



## CLEARING PERMIT

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

<b>Purpose Permit number:</b>	CPS 5393/1
<b>Permit Holder:</b>	Holcim (Australia) Pty Ltd
<b>Duration of Permit:</b>	1 March 2013 – 1 March 2025

The Permit Holder is authorised to clear native vegetation subject to the following conditions of this Permit.

### PART I – CLEARING AUTHORISED

- 1. Purpose for which clearing may be done**  
Clearing for the purpose of extractive industry.
- 2. Land on which clearing is to be done**  
Lot 835 on Deposited Plan 230232 (MYRUP 6450)
- 3. Area of Clearing**  
The Permit Holder must not clear more than 2.75 hectares of native vegetation within the area hatched yellow on attached Plan 5393/1.
- 4. Period in which clearing is authorised**  
The Permit Holder shall not clear any native vegetation after 1 March 2020.
- 5. Application**  
This Permit allows the Permit Holder to authorise persons, including employees, contractors and agents of the Permit Holder, to clear native vegetation for the purposes of this Permit subject to compliance with the conditions of this Permit and approval from the Permit Holder.
- 6. Compliance with Assessment Sequence and Management Procedures**  
Prior to clearing any native vegetation under conditions 1, 2 and 3 of this Permit, the Permit Holder must comply with the Assessment Sequence and the Management Procedures set out in Part II of this Permit.

### PART II – ASSESSMENT SEQUENCE AND MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES

- 7. Avoid, minimise etc clearing**  
In determining the amount of native vegetation to be cleared authorised under this Permit, the Permit Holder must have regard to the following principles, set out in 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.

## 8. Dieback and weed control

When undertaking any clearing or other activity authorised under this Permit, the Permit Holder must take the following steps to minimise the risk of the 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) shall only move soils in *dry conditions*;
- (c) ensure that no *dieback* or *weed*-affected soil, *mulch*, *fill* or other material is brought into the area to be cleared; and
- (d) restrict the movement of machines and other vehicles to the limits of the areas to be cleared.

## 9. Flora management

- (a) Prior to undertaking any clearing authorised under this Permit, the Permit Holder shall engage a *botanist* to inspect the area for the presence of *priority flora*.
- (b) Where *priority flora* are identified in relation to condition 9(a) of this Permit, the Permit Holder shall ensure that:
  - (i) no clearing of identified *priority flora* occurs, unless first approved by the CEO; and
  - (ii) no clearing occurs within 10 metres of identified *priority flora*, unless first approved by the CEO.

## 10. Retain vegetative material and topsoil, revegetation and rehabilitation

The Permit Holder shall:

- (a) retain the vegetative material and topsoil removed by clearing authorised under this Permit and stockpile the vegetative material and topsoil in an area that has already been cleared.
- (b) within 3 months following completion of extractive activities, *revegetate* and *rehabilitate* the area shaded yellow on attached Plan 5393/1 by:
  - (i) re-shaping the surface of the land so that it is consistent with the surrounding 5 metres of uncleared land; and
  - (ii) laying the vegetative material and topsoil retained under condition 10(a) on the cleared area
- (c) within 24 months of laying the vegetative material and topsoil on the cleared area in accordance with condition 10(b) of this Permit:
  - (i) engage an *environmental specialist* to determine the species composition, structure and density of the area *revegetated* and *rehabilitated*; and
  - (ii) where, in the opinion of an *environmental specialist*, the composition structure and density determined under condition 10(c)(i) of this Permit will not result in a similar species composition, structure and density to that of pre-clearing vegetation types in that area, *revegetate* the area by deliberately *planting* and/or *direct seeding* native vegetation that will result in a similar species composition, structure and density of native vegetation to pre-clearing vegetation types in that area and ensuring only *local provenance* seeds and propagating material are used.
- (d) Where additional planting or direct seeding of native vegetation is undertaken in accordance with condition 10(c)(ii) of this permit, the Permit Holder shall repeat condition 10(c)(i) and 10(c)(ii) within 24 months of undertaking the additional planting or direct seeding of native vegetation.
- (e) Where a determination by an *environmental specialist* that the composition, structure and density within areas *revegetated* and *rehabilitated* will result in a similar species composition, structure and density to that of pre-clearing vegetation types in that area, as determined in condition 10(c)(i) and 10(c)(ii) of this permit, that determination shall be submitted for the CEO's consideration. If the CEO does not agree with the determination made under condition 10(c)(ii), the CEO may require the Permit Holder to undertake additional *planting* and *direct seeding* in accordance with the requirements under condition 10(c)(ii).

## PART III - RECORD KEEPING AND REPORTING

### **11. Records must be kept**

The Permit Holder must maintain the following records for activities done pursuant to this Permit:

- (a) In relation to the clearing of native vegetation authorised under this Permit:
  - (i) the species composition, structure and density of the cleared area;
  - (ii) the location where the clearing occurred, recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit set to Geocentric Datum Australia 1994 (GDA94), expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings;
  - (iii) the date that the area was cleared; and
  - (iv) the size of the area cleared (in hectares).
- (b) In relation to flora management pursuant to condition 9 of this Permit:
  - (i) the location of each *priority flora* species recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit set to Geocentric Datum Australia 1994 (GDA94), expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings or decimal degrees;
  - (ii) the species name of each priority flora identified; and
  - (iii) a copy of the botanists flora survey report.
- (c) In relation to the *revegetation* and *rehabilitation* of areas pursuant to condition 10 of this Permit:
  - (i) the location of any areas *revegetated* and *rehabilitated*, recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit set to Geocentric Datum Australia 1994 (GDA94), expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings or decimal degrees;
  - (ii) a description of the *revegetation* and *rehabilitation* activities undertaken;
  - (iii) the size of the area *revegetated* and *rehabilitated* (in hectares);
  - (iv) the species composition, structure and density of *revegetation* and *rehabilitation*, and
  - (v) a copy of the environmental specialist's report.

### **12. 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 11 of this Permit; and
  - (ii) concerning activities done by the Permit Holder under this Permit between 1 July to 30 June of the preceding financial year.
- (b) If no clearing authorised under this Permit was undertaken between 1 July to 30 June of the preceding financial year, a written report confirming that no clearing under this permit has been carried out, must be provided to the CEO on or before 30 June of each year.
- (c) Prior to 1 December 2024, the Permit Holder must provide to the CEO a written report of records required under condition 11 of this Permit where these records have not already been provided under condition 12(a) of this Permit.

## **DEFINITIONS**

The following meanings are given to terms used in this Permit:

*botanist* means a person with specific training and/or experience in the ecology and taxonomy of Western Australian flora;

*dieback* means the effect of *Phytophthora* 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;

*dry conditions* means when soils (not dust) do not freely adhere to rubber tyres, tracks, vehicle chassis or wheel arches;

*environmental specialist* means a person who is engaged by the Permit Holder for the purpose of providing environmental advice, 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;

*fill* means material used to increase the ground level, or fill a hollow;

*local provenance* means native vegetation seeds and propagating material from natural sources within 50 kilometres 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;

*planting* means the re-establishment of vegetation by creating favourable soil conditions and planting seedlings of the desired species;

*priority flora* means those plant taxa described as priority flora classes 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 in the *Department of Environment and Conservation's Threatened and Priority Flora List for Western Australia* (as amended);

*regenerate/ed/ion* 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*;

*rehabilitate/ed/ion* means actively managing an area containing native vegetation in order to improve the ecological function of that area; and

*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; and

*weed/s* means any plant -

- (a) that is declared under section 37 of the *Agriculture and Related Resources Protection Act 1976*; or
- (b) published in the Department of Environment and Conservation Regional Weed Assessments, regardless of ranking; or
- (c) not indigenous to the area concerned.



M Warnock  
A/MANAGER  
NATIVE VEGETATION CONSERVATION BRANCH

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

7 February 2013

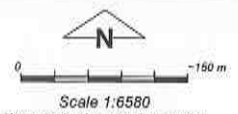
# Plan 5393/1



## LEGEND

- |   |  |  |
|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Local Government Authorities | <input type="checkbox"/> Crown Reserve                                 | <input type="checkbox"/> Public Roads            |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Road Centrelines  | <input type="checkbox"/> State Forest / Timber Reserve                 | <input type="checkbox"/> Unallocated Crown Land  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cadastre for labelling       | <input type="checkbox"/> Marine Park                                   | <input type="checkbox"/> Water                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Freehold (cont)              | <input type="checkbox"/> Crown Lease                                   | <input type="checkbox"/> Clearing Instruments    |
|   | <input type="checkbox"/> Lease / Reserve                               | <input type="checkbox"/> Areas Approved to Clear |
|   | <input type="checkbox"/> Lease on State Forest / Timber Reserve (cont) |  |

Esperance Causeway 50cm  
Orthomosaic - Landgate  
2007



Geocentric Datum Australia 1994  
Note: the data in this map have not been projected. This may result in geometric distortion or measurement inaccuracies.

*M Warnock* Date 7/2/13  
M Warnock

Officer with delegated authority under Section 20 of the Environmental Protection Act 1986  
Information derived from this map should be confirmed with the data custodian acknowledged by the agency acronym in the legend.



\* Project Data is denoted by asterisk. This data has not been quality assured. Please contact map author for details.



## 1. Application details

### 1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 5393/1  
 Permit type: Purpose Permit

### 1.2. Proponent details

Proponent's name: Holcim (Australia) Pty Ltd

### 1.3. Property details

Property: LOT 835 ON PLAN 230232 (Lot No. 835 MYRUP MYRUP 6450)

Local Government Area: Shire of Esperance  
 Colloquial name:

### 1.4. Application

Clearing Area (ha)	No. Trees	Method of Clearing	For the purpose of:
2.75		Mechanical Removal	Extractive Industry

### 1.5. Decision on application

Decision on Permit Application: Grant  
 Decision Date: 7 February 2013

## 2. Site Information

### 2.1. Existing environment and information

#### 2.1.1. Description of the native vegetation under application

Vegetation Description	Clearing Description	Vegetation Condition	Comment
Beard Vegetation Association; 931 - Medium woodland; yate (Shepherd et al. 2001).	<p>The application is to clear up to 2.75 hectares of native vegetation for the purpose of rock quarrying.</p> <p>The proposed clearing is considered to consist of five different vegetation communities as extrapolated from flora surveys undertaken for the adjacent clearing permit CPS 3015/2 (Mattiske 2008). These communities include closed heath of <i>hakea trifurcata</i>, <i>lambertia inermis</i>, <i>Dryandra armata</i> var. <i>ignicida</i>, <i>Allocasuarina humilis</i>, <i>Boronia spathulata</i>, <i>Acacia varia</i> var. <i>parviflora</i> and <i>Taxandria spathulata</i> with emergent <i>Eucalyptus pleurocarpa</i>, <i>Eucalyptus incrassata</i> and <i>Nuytsia floribunda</i> on upper and mid slopes over granite.</p> <p>Closed heath of <i>Taxandria spathulata</i>, <i>Dryandra armata</i> var. <i>ignicida</i> and <i>Melaleuca striata</i> with emergent <i>Nuytsia floribunda</i> and <i>Eucalyptus pleurocarpa</i>.</p> <p>Open heath of <i>Taxandria spathulata</i>, <i>Dryandra armata</i> var. <i>ignicida</i> and <i>Melaleuca striata</i> with emergent <i>Eucalyptus pleurocarpa</i> on disturbed sites.</p> <p>Scrub of <i>Calothamnus villosus</i>, <i>Xanthorrhoea platyphylla</i> and <i>Taxandria spathulata</i> over mixed low shrubs with emergent <i>Eucalyptus pleurocarpa</i> and <i>Nuytsia floribunda</i> on granite ridge.</p> <p>Open scrub of <i>Lambertia inermis</i>, <i>hakea trifurcata</i> and <i>Dryandra armata</i> var. <i>ignicida</i> with emergent <i>acacia cyclops</i> on disturbed sites.</p> <p>Vegetation description has been confirmed by a site visit of the application area which identified the vegetation consisting of <i>Xanthorrhoea drummondii</i>, <i>Lambertia inermis</i> var. <i>inermis</i>, <i>Nuytsia floribunda</i>, <i>Eucalyptus</i> sp., <i>Macrozamia dyeri</i> shrubland and heathland over shallow granite with granite outcrops in good to excellent (Keighery 1994) condition (DEC 2012).</p>	<p>Excellent: Vegetation structure intact; disturbance affecting individual species, weeds non-aggressive (Keighery 1994)</p> <p>To</p> <p>Good: Structure significantly altered by multiple disturbance; retains basic structure/ability to regenerate (Keighery 1994)</p>	<p>Vegetation description and condition were determined through photographs and a site visit undertaken by Department of Environment and Conservation (DEC) officers in December 2012 (DEC 2012).</p>

### 3. Assessment of application against clearing principles

#### (a) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises a high level of biological diversity.

##### Comments

##### **Proposal is at variance to this Principle**

The application is to clear up to 2.75 hectares of native vegetation for the purpose of rock quarrying. A flora survey of the adjacent area for a previous clearing permit (CPS 3015/2) and also parts of the current application area was conducted in December 2007 and October 2008 (Mattiske Consulting 2008a and 2008b). Up to 127 species were identified during these surveys. It is expected for similar species diversity to also occur within the application area given the predominately excellent (Keighery 1994) condition.

The proposed clearing is considered to consist of five different vegetation communities as extrapolated from flora surveys undertaken for the adjacent clearing permit CPS 3015/2 (Mattiske Consulting 2008a and 2008b). These communities generally consist of closed heath of *Hakea trifurcata*, *Lambertia inermis*, *Dryandra armata* var. *ignicida*, *Allocasuarina humilis*, *Boronia spathulata*, *Acacia varia* var. *parviflora* and *Taxandria spathulata* with emergent *Eucalyptus pleurocarpa*, *Eucalyptus incrassata* and *Nuytsia floribunda*, closed heath of *Taxandria spathulata*, *Dryandra armata* var. *ignicida* and *Melaleuca striata* with emergent *Nuytsia floribunda* and *Eucalyptus pleurocarpa*, scrub of *Calothamnus villosus*, *Xanthorrhoea platyphylla* and *Taxandria spathulata* over mixed low shrubs with emergent *Eucalyptus pleurocarpa* and *Nuytsia floribunda* and open scrub of *Lambertia inermis*, *Hakea trifurcata* and *Dryandra armata* var. *ignicida* (Mattiske Consulting 2008a and 2008b).

There are numerous records of priority flora within the local area (10 kilometre radius). The closest species is located approximately three kilometres from the application area. It is considered likely for some of these priority flora species to occur within the application area given the habitat types occurring. Given that a flora survey of the entire application area has not been done and that only a portion was surveyed more than four years ago, a flora survey for priority flora (based on suitable habitat) is necessary to establish the impact of the clearing on priority flora. In addition, since 2008 33 priority flora species have been added to the priority flora list in the Esperance District. One priority three flora species was identified during the flora surveys in 2008 occurring within the current application area (Mattiske Consulting 2008a and 2008b) however this species was removed from the priority flora list in 2010.

Two range extension species were also identified within the current application area, being, *Eucalyptus macrandra* and *Drosera platystigma*. Both recordings are 200 kilometres outside the known range for these species (Mattiske Consulting 2008a and 2008b). Review of surveys undertaken indicate that there are five groups or populations of *Eucalyptus macrandra* proposed to be cleared and one group of *Drosera platystigma* proposed to be cleared in the current application. The extent of these range extension species within Lot 835 is unknown but it is estimated that 23 individuals of *E. macrandra* occur per hectare (Mattiske Consulting 2008a and 2008b). The extent of the *Drosera* species within Lot 835 is unknown. Significant range extensions/disjunct populations may be genetically diverse from the main populations and in some cases warrant listing as a distinct entity. Therefore, as many individuals of these species should be conserved where possible. Since the 2008 flora survey one additional record of *Eucalyptus macrandra* has been found within the Esperance district however this population and the population within the application area has not been verified.

Given that the application area is in excellent (Keighery 1994) condition, may contain habitat for priority flora and contains range extensions for two flora species, it is considered for the proposed clearing to be at variance to this Principle. An appropriately timed flora survey is required to establish the occurrence of priority flora within the application area.

The disturbance caused by the proposed clearing will increase the risk of weeds and dieback being introduced into surrounding areas of vegetation which is in similar or better condition and also includes an area under conservation covenant. Weed and dieback management practices will assist in mitigating this risk.

##### Methodology

##### References

- Mattiske Consulting Pty Ltd (2008a)
- Mattiske Consulting Pty Ltd (2008b)
- Keighery (1994)

##### GIS database:

- DEC Managed Lands
- SAC Biodatasets (18 December 2012)
- Pre European Vegetation
- NLWRA, Current Extent of Native Vegetation

#### (b) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises the whole or a part of, or is necessary for the maintenance of, a significant habitat for fauna indigenous to Western Australia.

##### Comments

##### **Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**

There are five threatened; three priority; two specially protected; and numerous protected under international agreement fauna species recorded within the local area (10 kilometre radius) (DEC 2007-).

The majority of these species are marine birds and marine reptiles, and are therefore unlikely to be impacted

by the proposed clearing.

The local area (10 kilometre radius) provides habitat to Carnaby's Cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus latirostris*; rare or likely to become extinct, Wildlife Conservation Act 1950; endangered, Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999).

Carnaby's cockatoo nests in large hollows of eucalyptus trees and forages on the seeds, nuts and flowers of a large variety of plants including Proteaceous species (*Banksia*, *Dryandra*, *Hakea*, *Grevillea*), as well as *Allocasuarina* and *Eucalyptus* species, *Corymbia calophylla* and a range of introduced species, especially seeds from cones of *Pinus* species (Shah, 2006; Valentine and Stock, 2008).

Carnaby's cockatoo may utilise the area under application given the presence of *Hakea*, *Dryandra* and *Eucalyptus* species, however it is unlikely that it will constitute significant habitat for this species. The area under application occurs within an 80 hectares remnant which contains vegetation in equal or better condition.

Therefore, the proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this principle.

**Methodology**    **References**  
-DEC (2007)  
-Shah (2006)  
-Valentine and Stock (2008)  
**GIS database:**  
- Esperance Causeway 50cm Orthomosaic - Landgate 2007

**(c) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it includes, or is necessary for the continued existence of, rare flora.**

**Comments**    **Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**  
There are no rare flora species recorded within the local area (10 kilometre radius).

The flora surveys of the adjacent clearing permit (CPS 3015/2) did not identify any rare flora (Mattiske Consulting 2008a and 2008b).

Therefore, the proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this principle.

**Methodology**    **References**  
-Mattiske Consulting Pty Ltd 2008a  
-Mattiske Consulting Pty Ltd 2008b  
**GIS database:**  
- SAC Bio Datasets (18 December 2012)  
- Pre European Vegetation - DA 01/01  
- SAC Biodatasets - accessed 12 March 09  
- Soils, Statewide DA 11/99

**(d) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises the whole or a part of, or is necessary for the maintenance of a threatened ecological community.**

**Comments**    **Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**  
There are no records of threatened ecological communities (TEC) within 10 kilometres of the application area.

The flora surveys of the adjacent clearing permit (CPS 3015/2) did not identify any TECs (Mattiske Consulting 2008a and 2008b).

Therefore, the proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this principle.

**Methodology**    **References**  
-Mattiske Consulting Pty Ltd 2008a  
-Mattiske Consulting Pty Ltd 2008b  
**GIS database:**  
- SAC Bio Datasets (18 December 2012)

**(e) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is significant as a remnant of native vegetation in an area that has been extensively cleared.**

**Comments**    **Proposal may be at variance to this Principle**  
The application area is located within an extensively cleared and fragmented landscape, with the local area (10 kilometre radius) retaining approximately 25 per cent native vegetation. The IBRA Bioregion (Esperance Plains) and the local government agency (Shire of Esperance) retain approximately 51 per cent and 71 per cent of their respective pre-European vegetation extents (Government of Western Australia 2011).



The application area is mapped as Beard Vegetation Association 931, which retains approximately 10, 305 hectares (49 per cent) of its pre-European extent within the Esperance Plains IBRA Bioregion.

The national objectives and targets for biodiversity conservation in Australia has a target to prevent clearance of ecological communities with an extent below 30 per cent of that present pre-1750, below which species loss appears to accelerate exponentially at an ecosystem level (Commonwealth of Australia 2001).

The application area may contain high biodiversity and habitat for priority flora, therefore it may be considered a significant remnant. As the local area is highly cleared the proposed clearing may be at variance to principle (e).

	Pre-European (ha)	Current Extent (ha)	Remaining (%)	Extent in DEC Managed Lands (%)
IBRA Bioregion Esperance Plains	2 899 950	1 489 289	51	54
Shire Shire of Esperance	4 459 701	3 187 495	71	30
Beard Vegetation Association in Bioregion 931	20 857	10 305	49	17

\*Government of Western Australia 2011

**Methodology**

References:

- Commonwealth of Australia (2001)
- Government of Western Australia (2011)

GIS Databases:

- Esperance Causeway 50cm Orthomosaic - Landgate 2007
- NLWRA, Current extent of Native Vegetation
- Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia
- Local Government Authorities
- Pre European Vegetation

**(f) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is growing in, or in association with, an environment associated with a watercourse or wetland.**

**Comments**

**Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**

Coramup Creek (minor perennial) runs 230 metres west, and a wetland occurs 460 metres east of the application area.

The vegetation applied for clearing is not considered to be growing in association with either this watercourse or wetland and as such the proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this principle.

**Methodology**

GIS Databases:

- Hydrography linear
- South Coast Significant Wetlands

**(g) Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause appreciable land degradation.**

**Comments**

**Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**

The soils VA68 are mapped within the application area. Va68 is described by Northcote et al. (1960-1968) as stream valleys--broken terrain with some steep and often rocky valley side slopes, mesas and buttes, stream terraces and levees, some swamps: chief soils of the valley side slopes seem to be hard alkaline and neutral yellow mottled soils which may contain ironstone gravel.

The area under application has an average rainfall of 600mm per annum. Given the low rainfall and soil type, the proposed clearing is not likely to cause water erosion.

Due to the gravelly soils, the proposed clearing is unlikely to have a risk of wind erosion.

Therefore, the proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this principle.

**Methodology**

References

- Northcote et al (1960-68)
- GIS database:
- Average Annual Rainfall Isohyets -
  - Annual Evaporation Contours (Isopleths)
  - Hydrography, linear

**(h) Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to have an impact on the environmental values of any adjacent or nearby conservation area.**

**Comments**      **Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**  
The closest conservation area to the proposed clearing is the Woody Lake Nature Reserve, which is located approximately one kilometre south of the application area. This nature reserve is one of several conservation areas associated with the Lake Warden system. A Soil and Land Conservation Act 1997 conservation covenant occurs adjacent to the proposed clearing. In addition, a Department of Environment and Conservation (DEC) conservation covenant occurs 530 meters north of the application area.

The application area is a small portion of a larger remnant that is approximately 80 hectares in size. This remnant is part of a north - south ecological linkage for fauna movement between Woody Lake Nature Reserve and Esperance Lakes Reserve to the south and the DEC conservation covenant and wetland remnants to the north.

The proposed clearing is not considered to significantly impact this linkage given its small size and the adjacent land use (extractive industry). Therefore, the proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this principle. Weed management should be imposed to ensure that the proposed clearing does not contribute to degradation through weed spread within this 80 hectare remnant.

**Methodology**      GIS Databases:  
- DEC Managed Lands  
- DEC Covenants

**(i) Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause deterioration in the quality of surface or underground water.**

**Comments**      **Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**  
Coramup Creek (minor perennial) runs 230 metres west, and a wetland occurs 460 metres east of the application area.

Given the small size of the application area, the proposed clearing is not expected to have a significant impact on water runoff or water entering the groundwater table.

The clearing as proposed is therefore not likely to be at variance to this principle.

**Methodology**      GIS Databases:  
- Hydrography linear  
- South Coast Significant Wetlands

**(j) Native vegetation should not be cleared if clearing the vegetation is likely to cause, or exacerbate, the incidence or intensity of flooding.**

**Comments**      **Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**  
Given the size of the application area and that vegetation in good (Keighery 1994) or better condition surrounds the extraction site, the proposed is not likely to cause or exacerbate the incidence or intensity of flooding.

The clearing as proposed is therefore not likely to be at variance to this principle.

**Methodology**      GIS Databases:  
- Hydrography linear  
- South Coast Significant Wetlands  
- Esperance Causeway 50cm Orthomosaic - Landgate 2007

**Planning instrument, Native Title, Previous EPA decision or other matter.**

**Comments**  
The application is to clear up to 2.75 hectares of native vegetation for the purpose of rock quarrying.  
Lot 835 is freehold land and the applicant has received authority to access and clear on the property for the purpose of rock extraction from the land owners.  
Extractive Industry Licence was granted by the Shire of Esperance on the 26 February 2010. This licence is valid until 26 February 2020 (Shire of Esperance 2010a).  
Planning Consent for extractive industry on Lot 835 has been granted by the Shire of Esperance on the 26 February 2010. This consent is valid until 26 February 2020 (Shire of Esperance 2010b).  
A prescribed premises licence for a rock quarry for 50,000-100,000 tonne of rock per year has been granted by

DEC on the 17 September 2010. This licence is valid until 19 September 2015 (DEC 2010).

The application area occurs in an area defined in the Environmental Protection Authority Position statement No.2 where the significant extent of clearing has led to a reduction in biodiversity and further clearing is not supported for the purpose of agriculture. The proposed clearing is not for agriculture.

A conservation covenant occurs adjacent to the proposed clearing and was used as an offset for a previous clearing permit granted (CPS 3015/1) to the applicant for rock quarrying on Lot 835. This permit was granted in 2009 with a revegetation, weed management and offset condition.

The application occurs within the Esperance Groundwater Rights in Irrigation and Water Act 1914 area. No groundwater extraction is expected to occur and therefore no approvals from Department of Water are required.

The application area occurs within two Aboriginal Sites of Significance. It is the applicant's responsibility to ensure they are compliant with their responsibilities under the Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972.

The application area is zoned Agriculture - General under the local Town Planning Scheme.

No submissions were received regarding this application.

#### Methodology

#### References

- Shire of Esperance (2010a)
- Shire of Esperance (2010b)
- DEC (2010)
- GIs Databases
- RIWI Areas
- Aboriginal Sites of Significance
- Town Planning Scheme Zones
- EP Position Statement 2 Area

## 4. References

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- DEC (2010) Licence for Prescribed Premises Holcim (Australia) Pty Ltd Lot 835 on Plan 230232 Myrup. DEC ref A576296
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- Shire of Esperance (2010a) Extractive Industry Licence for Holcim Pty Ltd - Lot 835 Myrup Rd Myrup. DEC ref A576296
- Shire of Esperance (2010b) Decision on Application For Planning Consent for Holcim Pty Ltd - Lot 835 Myrup Rd Myrup. DEC ref A576296
- Valentine and Stock (2008), Food Resources of Carnaby's Black Cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus latirostris*) in the Gnangara Sustainability Strategy Study Area. Edith Cowen University and Department of Environment and Conservation.

## 5. Glossary

Term	Meaning
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BCS	Biodiversity Coordination Section of DEC
CALM	Department of Conservation and Land Management (now BCS)
DAFWA	Department of Agriculture and Food
DEC	Department of Environment and Conservation
DEP	Department of Environmental Protection (now DEC)
DoE	Department of Environment
DoIR	Department of Industry and Resources
DRF	Declared Rare Flora
EPP	Environmental Protection Policy
GIS	Geographical Information System
ha	Hectare (10,000 square metres)
TEC	Threatened Ecological Community
WRC	Water and Rivers Commission (now DEC)