy to replace e.g. hook over the top of hollow or can slide in/out of a pair of U bolts fitted to the side of the hollow.

It is recommended that at least two posts are provided. Posts 70 x 50 mm have been used, but require replacing at least every second breeding season when the nest is active. Birds do vary in their chewing habits and therefore the frequency at which the chewing posts require replacement will also vary.



Bottom of an artificial hollow showing ladder that is fixed to the wall and a chewed sacrificial post which is 200 mm from the floor.

Photo by Rick Dawson

Mountings

The artificial hollows must be mounted such that:

- The fixings used will last the duration of the nest e.g. galvanized bracket or chain fixed with galvanized coach screws.
- It is secured by more than one anchor for security and stability.
- It is positioned vertically or near vertically.

Placement

Sites should be chosen within current breeding areas and where they can be monitored, but preferably not conspicuous to the general public. It is important that artificial hollows are placed where they will be accessible for future monitoring and maintenance. For more detail refer to the separate information sheet; *When to use artificial hollows for Carnaby's cockatoo*.

The height at which artificial hollows should be placed is variable. The average height of natural hollows in dominant tree species in the area is a good guide. Natural hollows used by Carnaby's cockatoos have been recorded as low as 2 m above the ground. If located on private property the hollows can be placed lower to the ground so they are accessible by ladder or a rope and pulley system can be used. Where public access is possible artificial hollows should be placed at least 7 m high (i.e. higher than most ladders) and on the side of the tree away from public view to reduce the chance of interference or poaching.

Carnaby's cockatoo show no preference for aspect of natural hollows, however, it may still be beneficial to place artificial hollows facing away from prevailing weather and where they receive the most shade and protection.

Artificial hollows to be placed in trees require:

- Accessibility of the tree for a vehicle, elevated work platform or cherry picker.
- A section of trunk 2-3 m long suitable for attaching the hollow

If necessary, artificial hollows may be placed on poles, but this may result in excessive exposure to sun during very hot weather. When erected on poles there should be"

- A hinge at the bottom of the pole that can be secured when the pole is in the upright position.
- Access for a vehicle to assist raising the pole.

Safety

Care needs to be taken when placing artificial hollows to ensure safety is considered at all times. Artificial hollows are heavy and require lifting and manoeuvring into position up to 7 m above the ground.

Maintenance and monitoring

Once artificial hollows have been placed they require monitoring and maintenance to ensure they continue to be useful for nesting by Carnaby's cockatoo. It is important to monitor artificial hollows to determine use by Carnaby's cockatoo, other native species as well as pest species. By undertaking monitoring the success of the design and placement of artificial hollows can be determined and areas for improvement identified for future placement of artificial hollows.

Monitoring can also assess whether any maintenance is required. Without regular maintenance artificial hollows are unlikely to achieve their objective (that is, they will fail to provide nesting opportunities for threatened cockatoos). Therefore it is important to continue a regime of regular maintenance while the artificial hollow is required. It may be several (to many) decades until a natural replacement hollow is available.

For further advice on monitoring and maintenance of artificial hollows please refer to the separate information sheet; *How to monitor and maintain artificial hollows for Carnaby's cockatoo*.



Carnaby's cockatoo female prospecting an artificial hollow.
Photo by Rick Dawson



Example fixing for artificial hollow
Photo by Christine Groom

Acknowledgements

This information sheet is a joint initiative of Birdlife Australia, the Western Australian Museum and the Department of Parks and Wildlife. Many individuals have contributed to its preparation. Special acknowledgement is made for the contributions of Ron Johnstone from the WA Museum, Alan Elliott from the Serpentine-Jarrahdale Land care Centre and Denis Saunders. This updated version was compiled by Rick Dawson Department of Parks and Wildlife).

Other information sheets in the series: Artificial hollows for Carnaby's cockatoo

- *How to design and place artificial hollows for Carnaby's cockatoo*
- *How to monitor and maintain artificial hollows for Carnaby's cockatoo*

Information sheets available on the *Saving Carnaby's cockatoo* webpage:

<http://www.dpaw.wa.gov.au/plants-and-animals/threatened-species-and-communities/threatened-animals/208-saving-carnaby-s-cockatoo>

SCHEDULE 3

How to monitor and maintain artificial hollows for Carnaby’s cockatoo

Artificial hollows for Carnaby's cockatoo



How to monitor and maintain artificial hollows for Carnaby's cockatoo

It is important to monitor and maintain artificial hollows after they have been erected. Monitoring ensures that the effectiveness of the artificial hollow can be determined. It also means that problems with pest species or any maintenance requirements can be identified and resolved.

Without regular maintenance, artificial hollows are likely to fail to achieve their objective (that is, they will fail to provide nesting opportunities for threatened cockatoos). Therefore it is important to continue a regime of regular maintenance while the artificial hollow is required. It may be several (to many) decades until a natural replacement hollow is available.

Monitoring should be undertaken in order to detect:

- Use by Carnaby's cockatoo
- Maintenance requirements
- Use by other native species
- Use by pest species (e.g. feral bees, galahs, corellas etc.)



Carnaby's cockatoo female prospecting an artificial hollow.
Photo by Rick Dawson

How do I monitor artificial hollows?

Before undertaking monitoring of artificial hollows for Carnaby's cockatoo it is recommended that you seek advice from BirdLife Australia, the WA Museum or the Department of Parks and Wildlife. It is also important to contact Parks and Wildlife, Wildlife Licensing Section, to determine if a scientific licence is required (wildlifelicencing@dpaw.wa.gov.au).

Monitoring artificial hollows requires keen observation and naturalist skills. It is often not possible to observe evidence of breeding directly (i.e. nestlings or eggs) and inferences must be made based on observation. There are many techniques available to monitor artificial hollows. A combination of several is likely to achieve the best results.

Looking for signs of use

Cobwebs covering the entrance to the hollow will indicate that the hollow has not been used recently. This would also apply to other light debris that may have fallen to cover the opening partially. Signs of recent use or interest in the hollow include evidence of chewing.

Observing parent behaviour around the hollow

The behaviour of parent birds around a hollow will indicate an approximate age of young in the nest.

Parent behaviour	Approximate age/stage of young
Prospecting for hollow	Unborn
Male only seen out of hollow	Egg or very young nestling (< 3 - 4 weeks)
Both parents seen entering/exiting the hollow	Nestling(s) have hatched (> 3 - 4 weeks)

Observing feeding flocks

Flocks of all male birds indicate that the females are incubating eggs. When flocks are mixed it suggests the birds have either not laid yet or that the nestlings have hatched and no longer require brooding (approximately 3 - 4 weeks old).

Tapping

When females are sitting on eggs they will usually respond to tapping at the base of their tree (or pole) by appearing at the entrance or flying from the hollow opening. This is not a guarantee of breeding activity, but an indication that it is possibly occurring in the hollow.

Observing insect activity around nest

The faecal matter produced by nestlings in a nest attracts insects, especially flies and ants. The type and number of these insects will help indicate how old any nestlings present may be. Factors such as temperature and humidity will also affect insect activity and so observations of insect activity should only be used as supporting evidence for other indications of age/use. Blowflies around a nest usually indicate that a death has occurred.

Listening for nestlings

With experience it is possible to determine if one or two nestlings are present and a broad estimate of age based on the type and loudness of noises they make.

Looking inside the nest

This can be achieved either with the aid of a telescopic pole and camera or mirror, or with the use of a ladder or other climbing equipment. This method can obtain the most detailed monitoring information for artificial hollows. However it is also the most time consuming and difficult to organise. Special equipment is likely to be needed depending on the height and positioning of artificial hollows. There are also safety issues associated with ladder or rope climbing options to reach nests to undertake observations.

How often should I monitor artificial hollows?

The minimum frequency of monitoring and the techniques used will be determined by the aims of the monitoring and the resources available. It is important to limit disturbance to breeding birds and this should be considered when determining the techniques used and frequency.

How do I maintain artificial hollows?

Artificial hollows require maintenance to ensure they continue to have the greatest chance of them being used by Carnaby's cockatoos. Periodic maintenance checks should be undertaken at least every two years, preferably annually. These checks should be undertaken prior to the breeding season which is between July and January with breeding occurring later in this period in southern areas. It is important to maintain a regime of regular maintenance as long as the artificial hollow is required. It may take several (to many) decades until a natural replacement hollow is available.

Maintenance checks should assess the following as a minimum:

- Condition of chewing posts (if present)
- Condition of attachment points
- Condition of hollow bases
- Stability of tree or pole used to mount the artificial hollow



Artificial hollow base needing repair.
Photo by Christine Groom

Repairing hollows

Any problems identified during maintenance checks should be addressed, and any repairs required done, as soon as possible. If breeding is currently occurring, maintenance may need to be delayed if it is likely to disturb the parents or nestling. Likely maintenance needs include replacement of chewing posts (frequently) or nest bases (occasionally) and repairing of any cracks (infrequently). Maintenance concerns regarding the security of attachment points or the stability of the tree or pole should be addressed as a priority for safety reasons.

For artificial hollows known to be used, spare chewing posts should be taken into the field when undertaking maintenance checks.

Monitoring of artificial hollows:

Monitoring aim	Frequency of visits	Monitoring techniques
To determine possible use by Carnaby's cockatoo	At least once during peak breeding season (i.e. between September and December)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Observing behaviour of adults around hollow • Tapping to see if female will flush from hollow (best undertaken between 10am and 3pm when females most likely to be sitting) • Listening for nestlings • Looking for evidence of chewing • Looking inside nest
To confirm use by Carnaby's cockatoo	At least two visits during peak breeding season (i.e. between September and December)	<p>To observe at least two of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Breeding behaviour of adults around hollow or evidence of chewing • Female flushed from hollow • Noises from nestlings in hollow <p>Or to observe:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nestlings or eggs in nest
To determine nesting success by Carnaby's cockatoo	The more visits, the better. Preferably fortnightly visits between July and December. As a minimum, at least 3 visits spread throughout breeding season.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Looking inside nest to observe eggs or nestlings.
To determine use by any species	As often as possible.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspection from ground as a minimum. • Looking inside nest for detailed observations.
To determine maintenance requirements	At least every two years and preferably annually if hollow fitted with sacrificial chewing posts, can be longer if without.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A basic maintenance check can be undertaken from the ground. A ladder or elevated work platform will be required for a comprehensive check and to replace sacrificial chewing posts

Acknowledgements

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- *How to monitor and maintain artificial hollows for Carnaby's cockatoo*

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Clearing Permit Decision Report

1 Application details and outcome

1.1. Permit application details

Permit number:	CPS 9813/2
Permit type:	Area permit
Applicant name:	Shire of Toodyay
Application received:	13 March 2023
Application area:	18 native trees
Purpose of clearing:	Defining drains and culvert outlets and re-sheeting and sealing existing road
Method of clearing:	mechanical
Property:	Chitty road reserve (PIN: 11633672)
Location (LGA area/s):	Toodyay
Localities (suburb/s):	Hoddy's Well

1.2. Description of clearing activities

The administrative amendment to CPS 9813/1 is to correct an administrative error in condition 5 of the Permit.

The vegetation proposed to be cleared under CPS 9813/2 is unchanged from the previous version of the permit. The Shire of Toodyay are proposing to clear 18 native trees along a 1.7 kilometre stretch of Chitty Road reserve for the purpose of defining drains and culvert outlets and re-sheeting and sealing existing road (see Figures 1(a) to 1(c), Section 1.5).

1.3. Decision on application

Decision:	Granted
Decision date:	24 March 2023
Decision area:	18 native trees, as depicted in Section 1.5, below.

1.4. Reasons for decision

This administrative amendment was determined in accordance with sections 51K and 51M of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act). The amendment relates only to updating the permit conditions to revise condition 5 to require pre-clearance black cockatoo inspection surveys only for those trees identified as containing potentially suitable hollows.

In considering the above, the Delegated Officer considered that the extent to which the impacts of the proposed clearing present a risk to biological, conservation, or land and water resource values remains unchanged from the previous assessments of the permit and can found in the Decision Report prepared for Clearing Permit CPS 9813/1.

The Delegated Officer considered that, given the administrative nature of the proposed amendment relating to condition 5, the remaining conditions under Clearing Permit CPS 9813/1 are unchanged and are sufficient to limit the impacts of the proposed clearing:

The Delegated Officer decided to grant a clearing permit subject to conditions to:

- avoid, minimise to reduce the impacts and extent of clearing
- take hygiene steps to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of weeds and dieback
- undertake deliberate planting of at least 26 trees of local provenance species within the adjacent vegetation to mitigate the loss of 18 trees within an extensively cleared landscape
- undertake pre-clearing inspection of tree hollows for evidence of breeding use by black cockatoos

1.5. Site map



Figure 1(a) Map of the application area

The areas cross-hatched yellow indicates the areas authorised to be cleared under the granted clearing permit.

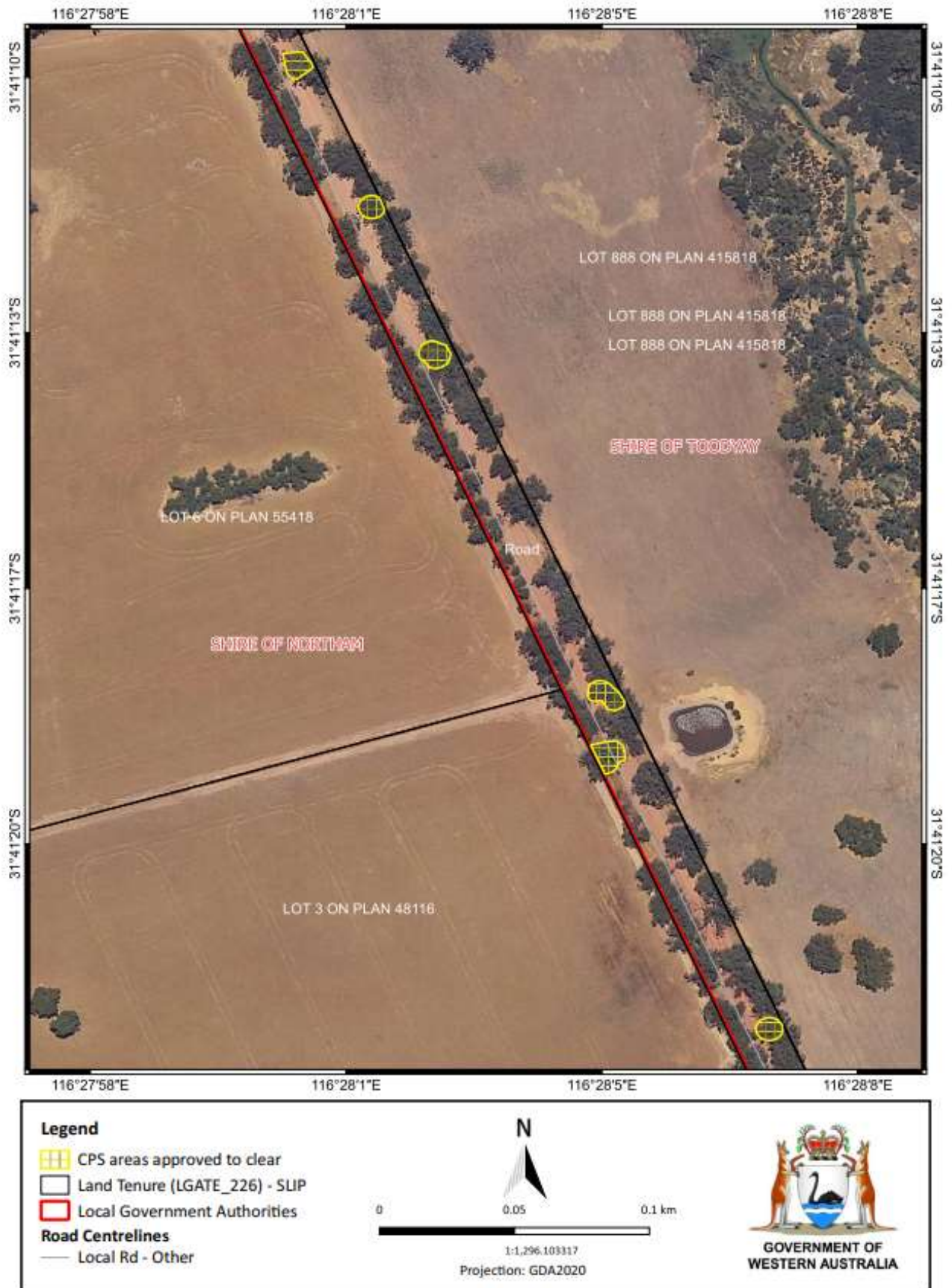


Figure 1(b) Map of the application area

The areas cross-hatched yellow indicates the areas authorised to be cleared under the granted clearing permit.

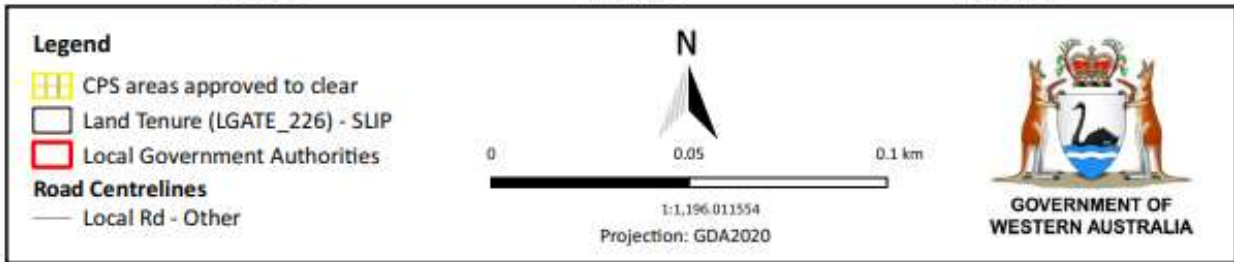
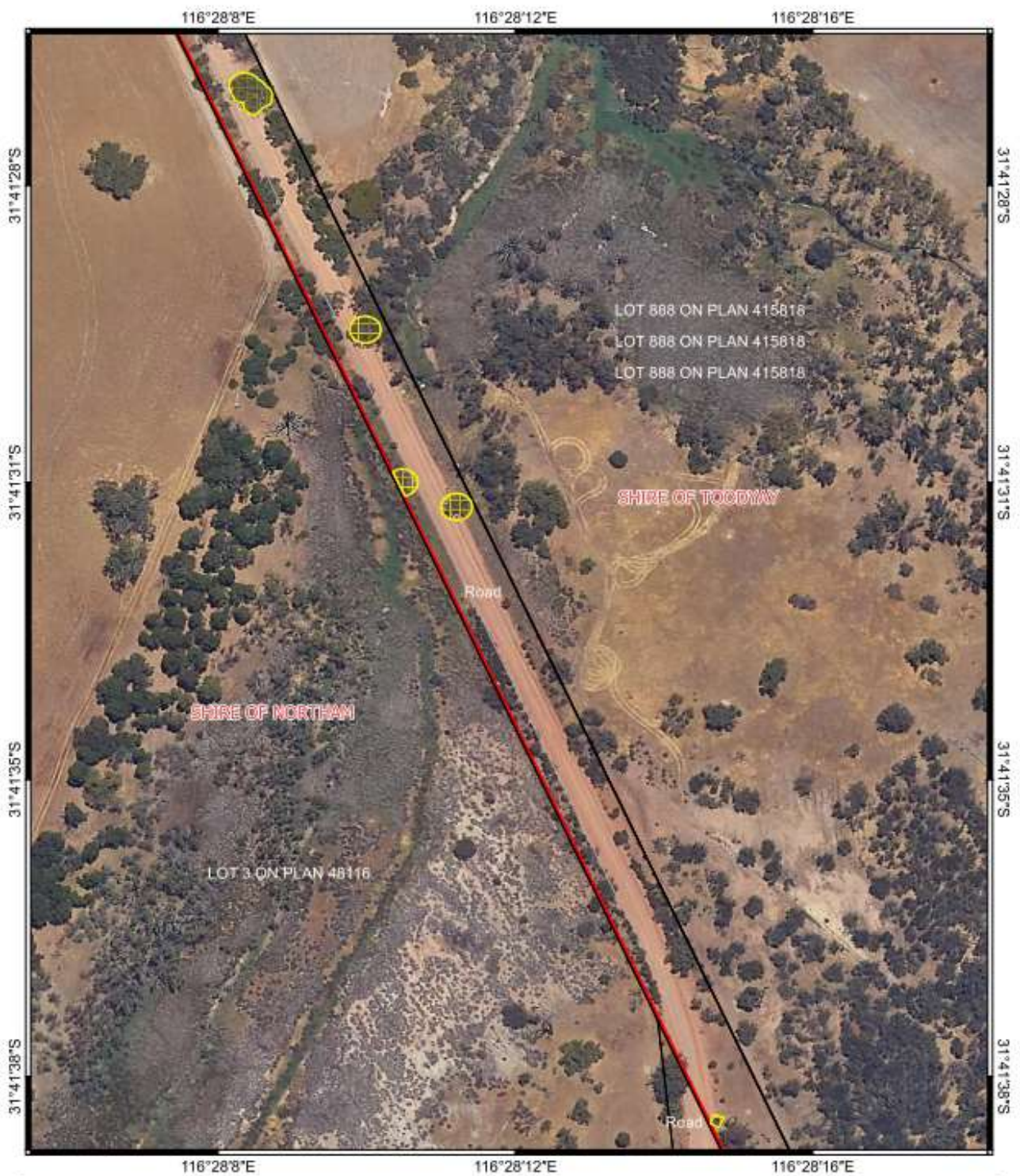


Figure 1(c) Map of the application area

The areas cross-hatched yellow indicates the areas authorised to be cleared under the granted clearing permit.

2 Legislative context

The clearing of native vegetation in Western Australia is regulated under the EP Act and the *Environmental Protection (Clearing of Native Vegetation) Regulations 2004* (Clearing Regulations).

In addition to the matters considered in accordance with section 51O of the EP Act (see Section 1.4), the Delegated Officer has also had regard to the objects and principles under section 4A of the EP Act, particularly:

- the precautionary principle
- the principle of intergenerational equity
- the principle of the conservation of biological diversity and ecological integrity.

Other legislation of relevance for this assessment include:

- *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (WA) (BC Act)
- *Conservation and Land Management Act 1984* (WA) (CALM Act)
- *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth) (EPBC Act)
- *Planning and Development Act 2005* (WA) (P&D Act)
- *Soil and Land Conservation Act 1945* (WA)

The key guidance documents which inform this assessment are:

- *A guide to the assessment of applications to clear native vegetation* (DER, December 2013)
- *Procedure: Native vegetation clearing permits* (DWER, October 2019)
- *Environmental Offsets Guidelines* (August 2014)
- Technical guidance – *Terrestrial Fauna Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment* (EPA, 2016)

3 Detailed assessment of application

3.1. Avoidance and mitigation measures

As this amendment is administrative in nature and relates to updating the permit conditions, specifically condition 5, the avoidance and mitigation measures implemented by the Permit Holder are unchanged and can be found in the decision report prepared for the Clearing Permit CPS 9813/1.

The Delegated Officer was satisfied that the applicant has made a reasonable effort to avoid and minimise potential impacts of the proposed clearing on environmental values.

3.2. Assessment of impacts on environmental values

This amendment is the result of an administrative error on Clearing Permit CPS 9813/1 and relates to updating condition 5 of the permit. Condition 5 under Clearing Permit CPS 9813/1 required the Permit Holder to inspect all trees within the permit area for hollows. As only three trees were identified to potentially contain hollows during a survey submitted during the assessment of Clearing Permit CPS 9813/1, the Delegated Officer has corrected the condition to only require the inspection of the three trees identified as potential trees.

Given the nature of the proposed amendment, the Delegate Officer determined that the extent to which the impacts of the proposed clearing present a risk to biological, conservation, or land and water resource values remains unchanged from the previous assessment of the permit and can be found in the Decision Report prepared for Clearing Permit CPS 9813/1.

3.3. Relevant planning instruments and other matters

Given the administrative nature of the amendment, the assessment against planning instruments and other matters is also unchanged and can be found in the Decision Report prepared for Clearing Permit CPS 9813/1.

End