



CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

ADVICE NOTE

Allocation of offset site

In relation to condition 7 of this Permit, 2.82 hectares of Lot 350 on Deposited Plan 417644, Mount Barker, will be attributed to the offset for this project. The nominated 2.82-hectare area contains high quality foraging habitat for Carnaby's cockatoo (*Zanda latirostris*), and is part of a significant remnant in an extensively cleared landscape that is to be conserved in perpetuity.

PERMIT DETAILS

Area Permit Number: CPS 9906/1
File Number: DWERVT1114
Duration of Permit: From 1 May 2025 to 1 May 2038

PERMIT HOLDER

Shire of Plantagenet

LAND ON WHICH CLEARING IS TO BE DONE

Lot 7546 on Deposited Plan 186612, Mount Barker

AUTHORISED ACTIVITY

The permit holder must not clear more than 0.69 hectares of *native vegetation* within the area cross-hatched yellow in Figure 1 of Schedule 1.

CONDITIONS

1. Period during which clearing is authorised

The permit holder must not clear any *native vegetation* after 1 May 2027

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. Fauna management – western ringtail possums and South-western brush-tailed phascogale

- (a) In relation to the area cross-hatched yellow in Figure 1 of Schedule 1, the permit holder must engage a *fauna specialist* to inspect that area immediately prior to, and for the duration of clearing activities, for the presence of *Pseudocheirus occidentalis* (western ringtail possum(s)) and *Phascogale tapoatafa* (southwestern brush-tailed phascogales).
- (b) Clearing activities must cease in any area where fauna referred to in condition 4(a) are identified until either:
 - (i) the western ringtail possum(s) and/or south-western brush-tailed phascogale individual(s) has moved on from that area to adjoining *suitable habitat*; or
 - (ii) the western ringtail possum(s) individual(s) has been removed by a *western ringtail possum specialist* and/or the south-western brush-tailed phascogale individual(s) has been removed by a *fauna specialist*.
- (c) Any western ringtail possum(s) individual removed in accordance with condition 4(b)(ii) must be relocated by a *western ringtail possum specialist* to a *suitable habitat*.
- (d) Any south-western brush-tailed phascogale individuals removed in accordance with condition 7(b)(ii) of this permit must be allowed to disperse into adjacent vegetation or must be relocated by a *fauna specialist* to *suitable habitat*.
- (e) Within two (2) months of fauna being identified under condition 4(a), the permit holder must provide the following records to the *CEO*:
 - (i) the number of individuals identified;
 - (ii) the date each individual was identified;
 - (iii) the location where each individual was identified recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit set to Geocentric Datum Australia 2020 (GDA2020), expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings or decimal degrees;
 - (iv) the number of individuals removed and relocated;
 - (v) the relevant qualifications of the *western ringtail possum* and *south-western brush-tailed phascogale specialist* undertaking removal and relocation;

- (vi) the date each individual was removed;
- (vii) the method of removal;
- (viii) the date each individual was relocated;
- (ix) the location where each individual was relocated to, recorded using a GPS unit set to GDA2020, expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings or decimal degrees; and
- (x) details pertaining to the circumstances of any death of, or injury sustained by, an individual.

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 of Schedule 1, the permit holder must engage a *fauna specialist* to inspect the *black cockatoo habitat trees* listed in Table 1 below (ID 1 and 4) and identified to contain suitable black cockatoo breeding hollows, for *evidence* of current or past breeding use by *black cockatoo species*.

Table 1: Habitat tree containing the suitable black cockatoo hollow.

ID	Species	Easting	Northing
1	<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>	-34.66517293	117.6991561
4	<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>	-34.6658119	117.6990853

- (b) Where a *black cockatoo habitat tree* with no *evidence* of current or past use by *black cockatoo species* is identified in accordance with condition 5(a), that tree must only be cleared immediately after the inspection.
- (c) Where a tree hollow 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 breeding tree* 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) Within two months of clearing authorised under this permit within the combined areas cross-hatched yellow on Figure 1 of Schedule 1, the permit holder must provide the results of the fauna inspection in a report to the *CEO*.
- (f) The fauna inspection 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 2020 (GDA2020), expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings or decimal degrees;
 - (ii) the name and amount of each fauna species identified;
 - (iii) whether the *black cockatoo habitat tree/s* identified show current or past use by black cockatoo species;
 - (iv) the methodology, used to survey the permit area;

- (v) a photo of the *black cockatoo habitat tree(s)* identified; and
- (vi) 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. Fauna Management - Black cockatoo hollows

- (a) Within 12 months of the commencement of clearing, the permit holder must install at least five (5) artificial black cockatoo nest hollow(s) within the area cross-hatched red on Figure 2 of Schedule 1, in consultation with the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions.
- (b) The artificial hollows required by condition 6(a) of this permit must:
 - (i) be installed prior to commencement of the next black cockatoo breeding season following clearing of the related black cockatoo breeding tree(s).
 - (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 2, for a period of at least ten (10) years.
- (c) Within two months of installing the artificial hollows required by condition 6(a) of this permit, the permit holder must provide the following information in a report to the CEO:
 - (i) the location of the artificial hollows recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit set to Geocentric Datum Australia 2020 (GDA2020), expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings or decimal degrees

7. Offset – Lot 350 on Deposited Plan 417644

Within 24 months of the commencement of clearing authorised under this permit and no later than 1 May 2027, the permit holder must provide to the CEO a copy of the executed change in purpose of Lot 350 on Deposited Plan 417644 from ‘rubbish disposal site’ to ‘conservation’ for the area cross hatched red in Figure 2 of Schedule 1.

8. 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	<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 GDA2020, expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and

No.	Relevant matter	Specifications
		<p>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 to manage and mitigate impacts in accordance with condition 4; and</p> <p>(h) actions taken to change vesting of Lot 350 in accordance with condition 7.</p>
2.	In relation to black cockatoo fauna management pursuant to conditions 5 and 6	<p>(i) the time(s) and date(s) of inspection(s) of the suitable <i>black cockatoo habitat tree</i> by the <i>fauna specialist</i>;</p> <p>(j) a description of the inspection methodology employed by the <i>fauna specialist</i>;</p> <p>(k) the species name of any fauna determined by the <i>fauna specialist</i> to be occupying the suitable <i>black cockatoo habitat tree</i>;</p> <p>(l) where the suitable <i>black cockatoo habitat tree</i> are determined by the <i>fauna specialist</i> to be occupied by <i>black cockatoo species</i>:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(i) the time and date that it was determined to be no longer occupied; and</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(ii) a description of the evidence by which it was determined to be no longer occupied; and</p> <p>(m) the time and date that the suitable <i>black cockatoo habitat tree</i> was cleared.</p> <p>(n) a copy of the <i>fauna specialist</i> report;</p> <p>(o) the location where artificial black cockatoo hollows were installed, recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit set to Geocentric Datum Australia 2020 (GDA2020), expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings;</p> <p>(p) the date when each artificial nesting hollow was monitored and maintained; and</p> <p>(q) a description of the monitoring and maintenance activities undertaken.</p>

9. Reporting

- (i) The permit holder must provide to the *CEO*, on or before 23 January each calendar year, a written report containing:
- (i) the records required to be kept under condition 8; 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 23 January 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 8, where these records have not already been provided under condition 9(a).

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 latirostris</i> (Carnaby's cockatoo); (b) <i>Zanda baudinii</i> (Baudin's cockatoo); and/or (c) <i>Calyptrorhynchus 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.
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.
dieback	means the effect of <i>Phytophthora</i> species on native vegetation.
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.

Term	Definition
EP Act	<i>Environmental Protection Act 1986 (WA)</i>
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.
suitable habitat (western ringtail possum)	means habitat known to support western ringtail possums (<i>Pseudocheirus occidentalis</i>) within the known current distribution of the species, typically characterised by abundant foliage, presence of suitable nesting structures such as tree hollows, as well as high canopy cover and continuity. Known habitat includes peppermint (<i>Agonis flexuosa</i>) dominated woodlands, jarrah (<i>Eucalyptus marginata</i>) and marri (<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>) forests, riparian vegetation with a canopy of Bullich (<i>Eucalyptus megacarpa</i>) or flooded gum (<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i>), karri (<i>Eucalyptus diversicolor</i>) forests, sheoak (<i>Allocasuarina fraseriana</i>) dominated woodlands, and other stands of myrtaceous trees growing near swamps, watercourses or floodplains.
Suitable habitat (south-western brush-tailed phascogale)	Suitable habitat for southwestern brush-tailed phascogale is typically characterised by dry sclerophyll forests and open woodlands that contain hollow-bearing trees but a sparse ground cover.
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.
western ringtail possum specialist	means a <i>fauna specialist</i> who holds a tertiary qualification specialising in environmental science or equivalent, has a minimum of two years of work experience in western ringtail possum (<i>Pseudocheirus occidentalis</i>) identification, surveys of western ringtail possums and capture and handling of western ringtail possums, and holds a valid fauna licence issued under the <i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016</i> .

END OF CONDITIONS


 Jessica Burton
 A/MANAGER
 NATIVE VEGETATION REGULATION

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

7 April 2025

SCHEDULE 1

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



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

The boundary of the area subject to conditions is shown in the map below (Figure 2).

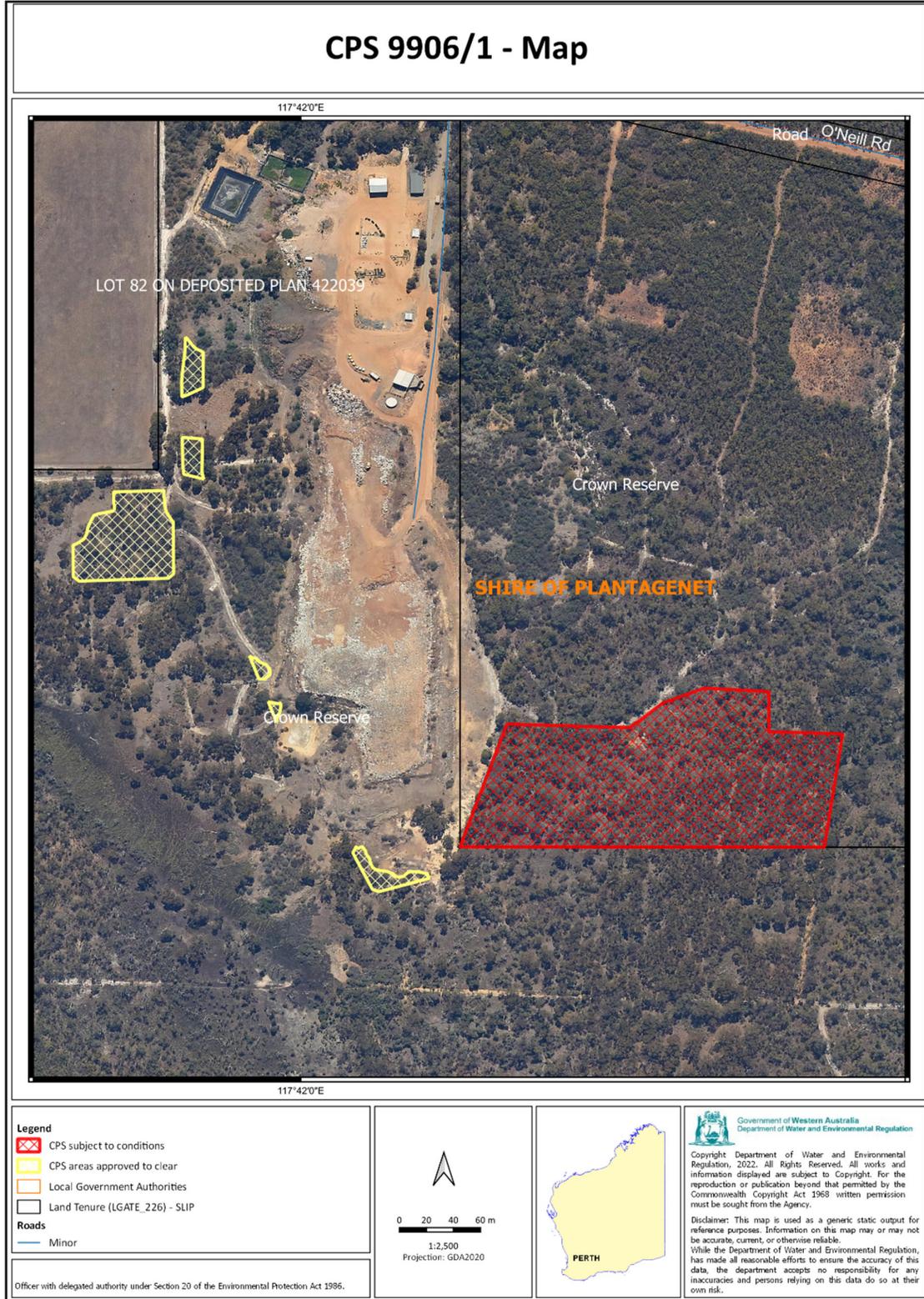


Figure 2: Map of the boundary of the area within which artificial hollows should be installed and offset is required, indicated by the area cross-hatched red.

SCHEDULE 2

Installation of artificial black cockatoo nesting hollows