



CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

Purpose Permit number:	CPS 9838/1
Permit Holder:	Commissioner of Main Roads Western Australia
Duration of Permit:	From 9 July 2024 to 9 June 2044

ADVICE NOTE

Revegetation and rehabilitation offset

In relation to condition 10 of this permit it is noted that 26.15 hectares of native vegetation within Lot 704 on Deposited Plan 424577, Coates Gully, is to be *revegetated* and *rehabilitated* to provide moderate quality foraging habitat for *black cockatoo species*.

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 road widening, construction and associated activities.

2. Land on which clearing is to be done

Bodeguero Road Reserve (PIN 1246563), Wundowie
 Chedaring Road Reserve (PIN 11738663), Wundowie
 Coates Road Reserve (PIN 1292195), Wundowie, Bakers Hill
 Easement on Plan 39712, Wundowie
 Great Eastern Highway Road Reserve (PINs 1292196, 1292197, 11737917, 11738661, 11738669, 11739099), Bakers Hill, Copley, Wundowie, Woorlooloo
 Hawke Avenue Road Reserve (PIN 11739100), Wundowie
 Inkpen Road Reserve (PIN 11739094), Copley
 Lot 1 on Diagram 25486, Copley
 Lot 5 and 6 on Diagram 79870, Wundowie
 Lot 1-35 on Strata Plan 49035, Wundowie
 Lot 61 on Diagram 67856, Wundowie
 Lot 87 and 88 on Strata Plan 39712, Wundowie
 Lot 801 on Deposited Plan 59557, Wundowie
 Lot 803 on Deposited Plan 417699, Copley
 Lot 6808 on Deposited Plan 117944, Bakers Hill
 Lot 28751 on Deposited Plan 215405 (Crown Reserve 14276), Copley
 Lot 3586 on Deposited Plan 254838, Wundowie
 Lot 4121 on Deposited Plan 108084, Copley
 Lot 4960 on Deposited Plan 114985, Wundowie

Lot 8986 on Deposited Plan 124070, Copley
 Lot 17122 on Deposited Plan 85865, Copley
 Lot 28280 on Deposited Plan 175178, Wundowie
 Lot 29046 on Deposited Plan 190152 (Crown Reserve 14275), Wundowie, Bakers Hill
 Oyston Road Reserve (PINs 11744703, 12196272), Bakers Hill, Copley
 Unallocated Crown Land (PIN 448269), Bakers Hill
 Warin Road Reserve (PIN 11721415), Copley, Wooroloo, Woottating, Bakers Hill

3. Clearing authorised

The permit holder must not clear more than 15.7 hectares of *native vegetation* within the combined areas cross-hatched yellow in Figure 1, Figure 2, and Figure 3 of Schedule 1.

4. Type of clearing authorised

The permit holder may clear native vegetation for the purposes 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 purposes under the Main Roads Act 1930 or any other written law.

5. Period during which clearing is authorised

The permit holder must not clear any *native vegetation* after 9 July 2029.

PART II – MANAGEMENT CONDITIONS

6. 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.

7. 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.

8. Directional clearing

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

9. Wind erosion management

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

10. Offset – revegetation and rehabilitation

- (a) The permit holder must, within 12 months of the commencement of *clearing* authorised under this permit, implement and adhere to the *Offset Strategy* prepared by Main Roads Western Australia, dated 30 May 2024, for the area cross-hatched red in Figure 1 of Schedule 2, including but not limited to the following actions:
 - (i) deliberately *planting* tube stock and/or *direct seeding native vegetation* with species that provides suitable foraging habitat for *black cockatoo species*; and
 - (ii) ensuring only local provenance seeds and propagating material are used to *revegetate* and *rehabilitate*.
- (b) undertake *weed* control activities prior to planting, and when required, until completion criteria, outlined in Table 1 of Schedule 2 have been met;
- (c) establish a minimum of twelve 10 x 10 metre quadrat monitoring sites;
- (d) undertake monitoring of the *revegetated* and *rehabilitated* areas by an *environmental specialist*, until the completion criteria, specified in Table 1 of Schedule 2 have been met;
- (e) achieve the completion criteria specified in Table 1 of Schedule 2 after a 15-year monitoring period for areas *revegetation* and *rehabilitated* under this permit;
- (f) undertake remedial actions for areas *revegetated* and *rehabilitated* where monitoring indicates that *revegetation* and *rehabilitation* has not met the completion criteria outlined in Table 1 of Schedule 2, including:
 - (i) *revegetate/rehabilitate* the area by deliberately *planting* and/ or direct seeding *native vegetation* that will result in the minimum completion criteria detailed in Table 1 of Schedule 2 and ensuring only local provenance seeds and propagating material are used;
 - (ii) undertake additional weed control activities, as required.

11. Offset

The permit holder must provide to the *CEO*, no later than 12 months from the expiry date of the permit, a copy of:

- (a) a conservation covenant under section 30B of the *Soil and Land Conservation Act 1945*, for the protection and management of vegetation in perpetuity over the areas cross-hatched red in Figure 1 of Schedule 2; OR
- (b) evidence of the areas cross-hatched red in Figure 1 of Schedule 2, transferred to the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) for the purpose of conservation of vegetation in perpetuity.

PART III - RECORD KEEPING AND REPORTING

12. 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 Datum Australia 2020 (GDA2020), expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings; (c) the date that the area was cleared; (d) the size of the area cleared (in hectares); (e) actions taken to avoid, minimise, and reduce the impacts and extent of clearing in accordance with condition 6; (f) actions taken to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of <i>weeds</i> and <i>dieback</i> in accordance with condition 7; (g) actions taken in accordance with condition 8; and (h) actions taken in accordance with condition 9.
2.	In relation to the <i>revegetation</i> and <i>rehabilitation</i> pursuant to condition 10.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a description of the <i>revegetation</i> and <i>rehabilitation</i> activities undertaken; (b) the size of the areas <i>revegetated</i> and <i>rehabilitated</i> (in hectares); (c) the boundaries of the area <i>revegetated</i> and <i>rehabilitated</i>, recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit set to Geocentric Datum Australia 2020 (GDA2020), expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings; (d) the date that <i>revegetation</i> and <i>rehabilitation</i> works began; (e) any remediation works undertaken; (f) a copy of <i>environmental specialist</i> monitoring reports; and (g) the date that completion criteria are considered to be met.
3.	In relation to offset management pursuant to condition 11.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a copy of the relevant conservation covenant under section 30B of the <i>Soil and Land Conservation Act 1945</i> in accordance with condition 10; OR (b) evidence of land transfer to DBCA.

13. Reporting

- (a) The permit holder must provide to the *CEO*, on or before 30 June of each calendar year, a written report containing:
 - (i) the records required to be kept under condition 12; and

- (ii) records of activities done by the permit holder under this permit between 1 January and 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 calendar year.
- (c) The permit holder must provide to the *CEO*, no later than 90 calendar days prior to the expiry date of the permit, a written report of records required under condition 12, where these records have not already been provided under condition 13(a).

DEFINITIONS


In this permit, the terms in Table 2 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	means 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	means a condition to which this clearing permit is subject under section 51H of the EP Act.
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 specialising in environmental science or equivalent, and has a minimum of 2 years work 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.
EP Act	<i>Environmental Protection Act 1986</i> (WA)
fill	means material used to increase the ground level, or to fill a depression.
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.
planting	means the re-establishment of vegetation by creating soil conditions and planting seedlings of the desired species.

Term	Definition
Offset Strategy	means the Offset Strategy prepared by Main Roads for this permit and approved by the CEO ‘Main Roads (2024) Great Eastern Highway Upgrade Project SLK 56.4-67.8 Offset Strategy, received 30 May 2024 (DWER Ref: DWERDT958330)’.
rehabilitation	means actively managing an area containing native vegetation in order to improve the ecological function of that 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
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.
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



 Jessica Burton
 A/MANAGER
 NATIVE VEGETATION REGULATION

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

14 June 2024

Schedule 1

The boundary of the areas authorised to be cleared is shown in the map below (Figure 1, Figure 2 and Figure 3).

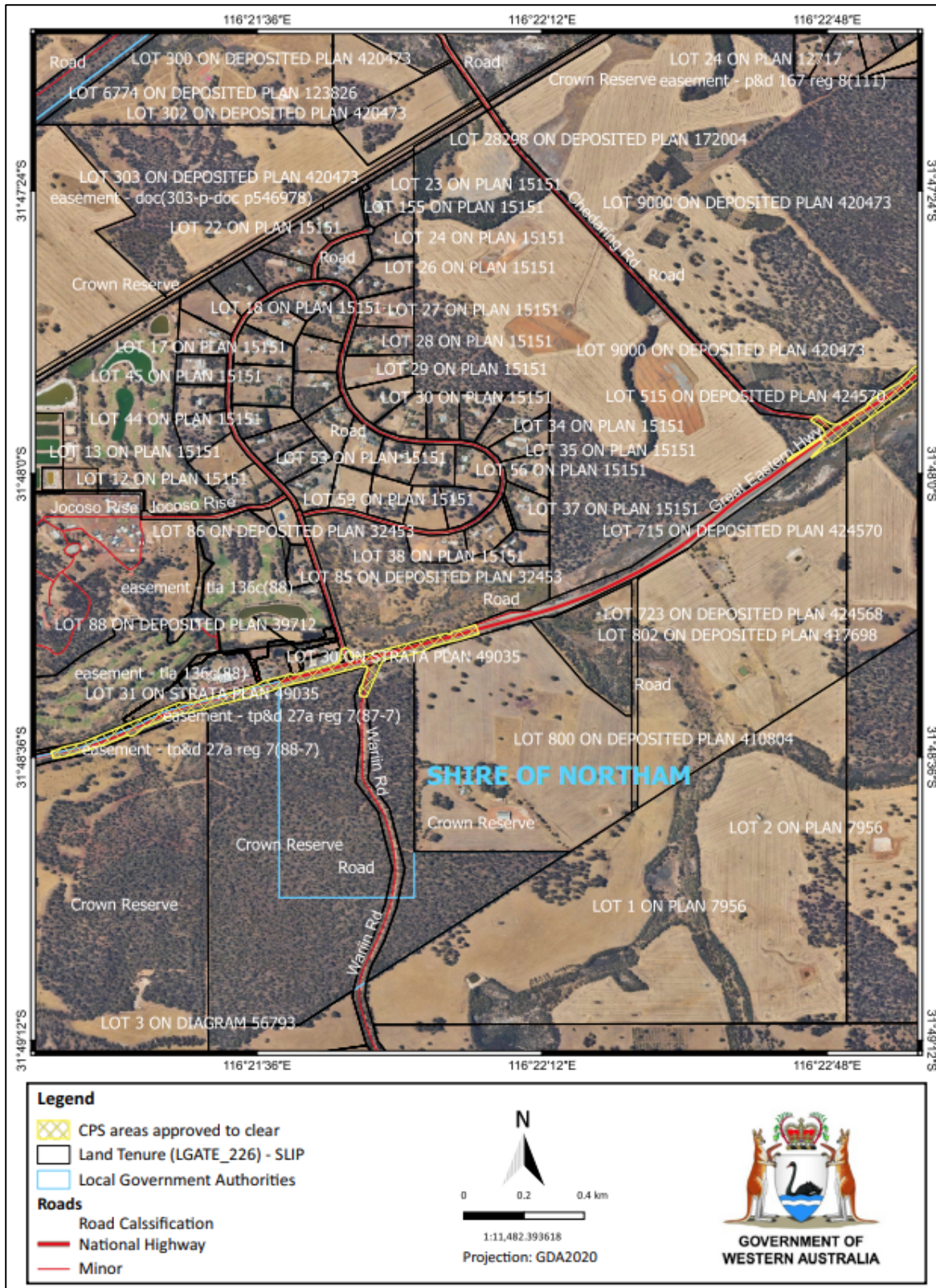


Figure 1: Map of the boundary of the area within which clearing may occur

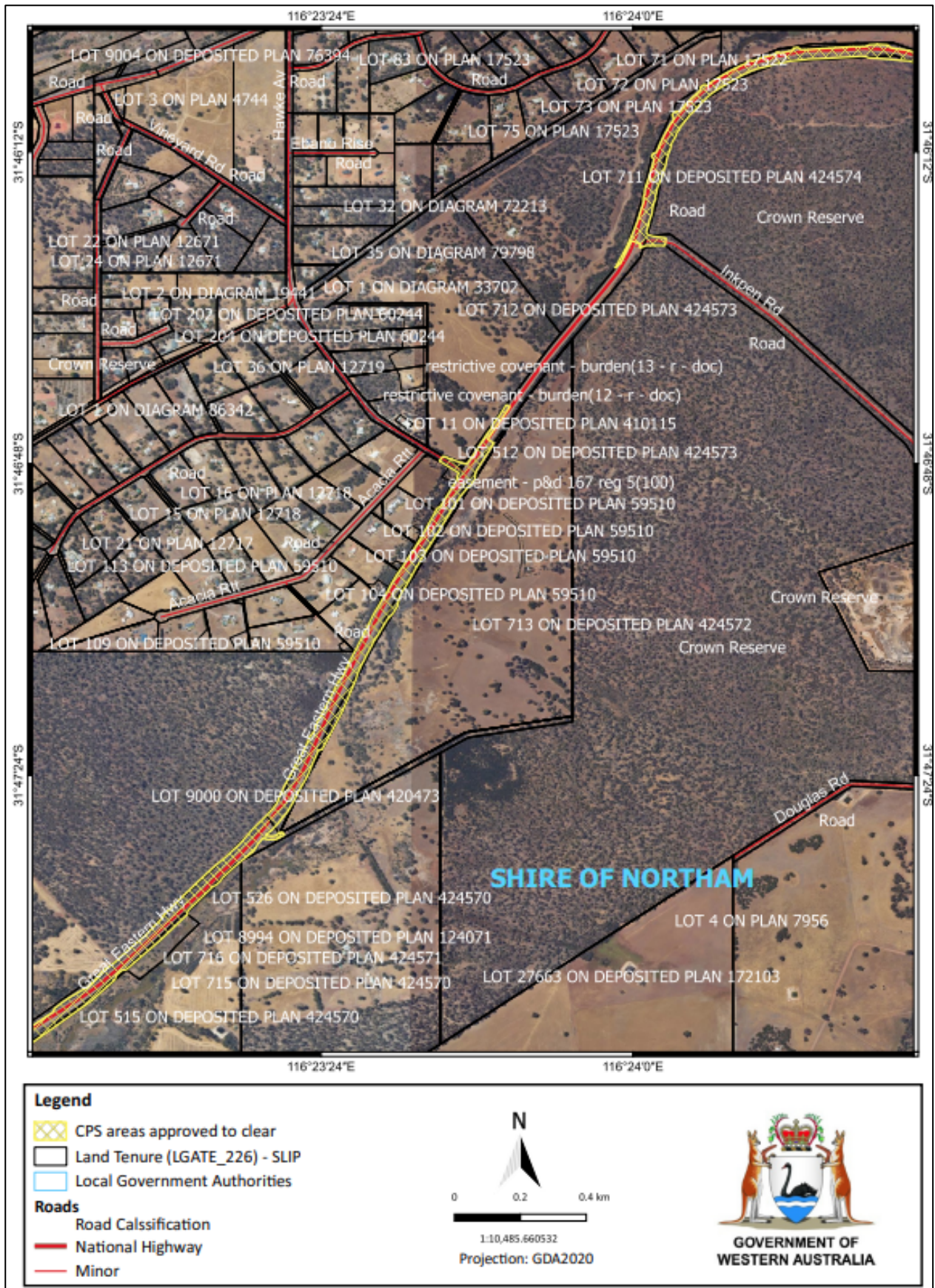


Figure 2: Map of the boundary of the area within which clearing may occur

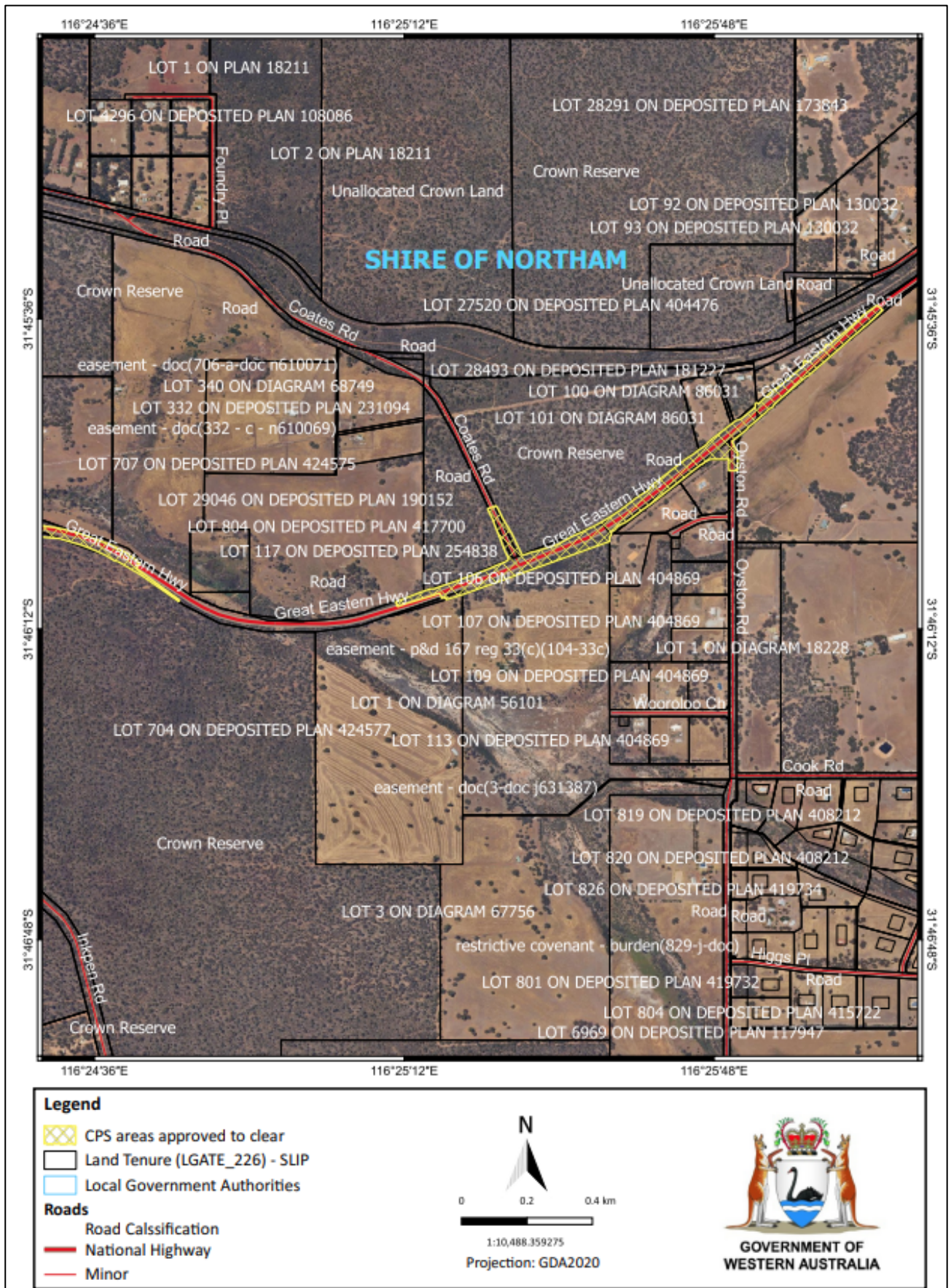


Figure 3: Map of the boundary of the area within which clearing may occur

Schedule 2

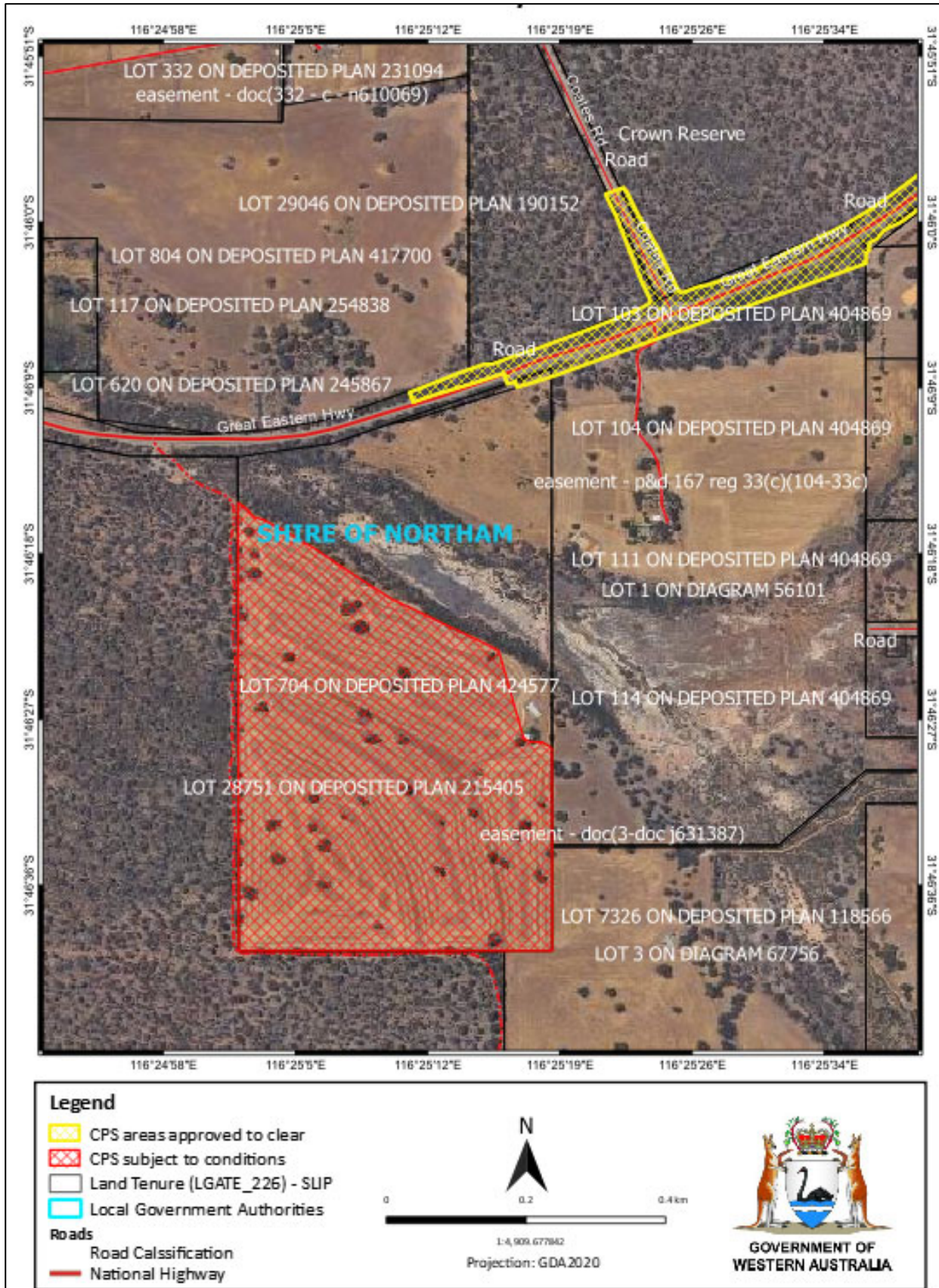


Figure 1: Map of the boundary of the area within which condition 9 and 10 apply.

Table 1: Rehabilitation targets and completion criteria

Aspect	Methodology description	Timing and frequency	Completion criteria
Fence condition and firebreaks	Field survey / visual inspection	Annually commencing spring 2025	Fence and access gate in working order. Firebreaks to specified standard/ unrestricted access for emergency use.
Weed control	Field survey / visual inspection	Annually commencing spring 2025, for a period of four years. Initial blanket weed control (year 1), spring 2024 Herbicide spot spray, 2 per year min for 4 years following planting.	Within 15 years, weeds within revegetation area determined not to be detrimentally affecting the success of achieving projected foliage cover for black cockatoo species.
Pest management	Field survey / visual inspection of fauna activity	Twice yearly, for a minimum of three years	Within 15 years, pests determined not to be detrimentally affecting the success of plantings.
Plant success	Field survey / visual inspection Assessment of twelve 10m x 10m quadrats randomly placed across the planting area to record vegetation density and diversity	Every three years	Within 15 years, averaged across 10m x 10m monitoring quadrats: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plant survival occurring at a rate sufficient to achieve medium/moderate foraging habitat for black cockatoos by 2035. More than 33% of total planted tubestock remain.
Foraging habitat	Field survey / visual inspection	Every three years	Within 15 years, averaged across 10m x 10m monitoring quadrats: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> foliage cover of banksias and eucalypts (i.e. suitable foraging tree (canopy) species for black cockatoos) is 40% or greater, consisting of at least 15% or greater of overstorey (canopy) species and 10% or greater mid-storey species. Evidence of foraging by black cockatoo species observed
Canopy presence and vegetation	Field survey / visual inspection Assessment of twelve 10m x 10m quadrats randomly placed across	Every three years	Within 15 years, averaged across 10m x 10m monitoring quadrats:

<p>cover and structure</p>	<p>the planting area to record vegetation structure.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • five (5) or more native plant species are present (at least one species for overstorey (canopy) and two species for mid-storey). • foliage cover of banksias and eucalypts (i.e. suitable foraging tree (canopy) species for black cockatoos) is 40% or greater, consisting of at least 15% or greater of overstorey (canopy) species and 10% or greater mid-storey species.
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