



CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

PERMIT DETAILS

Area Permit Number: 6052/1
File Number: DER2011/006816-1
Duration of Permit: 30 January 2016 to 30 January 2026

PERMIT HOLDER

City of Busselton

LAND ON WHICH CLEARING IS TO BE DONE

Lot 5104 on Plan 21438 (Reserve 45171), West Busselton
College Avenue road reserve (PIN 1172836), West Busselton

AUTHORISED ACTIVITY

The Permit Holder shall not clear more than 0.26 hectares of native vegetation and two native trees within the area shaded yellow on attached Plan 6052/1.

CONDITIONS

1. Weed control

- (a) 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*:
 - (i) clean earth-moving machinery of soil and vegetation prior to entering and leaving the area to be cleared;
 - (ii) ensure that no *weed*-affected soil, *mulch*, *fill* or other material is brought into the area to be cleared; and
 - (iii) restrict the movement of machines and other vehicles to the limits of the areas to be cleared.
- (b) At least once in each 12 month period for the term of this Permit, the Permit Holder must remove or kill any *weeds* growing within areas cross hatched red on attached Plan 6052/1.

2. Western Ringtail Possum Management Plan

- (a) The Permit Holder must prepare a Western Ringtail Possum Management Plan.
- (b) The Western Ringtail Possum Management Plan must be submitted to the CEO at least two weeks prior to commencing works.
- (c) Prior to clearing the Permit Holder must implement the Western Ringtail Possum Management Plan.

3. Native Vegetation Conservation

- (a) In respect to the area hatched red on attached plan 6052/1, the permit holder shall amend the vesting of the land from its existing stated purpose to include 'Conservation'; and
- (b) The permit holder is to execute and return the vesting amendment described in condition 3(a) of this permit to the CEO prior to 30 December 2016.

4. Revegetation and rehabilitation

The Permit Holder must *revegetate* and *rehabilitate* the area cross hatched red on attached Plan 6052/1 in accordance with the following conditions:

- (a) Within six months of the commencement of clearing the Permit Holder shall revegetate the area hatched red by deliberately *planting* and/or *direct seeding* native vegetation that will result in a better species composition, structure and density of native vegetation to pre-clearing vegetation types in that area
- (b) within 18 months of undertaking *revegetation* and *rehabilitation* in accordance with condition 4(a) 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 species composition, structure and density determined under condition 4(b)(i) of this Permit will not result in a better vegetation structure and species density to that of pre-clearing vegetation types in that area, the Permit Holder must undertake additional *planting* or *direct seeding* of native vegetation that will result in a better vegetation structure and species density of native vegetation to pre-clearing vegetation types in that area.
- (c) Where additional *planting* or *direct seeding* of native vegetation is undertaken in accordance with condition 4(b)(ii) of this permit, the Permit Holder shall repeat condition 4(b)(i) and 4(b)(ii) within 24 months of undertaking the additional *planting* or *direct seeding* of native vegetation.
- (d) Where a determination by an *environmental specialist* that the composition, structure and density within areas *revegetated* and *rehabilitated* will result in a better species composition, structure and density to that of pre-clearing vegetation types in that area, as determined in condition 4(b)(i) and (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 4(b)(ii), the CEO may require the Permit Holder to undertake additional *planting* and *direct seeding* in accordance with the requirements under condition 4(b)(ii).

5. Vegetation management

- (a) Within six months of the commencement of the clearing, the Permit Holder shall construct a fence enclosing the area outlined in red on attached Plan 6052/1.
- (b) Within one month of installing the fence the Permit Holder shall notify the CEO in writing that the fence has been completed.

6. Records to 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 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;
 - (ii) the date that the area was cleared; and
 - (iii) the size of the area cleared (in hectares).
- (b) In relation to condition 2 of this Permit the Permit Holder must maintain records of activities undertaken in accordance with the approved Western Ringtail Possum Management Plan.
- (c) In relation to the *revegetation* and *rehabilitation* of areas pursuant to condition 4 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.

7. 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 6 of this Permit; and
 - (ii) concerning 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 was undertaken between 1 January to 31 December of the preceding calendar 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 30 October 2025, the Permit Holder must provide to the CEO a written report of records required under condition 6 of this Permit where these records have not already been provided under condition 7(a) of this Permit.

DEFINITIONS

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;

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.

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

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;

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

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;

revegetate/ed/ion means the re-establishment of a cover of native vegetation in an area such that the species composition, structure and density is similar to pre-clearing vegetation types in that area, and can involve *regeneration, direct seeding and/or planting*

weeds means any plant -

- (a) that is a declared pest under section 22 of the *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007*; or
- (b) published in a Department of Parks and Wildlife Regional Weed Rankings Summary, regardless of ranking; or
- (c) not indigenous to the area concerned.



Kerry Laszig
DIRECTOR
LICENSING AND APPROVALS

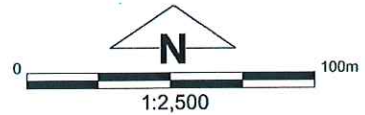
*Officer delegated under Section 20
of the Environmental Protection Act 1986*

31 December 2015

Plan 6052/1



-  Roads
-  Imagery
-  Clearing Instruments Activities
-  Local Government Authority
-  Clearing Instruments Conditions
-  Cadastre



(Approximate when reproduced at A4)

GDA 94 (Lat/Long)

Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994

K. Laszig Date *31/12/2015*
 K Laszig



1. Application details

1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 6052/1
Permit type: Area Permit

1.2. Applicant details

Applicant's name: City of Busselton

1.3. Property details

Property: ROAD RESERVE - 1172836, WEST BUSSELTON
LOT 5104 ON PLAN 21438, WEST BUSSELTON
Colloquial name: College Avenue
Local Government Authority: BUSSELTON, CITY OF
DER Region: Greater Swan
DPaW District: BLACKWOOD
LCDC: VASSE-WONNERUP
Localities: WEST BUSSELTON

1.4. Application

Clearing Area (ha)	No. Trees	Method of Clearing	For the purpose of:
0.26	2	Mechanical Removal	Road construction or upgrades

1.5. Decision on application

Decision on Permit: Granted
Application:
Decision Date: 31 December 2015

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
Mapped Beard vegetation association 1000 is described as: Mosaic: Medium forest; jarrah-marri / Low woodland; banksia / Low forest; teatree (<i>Melaleuca</i> spp.) (Shepherd et al, 2001).	The clearing of 0.26 hectares of native vegetation and two native trees within Lot 5104 on Plan 21438 and College Avenue Road reserve (PIN 1172836), West Busselton, is for the purpose of constructing bus facilities.	Degraded; Structure severely disturbed; regeneration to good condition requires intensive management (Keighery, 1994).	Vegetation condition and description were obtained through regional advice, supporting information provided by the applicant and a site inspection undertaken by DER (City of Busselton, 2014; DER, 2015).

3. Assessment of application against clearing principles

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

Comments

Proposed clearing is at variance to this Principle

The original application was to clear 0.24 hectares of native vegetation within Lot 5104 on Plan 21438 and College Avenue road reserve (PIN 1172836), West Busselton, for the purpose of constructing bus facilities. The applicant has amended the application from 0.24 hectares to 0.26 hectares and two native trees to provide an increased area for student pick up by buses and improve the pedestrian crossing of College Avenue.

The area under application has been subject to parkland clearing and impacted by human traffic, due to the formal and informal tracks throughout the site and the school adjoining the application area. As a result of this disturbance, the application area is in a degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition and has an understorey dominated by exotic weed species (DER, 2015).

The vegetation under application consists predominantly of open woodland of mature *Agonis flexuosa* and *Corymbia calophylla* (DER, 2015).

The vegetation under application is mapped as Beard vegetation association 1000 which has approximately 25 per cent of its pre-European extent remaining in the Swan Coastal Plain bioregion (Government of Western Australia, 2014). There is approximately 20 per cent vegetation remaining within the local area of the proposed clearing (10 kilometre radius). Given this, the application falls within a highly cleared landscape.

The vegetation under application is mapped within a priority ecological community (PEC) and is described as "Eucalyptus rudis, Corymbia calophylla, Agonis flexuosa Closed low Forest" listed as Priority 1 conservation status (Parks and Wildlife, 2014a). A site visit undertaken by DER (2015) identified that the understorey of the application area is in a completely degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition with little to no native species present. Given this, and the small size of the application area, the vegetation is not a representative of the PEC and of little conservation value to that community (Parks and Wildlife, 2015).

There are numerous conservation significant fauna species recorded within the local area (10 kilometre radius), including the western ringtail possum (WRP) (*Pseudocheirus occidentalis*) which is listed as endangered under the WA Wildlife Conservation Act 1950 (WC Act). The analysis of the results of a Western Ringtail Possum Survey and Assessment undertaken by Ecosystem Solutions Pty Ltd (2015) confirms that the vegetation proposed for clearing constitutes significant habitat for WRP and provides a connective canopy that facilitates WRP movement through the landscape.

The application area includes vegetation that contains significant habitat for WRP. Therefore the proposed clearing is at variance to this Principle.

To offset the significant residual impacts to WRP, the applicant has proposed an offset to revegetate 0.52 hectares of native vegetation adjacent to the application area. In addition, the applicant will amend the vesting purpose of Lot 5104 on Plan 21438 from 'Recreation and Drainage' to include the purpose of 'Conservation'.

Methodology

References:

- DER (2015)
- Ecosystem Solutions Pty Ltd (2015)
- Government of Western Australia (2014)
- Keighery (1994)
- Parks and Wildlife (2014a)
- Parks and Wildlife (2015)

GIS Databases:

- NLWRA, Current Extent of Native Vegetation
- SAC Bio Datasets (Accessed December 2015)

(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

Proposed clearing is at variance to this Principle

There are numerous conservation significant fauna species recorded within the local area (10 kilometre radius). The vegetation under application is mapped within a confirmed western ringtail possum (WRP) (*Pseudocheirus occidentalis*) breeding range and contains suitable habitat for this species.

The vegetation under application consists of plant species favourable to WRP habitat including *Eucalyptus rudis*, *Eucalyptus calophylla* and *Agonis flexuosa* and has recently been rated as 'WRP Habitat Suitability Class 4' in the recently released WRP habitat assessment report (Parks and Wildlife, 2014a). Class 4 is the second highest rating (Parks and Wildlife, 2014a).

The WRP is an arboreal marsupial endemic to South-western Australia (Parks and Wildlife, 2014b). They spend most of their time foraging on peppermint leaves and resting high in the forest canopy. Since colonial settlement, there has been a significant decline in the species abundance and habitat range, where up to 90 per cent have disappeared from their predicted original range (Parks and Wildlife, 2014b). There has been such a significant decline in population size, that the species is now listed as endangered under the WA Wildlife Conservation Act 1950 (WC Act) and the Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act). This decline has resulted from a number of threats including habitat loss due to land clearing and logging (DSEWPC, 2011). Habitat loss has resulted from remaining native vegetation becoming fragmented as well as a lack of old trees with suitable habitat hollows (DSEWPC, 2011). The most significant threat to the species is the continuous clearing of native vegetation in the Busselton area for urban development. Populations of WRPs are now limited to three areas, with the most significant area near the town of Busselton (DSEWPC, 2011).

A Western Ringtail Possum Survey and Assessment undertaken by Ecosystem Solutions Pty Ltd (2015) identified that the vegetation under application is being actively utilised by WRP's. Ten dreys were identified during the survey, with one drey observed within the application area itself. Thirteen WRP were observed during the survey, with three of these within the application area. In addition, recent WRP scats were recorded within four areas during the survey.

There is a continuous vegetated corridor that exists on the eastern side of the application area of approximately 40 metres in width, which links the habitat in front of the Saint Joseph Primary School and MacKillop Catholic College to that of the New River Nature Reserve behind the schools (Parks and Wildlife, 2014a). The survey has revealed that there is an extant population of WRP utilising the application area and the surrounding landscape (Ecosystem Solutions Pty Ltd, 2015). The proposed clearing will result in WRP loss through displacement and fragment WRP movement into the larger surrounding area.

Given the proposed clearing contains habitat for the WRP, will result in the fragmentation of the existing corridor for WRP's and subsequently disrupt WRP movement in the greater surrounding area, the application is at variance to this principle.

In order to address the significant residual environmental impacts of the proposed clearing to WRP and the ecological linkage, the applicant has committed to an offset which involves the revegetation of 0.52 hectares of native vegetation that is adjacent to the application area. In addition, the applicant will amend the vesting purpose of Lot 5104 on Plan 21438 from 'Recreation and Drainage' to include the purpose of 'Conservation'.

- Methodology** References:
- DSEWPC (2011)
 - Ecosystem Solutions Pty Ltd (2015)
 - Parks and Wildlife (2014a)
 - Parks and Wildlife (2014b)
- GIS Databases:
- SAC Bio Datasets (Accessed December 2015)

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

Comments Proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle

One record of declared rare flora is mapped approximately 250 metres north west of the proposed clearing area. This species preferred habitat is in alluvial loamy flats that support jarrah/marri/peppermint woodland, dense heath, and sedge species (Western Australian Herbarium, 1998-). A flora survey undertaken by Ecosystem Solutions Pty Ltd (2014) did not identify any rare flora species within the application area. Therefore, it is not likely this rare flora species would occur within the area under application.

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

- Methodology** References:
- Ecosystem Solutions Pty Ltd (2014)
 - Western Australian Herbarium (1998-)
- GIS Databases:
- SAC Bio Datasets (Accessed December 2015)

(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 Proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle

The closest threatened ecological community (TEC) to the application area has been mapped approximately 7.6 kilometres south and is known as 'Eucalyptus calophylla woodlands on heavy soils of the Swan Coastal Plain' listed as vulnerable, as endorsed by the Minister for Environment. The vegetation type mapped within the application area is not considered analogous to this TEC and therefore it is not likely that the proposed clearing comprises the whole, or is necessary for the maintenance of this TEC. The proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this principle.

- Methodology** GIS Databases:
- SAC Bio Datasets (Accessed December 2015)

(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 Proposed clearing is at variance to this Principle

The area under application is located within the Swan Coastal Plain Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia (IBRA) bioregion. This IBRA bioregion retains approximately 39 per cent of its pre-European vegetation extent (Government of Western Australia, 2014). The vegetation under application is mapped as beard vegetation association 1000 which has approximately 25 per cent of its Pre-European vegetation extent remaining in the Swan Coastal Plain bioregion (Government of Western Australia, 2014).

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). Digital aerial imagery indicates that the local area (10 kilometre radius) surrounding the area under application retains approximately 20 per cent vegetation cover.

Additional information provided by the applicant in the form of a fauna survey conducted by Ecosystem Solutions Pty Ltd (2015), has identified that the vegetation under application provides significant habitat for WRP.

Given that the application area is mapped as Beard vegetation Association 1000 which is below the 30 per cent threshold, and that the area is located within an important ecological linkage and contains significant habitat for WRP, the vegetation under application is considered to be a significant remnant in an extensively cleared area.

Therefore the proposed clearing is at variance to this principle.

In order to address the impacts to clearing vegetation that is significant habitat to WRP within a highly cleared landscape, the applicant has committed to an offset to revegetate 0.52 hectares of native vegetation adjacent to the application area and change the vesting purpose of the reserve to include the purpose of 'Conservation'.

Managed	Pre-European (ha)	Current Extent (ha)	Remaining (%)	Extent in Parks and Wildlife Lands (%)
IBRA Bioregion*				
Swan Coastal Plain	1,501,222	580,697	39	37
Shire*				
City of Busselton	146,478	60,212	41	69
Beard Vegetation Association in Bioregion* 1000	94,175	23,873	25	18

Methodology References:
 - Commonwealth of Australia (2001)
 - Ecosystem Solutions Pty Ltd (2015)
 - *Government of Western Australia (2014)

GIS Databases:
 - NLWRA, Current Extent of Native Vegetation
 - 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 Proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle

The closest watercourse to the application area is the Vasse diversion drain of the Vasse River located approximately 30 metres south of the application area. Given this is an artificial structure and there is a major road between the drain and the application area, the proposed clearing is not likely to impact upon riparian vegetation associated with this watercourse.

A conservation category wetland and a multiple use wetland are located 300 metres north and 350 metres north west of the application area respectively. Given the Saint Joseph Primary School and the MacKillop Catholic College are located between the wetlands and the application area, it is not likely the clearing will impact upon riparian vegetation associated with these wetlands. No wetland vegetation was observed during a flora survey undertaken by Ecosystem Solutions Pty Ltd (2014).

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

Methodology References:
 - Ecosystem Solutions Pty Ltd (2015)

GIS Databases:
 - Geomorphic Wetlands, (Mgt Categories), Swan Coastal Plain
 - Hydrology, linear

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

Comments Proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle

The application area is mapped within soil type JK12. This soil type is described as gently undulating plain with low dunes: chief soils are brown sands with variable areas of siliceous sands, shallow dark sands, and shallow yellow-brown sands. The area is underlain by fossiliferous limestone (Northcote et al. 1960 - 1968).

Wind and water erosion is unlikely given the small size of the application area (0.26 hectares), soil type and flat topography of the land at five metres above sea level.

Ground water salinity levels in the local area have been mapped as moderately saline at 3000 - 7000 milligrams per litre total dissolved solids.

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

Methodology References:
- Northcote et al. (1960 – 1968)

GIS Databases:
- Soils, statewide
- Topographic contours

(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 Proposed clearing is at variance to this Principle

There are three C class un-named conservation reserves located 265 metres north, 400 metres north-west and 565 metres north-west of the application area. The vegetation under application acts as an important corridor for WRP providing a connection between existing remnant vegetation. Given this, the proposed clearing is likely to contribute to the fragmentation of this linkage and therefore impact on the environmental values of nearby conservation areas.

Given the above, the proposed clearing is at variance to this principle.

To mitigate the impacts of the fragmentation of this ecological linkage, the applicant has committed to an offset that involves the revegetation of 0.52 hectares of native vegetation that adjoins the application area.

Methodology GIS Databases:
- Parks and Wildlife, Tenure

(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 Proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle

The closest watercourse to the application area is the Vasse diversion drain of the Vasse River located approximately 30 metres south of the application area. A conservation category wetland and a multiple use wetland are located 300 metres north and 350 metres north west of the application area respectively.

Given the small size of the application area, it is unlikely the proposed clearing will measurably increase runoff or cause deterioration in water quality of the nearby watercourses and wetlands.

Groundwater salinity mapped within the application area is between 3000 and 7000 milligrams per litre total dissolved solids (moderately saline). Given the minimal clearing, it is not likely that the proposed clearing will lead to a perceptible rise in the water table and thus an increase in groundwater salinity levels.

Given the above the clearing as proposed is not likely to be at variance to this principle.

Methodology GIS Databases:
- Hydrology, linear
- Salinity Statewide
- Geomorphic Wetlands, (Mgt Categories), Swan Coastal Plain

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

Comments Proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle

The removal of remnant vegetation is not expected to contribute to flooding given the relatively small size of the proposed clearing.

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

Methodology GIS Databases:
- Hydrography linear

Planning instruments and other relevant matters.

Comments The original application was to clear 0.24 hectares of native vegetation for the purpose of constructing bus facilities. The applicant amended the application from 0.24 hectares to 0.26 hectares and two native trees to provide an increased area for student pick up by buses and improve the pedestrian crossing of College Avenue.

The applicant was advised in a letter dated 10 February 2015, that in its current form, the proposed clearing would impact on important environmental values and the applicant was requested to provide further advice on how these impacts could be reduced, avoided or mitigated.

In order to address the significant residual environmental impacts of the proposed clearing, the applicant has committed to an offset which involves the revegetation of 0.52 hectares of WRP habitat that surrounds the application area. In addition, the applicant will amend the vesting purpose of Lot 5104 on Plan 21438 from 'Recreation and Drainage' to include the purpose of 'Conservation'. The offset planting will comprise of an overstorey of peppermint trees (*Agonis flexuosa*) which are suitable species for providing habitat to WRP. The applicant has also advised that the offset planting area will be fenced off in order to restrict pedestrian, cycle and vehicle access (City of Busselton, 2015)

The application area falls within a Native Title Claimant area. The claimants, the Harris family and South West Boorah #2 people, and their representing body, the South West Aboriginal Land and Sea Council, have been notified and have raised concerns in relation to the position of the proposed bus facility and questioned why the proposed facility could not be built within land owned by the school rather than within public land (Submission, 2015). The applicant has advised that there was no ability to construct the bus facilities within school land due to the need for the expansion of the schools infrastructure (2015).

No Aboriginal Sites of Significance have been mapped over the application area.

Methodology

References:

- City of Busselton (2015)
- DER (2015)
- Submission (2015)

GIS Databases:

- Aboriginal Sites of Significance

4. References

- City of Busselton (2015) Correspondence regarding offset options for CPS 6052/1. City of Busselton. Western Australia. DER Ref: A1023857).
- Commonwealth of Australia (2001) National Objectives and Targets for Biodiversity Conservation 2001-2005, Canberra.
- DSEWPC (2011) Western Ringtail Possum Fact Sheet (<http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/publications/pubs/tsd07-w-ringtail-possum.pdf>). Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Populations and Communities, Canberra.
- Ecosystem Solutions Pty Ltd (2014) City of Busselton Road Widening. Level 1 Fauna and Level 2 Flora/Vegetation Assessment. Dunsborough, Western Australia.
- Keighery, B.J. (1994) Bushland Plant Survey: A Guide to Plant Community Survey for the Community. Wildflower Society of WA (Inc). Nedlands, Western Australia.
- Northcote, K. H. with Beckmann G G, Bettenay E., Churchward H. M., van Dijk D. C., Dimmock G. M., Hubble G. D., Isbell R. F., McArthur W. M., Murtha G. G., Nicolls K. D., Paton T. R., Thompson C. H., Webb A. A. and Wright M. J. (1960-68): 'Atlas of Australian Soils, Sheets 1 to 10, with explanatory data'. CSIRO and Melbourne University Press: Melbourne.
- DER (2015) Site Inspection Report for CPS 6052/1. Department of Environment Regulation. Western Australia. (A927994).
- Ecosystem Solutions Pty Ltd (2015) Reserve 45171 College Avenue Busselton. Western Ringtail Possum Survey & Assessment. Dunsborough, Western Australia. DER Ref: A923398.
- Government of Western Australia (2014) 2014 Statewide Vegetation Statistics incorporating the CAR Reserve Analysis (Full Report). Current as of June 2014. WA Department of Parks and Wildlife, Perth.
- Parks and Wildlife (2014a) Regional advice for Clearing Permit CPS 6052/1. Department of Parks and Wildlife. Western Australia. DER Ref: A761882
- Parks and Wildlife (2014b). Western Ringtail Possum (*Pseudocheirus occidentalis*) Recovery Plan. Department of Parks and Wildlife, Perth, Western Australia.
- Parks and Wildlife (2015) Species and Communities advice for Clearing Permit CPS 6052/1. Department of Parks and Wildlife. Western Australia. DER Ref: A1009915
- Submission (2015) Submission received for Clearing Permit Application CPS 6052/1. DER Ref: A908902.
- Shepherd, D.P., Beeston, G.R., and Hopkins, A.J.M. (2001), Native Vegetation in Western Australia. Technical Report 249. Department of Agriculture Western Australia, South Perth.
- Western Australian Herbarium (1998-) FloraBase - The Western Australian Flora. Department of Parks and Wildlife. <http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/> (Accessed 21/12/2015).