



## CLEARING PERMIT

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

### PERMIT DETAILS

Area Permit Number: CPS 9827/1  
File Number: DWERVT10668  
Duration of Permit: From 16 January 2023 to 16 January 2030

### PERMIT HOLDER

Shire of Denmark

### LAND ON WHICH CLEARING IS TO BE DONE

Lights Road reserve (PINs 11746689 and PIN 1285689), Ocean Beach

### AUTHORISED ACTIVITY

The permit holder must not clear more than 26 *native trees* and the associated 0.04 hectares of *native vegetation* understorey, within the area cross-hatched yellow in Figure 1,2 and 3 of Schedule 1.

### CONDITIONS

#### 1. Period during which clearing is authorised

The permit holder must not clear any *native vegetation* after 16 January 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. Revegetation (black cockatoo)

- (a) The permit holder shall plant and maintain 40 seedlings of *native vegetation* within the areas cross-hatched red in Figure 4 of Schedule 1 in accordance with the following *conditions*:
  - (i) ensuring only *local provenance* seeds and propagating material are used to *revegetate* and *rehabilitate*;
  - (ii) ensure seedlings include species that are known to provide foraging and breeding habitat for *black cockatoo species*;
  - (iii) ensure planting is undertaken at the *optimal time*;
  - (iv) undertake *weed* control and watering of plantings for at least two years post planting;
  - (v) the *revegetation* is to commence within 12 months of undertaking clearing authorised under this permit and no later than 30 June 2024.
- (b) Within 24 months of undertaking *revegetation* in accordance with *condition* 4(a) of this permit, the permit holder must:
  - (i) engage an *environmental specialist* to make a determination on whether the 40 planted seedlings will survive ;
  - (ii) where, in the opinion of an *environmental specialist* the 40 planted seedlings will not survive, the permit holder must undertake additional *planting* of *native vegetation* to achieve this outcome; and
  - (iii) where additional planting of seedlings is undertaken in accordance with *condition* 4(b)(ii), the permit holder must repeat the activities required by *conditions* 4(a)(i-v) and 4(b)(i-ii) of this permit..

### 5. Wind erosion management

The permit holder must commence construction of the laydown area no later than three (3) months after undertaking the authorised *clearing* activities to reduce the potential for wind erosion.

**6. Fauna management - direction of clearing**

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

**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 1.

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

No.	Relevant matter	Specifications
1.	In relation to the authorised <i>clearing</i> 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 <i>clearing</i> 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 direction of clearing;</li> <li>(e) the number of <i>native trees</i> cleared;</li> <li>(f) actions taken to avoid, minimise, and reduce the impacts and extent of <i>clearing</i> in accordance with <i>condition 2</i>; and</li> <li>(g) actions taken to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of <i>weeds</i> and <i>dieback</i> in accordance with <i>condition 3</i>.</li> </ul>
2.	In relation to the required <i>revegetation</i> activities in accordance with condition 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) the location where the planting seedlings 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>(b) the date that the area was planted;</li> <li>(c) the number of seedlings planted;</li> <li>(d) the size (in mm) of the seedlings planted;</li> <li>(e) dates of the weed and watering actions undertaken in accordance with condition 4(b)(iv);</li> <li>(f) a copy of the <i>environmental specialist's</i> report;</li> </ul>

No.	Relevant matter	Specifications
		(g) a description of the <i>revegetation</i> activities undertaken; and (h) 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 have the meanings defined.

**Table 2: Definitions**

Term	Definition
black cockatoo species	means one or more of the following species: (a) <i>Zanda latirostris</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 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.
dieback	means the effect of <i>Phytophthora</i> species on native vegetation.
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.
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.
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

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
EP Act	<i>Environmental Protection Act 1986 (WA)</i>
local provenance	means native vegetation seeds and propagating material from natural sources within 25 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/trees	has the meaning given under section 3(1) and section 51A of the EP Act.
optimal time	means the period from May to June for undertaking planting and seeding.
planting	means the re-establishment of vegetation by creating favourable soil conditions and planting seedlings of the desired species.
regeneration	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.
revegetation	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.
weed/s	means any plant – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) that is a declared pest under section 22 of the <i>Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007</i>; or</li> <li>(b) published in a Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions species-led ecological impact and invasiveness ranking summary, regardless of ranking; or</li> <li>(c) not indigenous to the area concerned.</li> </ul>

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## END OF CONDITIONS

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Mathew Gannaway  
A/SENIOR MANAGER  
NATIVE VEGETATION REGULATION

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

23 December 2022

# SCHEDULE 1

The boundary of the area authorised to be cleared is shown in the maps below (

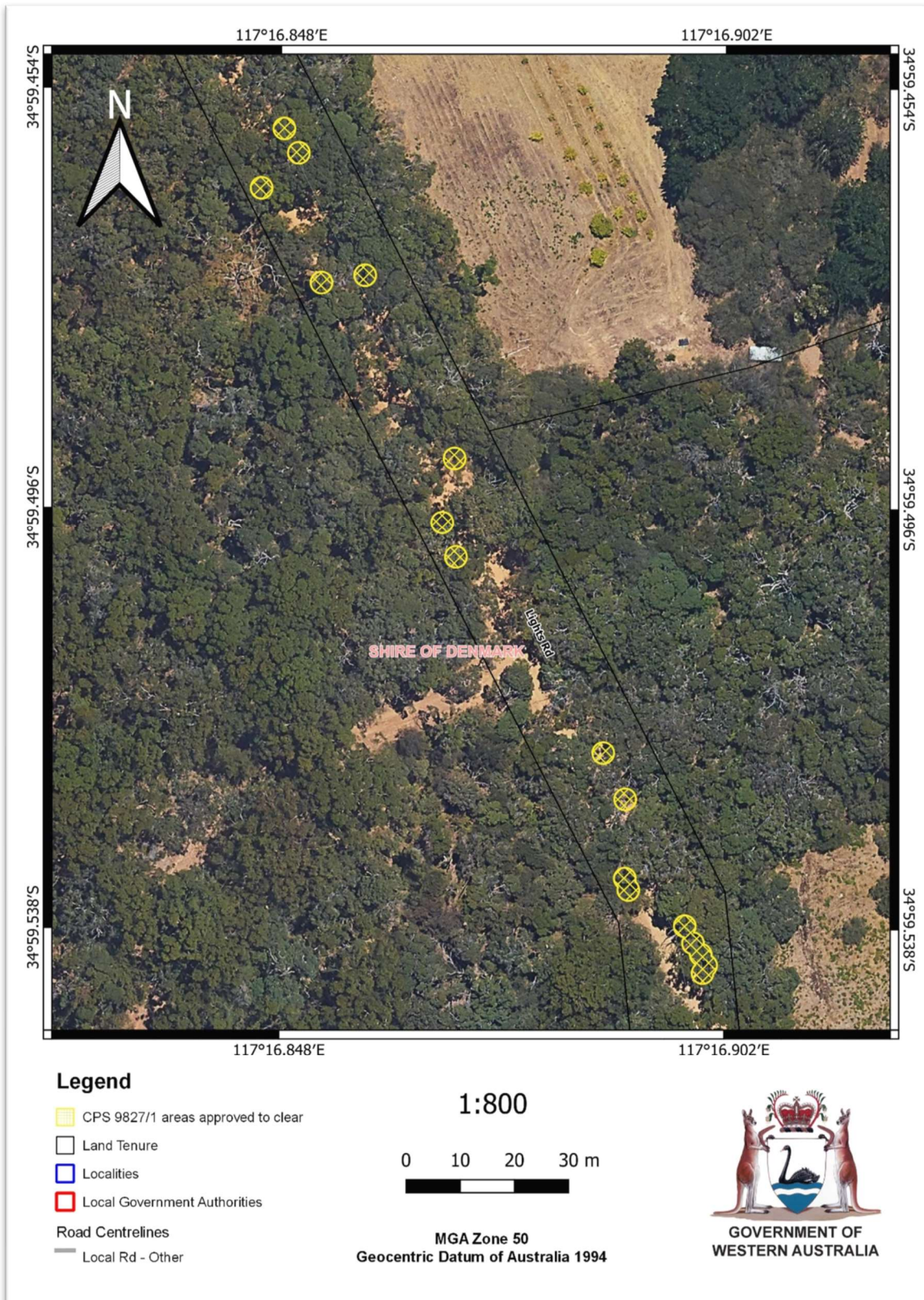
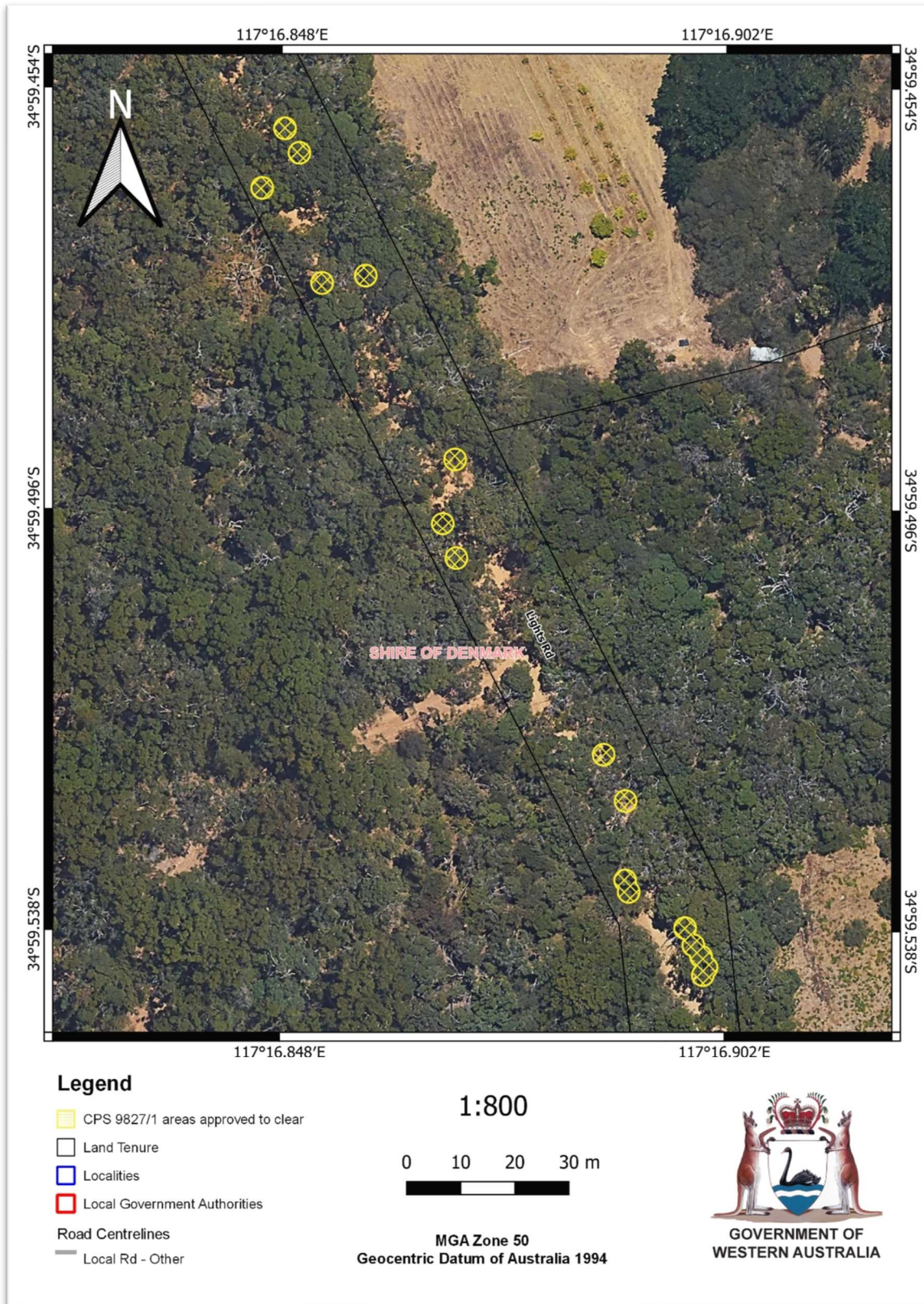
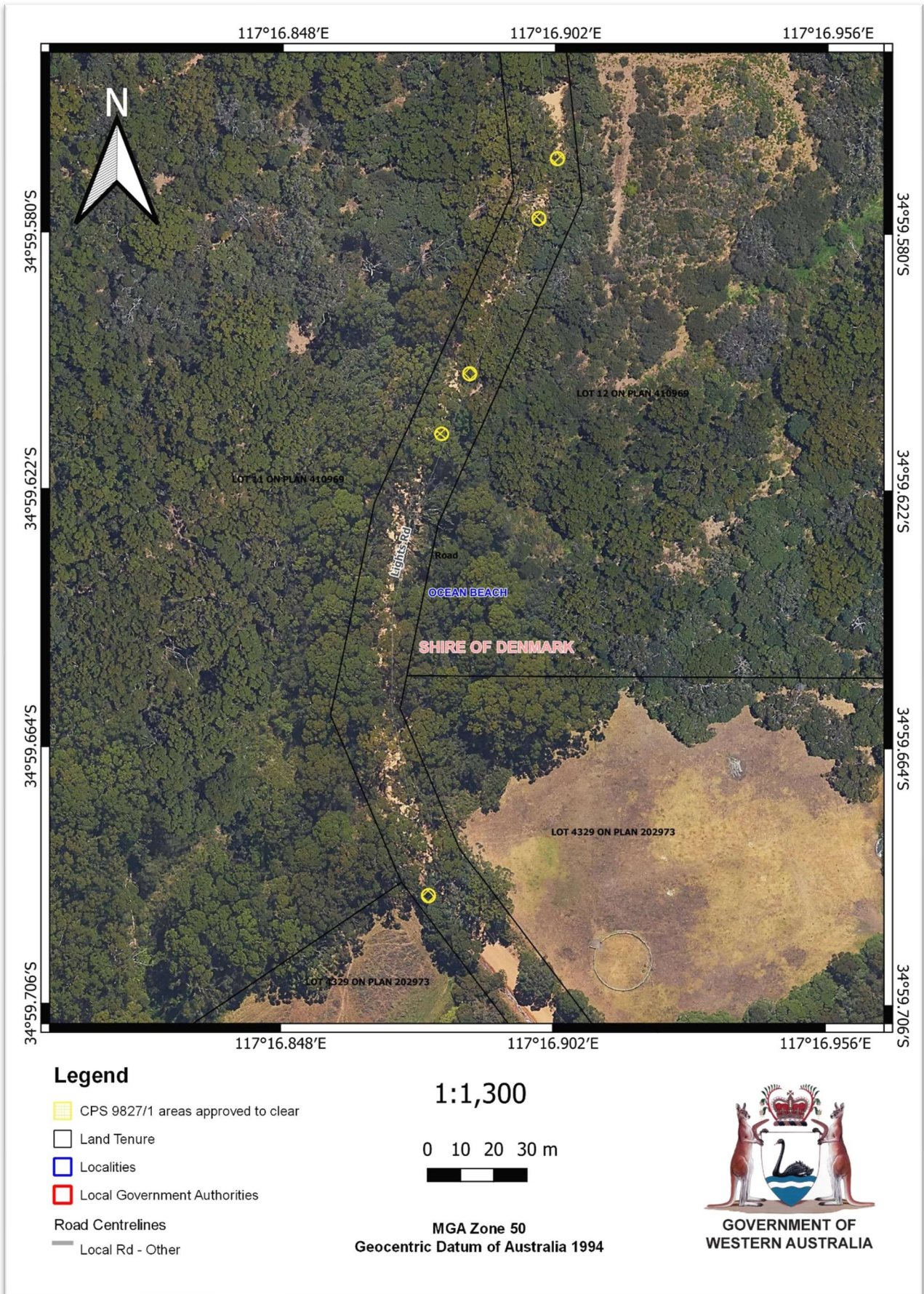


Figure to 3).

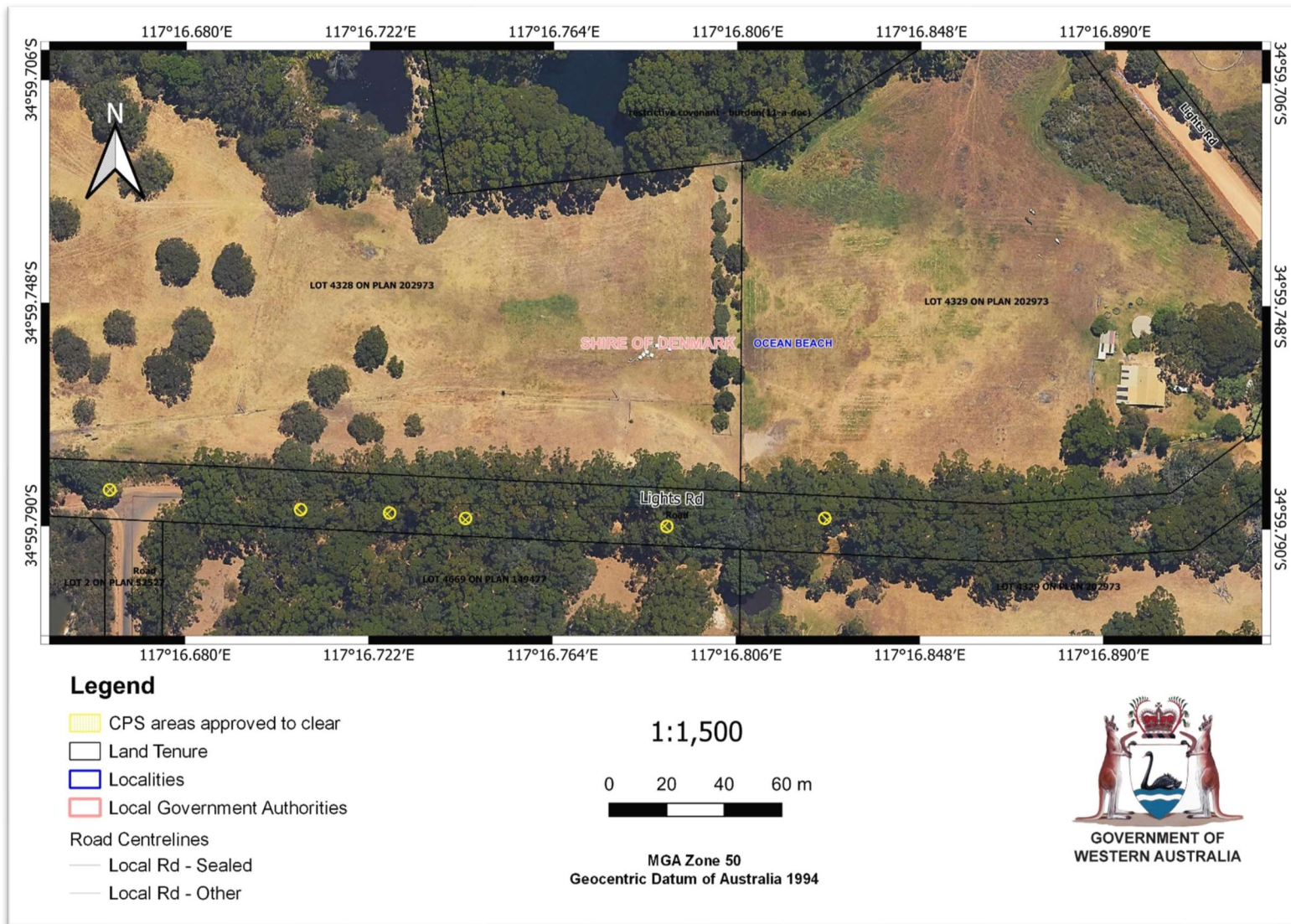


**Figure 1: Map of the boundary of the norther areas within which *clearing* may occur**

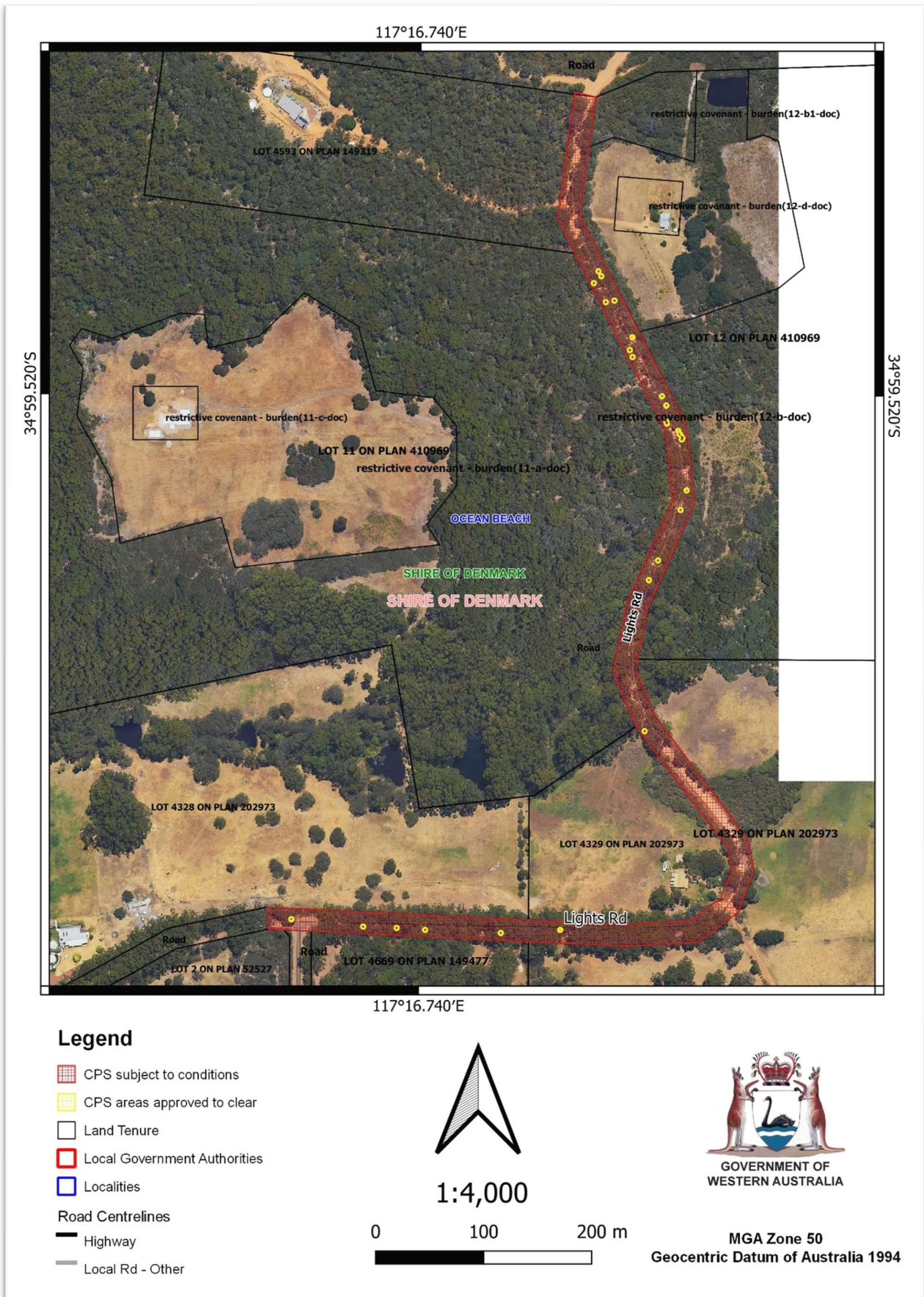


**Figure 2: Map of the boundary of the central areas within which *clearing* may occur**





**Figure 3: Map of the boundary of the southern areas within which *clearing* may occur**



**Figure 4: Map of boundary of area in which revegetation must occur**