



CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

PERMIT DETAILS

Area Permit Number: 6742/1

File Number: 2015/002065-1

Duration of Permit: 10 September 2016 to 28 July 2026

PERMIT HOLDER

Mrs Jennifer May Payne

Mr Stephen Payne

LAND ON WHICH CLEARING IS TO BE DONE

Lot 854 on Deposited Plan 134689, Walsall

AUTHORISED ACTIVITY

The Permit Holder shall not clear more than 3.4 hectares of native vegetation within the area cross hatched yellow on attached Plan 6742/1.

CONDITIONS

1. Period in which clearing is authorised

The Permit Holder shall not clear any native vegetation after 28 July 2021.

2. Fauna management

(a) Prior to undertaking clearing authorised under this Permit, the area shall be inspected by a *fauna specialist* who shall identify *habitat tree(s)* suitable to be utilised by the below fauna species:

(i) Carnaby's Cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus latirostris*);

(ii) Baudin's Cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus baudinii*);

(iii) forest red-tailed Black Cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus banksii* subsp. *naso*); and

(b) Prior to clearing, any *habitat/habitat tree(s)* identified by condition 2(a) shall be inspected by a *fauna specialist* for the presence of fauna listed in condition 2(a).

(c) Where fauna are identified in relation to condition 2(b) of this Permit, the Permit Holder shall ensure that no clearing of the identified *habitat tree(s)* occurs, unless approved by the CEO.

3. 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 extraction operations in any area cleared under this Permit, *revegetate* and *rehabilitate* the area(s) by:

(i) re-shaping the surface of the land so that it is consistent with the surrounding 5 metres of uncleared land; and

(ii) ripping the pit floor and contour batters within the extraction site; and

(iii) laying the vegetative material and topsoil retained under condition 3(a) on the cleared area(s).

(c) within 3 years of laying the vegetative material and topsoil on the cleared area(s) in accordance with condition 3(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 3(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 3(c)(ii) of this permit, the Permit Holder shall repeat condition 3(c)(i) and 3(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 3(c)(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 3(c)(ii), the CEO may require the Permit Holder to undertake additional *planting* and *direct seeding* in accordance with the requirements under condition 3(c)(ii).

PART III - RECORD KEEPING AND REPORTING

4. 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 or decimal degrees;
 - (ii) the date that the area was cleared; and
 - (iii) the size of the area cleared (in hectares).
- (b) In relation to fauna management pursuant to condition 2 of this Permit, the location of each *habitat tree(s)* 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.
- (c) In relation to the *revegetation* and *rehabilitation* of areas pursuant to condition 3 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 dates of the *revegetation* and *rehabilitation* activities undertaken;
 - (iv) the size of the area *revegetated* and *rehabilitated* (in hectares);
 - (v) the species composition, structure and density of *revegetation* and *rehabilitation*; and
 - (vi) a copy of the environmental specialist's report.

5. 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 4 of this Permit; and
 - (ii) concerning activities done by the Permit Holder under this Permit between 1 January to 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 28 April 2026, the Permit Holder must provide to the CEO a written report of records required under condition 4 of this Permit where these records have not already been provided under condition 5(a) of this Permit.

DEFINITIONS

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

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;

fauna specialist: means a person who holds a tertiary qualification specializing 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 CEO as a suitable fauna specialist for the bioregion;

habitat tree(s) means trees that have a diameter, measured at 1.5 metres from the base of the tree, of 50 centimetres or greater, that contains or has the potential to develop hollows or roosts suitable for native fauna;

local provenance means native vegetation seeds and propagating material from natural sources within 100 kilometres and the same Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia (IBRA) subregion of the area cleared.

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

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;

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



James Widenbar
MANAGER
CLEARING REGULATION

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

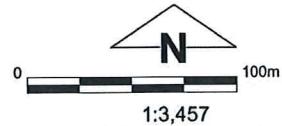
11 August 2016

Plan 6742/1



Legend

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



(Approximate when reproduced at A4)
GDA 94 (Lat/Long)
Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994

James Widenberg Date *11/2/16*.....

JAMES WIDENBERG
Officer with delegated authority under Section 20 of the Environmental Protection Act 1986



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1. Application details

1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 6742/1
Permit type: Area Permit

1.2. Applicant details

Applicant's name: Mr Jennifer May Payne and Mr Stephen Payne

1.3. Property details

Property: Lot 854 on Plan 134689
Local Government Authority: City of Busselton
DER Region: Greater Swan
DPaW District: Blackwood
LCDC: Vasse-Wonnerup
Localities: Walsall

1.4. Application

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

1.5. Decision on application

Decision on Permit Application: Grant
Decision Date: 11 August 2016
Reasons for Decision: The clearing permit application has been assessed against the clearing principles, planning instruments and other matters in accordance with section 51O of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*, and it has been concluded that the proposed clearing may be at variance to Principle (b), is not at variance to Principle (f) and is not likely to be at variance to the remaining principles.

Through assessment it has been determined that the application area has the potential to provide nesting habitat for Carnaby's cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus latirostris*), Baudin's cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus baudinii*) and the forest red-tailed black-cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus banksii* subsp. *naso*). Therefore, a condition has been placed on the clearing permit requiring the identification of black cockatoo nesting trees prior to clearing, and to avoid clearing trees identified to be in use for nesting by black cockatoos.

The Delegated Officer notes that development approval from the City of Busselton for the proposed extractive industry has been obtained.

State and other relevant policies have been taken into consideration in the decision to grant a clearing permit.

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
<p>The vegetation under application is mapped as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Beard vegetation association 3, described as medium forest; jarrah-marri (Shepherd et al. 2001). Mapped Mattiske vegetation association Treeton, described as woodland of <i>Eucalyptus marginata</i> subsp. <i>marginata</i>, <i>Corymbia calophylla</i> with some <i>Allocasuarina fraseriana</i> on mild slopes in the perhumid zone (Mattiske and Havel 1998). 	<p>This application proposes to clear 3.4 hectares of native vegetation within Lot 854 on Deposited Plan 134689, Walsall, for the purpose of gravel extraction.</p>	<p>Degraded: Structure severely disturbed; regeneration to good condition requires intensive management (Keighery, 1994).</p>	<p>The vegetation condition was determined by a site inspection undertaken by the Department of Environment Regulation (DER) on 14 October 2015 (DER 2015).</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

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

The application is to clear up to 3.4 hectares of native vegetation within Lot 854 on Deposited Plan 134689, Walsall, for the purpose of gravel extraction. The area is located within the Jarrah Forest Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia (IBRA) bioregion. The vegetation is mapped as medium forest comprising jarrah and marri (Shepherd et al. 2001) and woodland of *Eucalyptus marginata* subsp. *marginata* and *Corymbia calophylla* with some *Allocasuarina fraseriana* on mild slopes in the perhumid zone (Mattiske and Havel 1998).

A site inspection of the application area undertaken by DER officers identified that the application area is in a degraded (Keighery 1994) condition. The application area has undergone historical disturbance and contains almost no middle or understorey native species (DER 2015). The application area is consistent with the mapped vegetation types, the majority of which is jarrah and marri regeneration (DER 2015).

There are 13 rare flora species and 40 priority flora species mapped within the local area (10 kilometres of the application area). The majority of these species are priority 3 and 4 listed species. Priority 3 species are generally known from collections from several different localities not under imminent threat and priority 4 species are considered to have been adequately surveyed and not in need of special protection, but could be if circumstances change.

During a previous site visit by the former Department of Environment and Conservation in April 2013, one *Lasiopetalum laxiflora* priority 3 flora species was identified. However, given that the application area is in a degraded (Keighery 1994) condition with little to no understorey (DER 2015), it is unlikely that this species persists within the application area (Parks and Wildlife 2015a).

According to available databases, eight fauna species listed as rare or likely to become extinct under the *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950* have been recorded in the local area (Parks and Wildlife, 2007-). Given the degraded (Keighery 1994) condition of the vegetation and lack of understorey (DER 2015), the application area is not likely to contain significant habitat for ground dwelling fauna. A number of potential habitat trees for Carnaby's cockatoo, Baudin's cockatoo and forest red-tailed black-cockatoo (collectively known as black cockatoos) were identified during a site inspection of the application area (DER 2015). The Department of Parks and Wildlife (Parks and Wildlife, 2015a) has advised that the retention of all mature trees at 500 millimetres diameter at breast height (DBH) or greater containing suitable breeding hollows, is desirable.

The closest priority ecological community (PEC) to the application area is a priority 1 PEC located 4.4 kilometres north west of the application area and is associated with Central Whicher Scarp Jarrah woodland. Given the distance to this PEC and the condition of the vegetation, the proposed clearing is not likely to impact on this community.

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

Methodology

References:

DER (2015)
Keighery (1994)
Mattiske and Havel (1998)
Parks and Wildlife (2007-)
Parks and Wildlife (2015a)
Shepherd et al. (2001)

GIS Databases:

- NLWRA, current extent of vegetation
- Parks and Wildlife tenure
- SAC Bio datasets accessed June 2016
- Virtual mosaic

(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 may be at variance to this Principle

According to available databases, eight fauna species listed as rare or likely to become extinct under the *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950* have been recorded in the local area. They are; forest red-tailed black cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus banksii subsp. naso*), Baudin's cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus baudinii*), Carnaby's cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus latirostris*), western quoll (*Dasyurus geoffroii*), western mud minnow (*Galaxiella munda*), malleefowl (*Leipoa ocellata*), Balston's pygmy perch (*Nannatherina balstoni*), and southern brush-tailed phascogale (*Phascogale tapoatafa subsp. tapoatafa*) (Parks and Wildlife 2007-). The rainbow bee-eater (*Merops ornatus*) listed as Specially protected under the *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950* has also been recorded within the local area (Parks and Wildlife 2007-).

Black cockatoos have a preference for foraging habitat that includes jarrah and marri woodlands and forest heathland and woodland dominated by proteaceous plant species such as banksia, hakea and grevillea (Commonwealth of Australia 2012).

Given the close proximity to large expanses of better quality habitat in nearby state forest and reserve areas, the application area is unlikely to contain significant foraging habitat for black cockatoos.

Breeding habitat for black cockatoos is defined as trees of species known to support breeding within the range of the species which either have a suitable nest hollow or are of a suitable diameter at breast height (DBH) to develop a nest hollow. For most tree species, suitable DBH is 500 millimetres (Commonwealth of Australia, 2012).

During a site inspection by DER, a number of mature trees with potential nesting hollows were identified (DER 2015). Parks and Wildlife (2015a) has advised that the retention of all mature trees at 500 millimetres diameter at breast height (DBH) or greater containing suitable nesting hollows, is desirable.

Given the degraded (Keighery 1994) condition of the vegetation, lack of understorey (DER 2015) and proximity to large expanses of better quality habitat in nearby state forest and reserve areas, the proposed clearing is unlikely to contain significant habitat for ground-dwelling fauna.

The application area is approximately 1.3 kilometres north and 2.9 kilometres south, respectively, of the axis lines of two ecological linkages identified in the South West Regional Ecological Linkage Technical Report (Molloy et al. 2009) which is endorsed by the Environmental Protection Authority. These linkages are recognised for their significance in facilitating indigenous fauna movement across the landscape (Molloy et al. 2009). Given the degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition of the application area, impacts to nearby linkages are not likely to be significant.

The application area may provide nesting habitat for black cockatoo's and therefore the proposed clearing may be at variance to this principle.

Methodology References:
Commonwealth of Australia (2012)
DER (2015)
Keighery (1994)
Molloy et al. (2009)
Parks and Wildlife (2007-)
Parks and Wildlife (2015a)

GIS Databases:
- Carnaby's Cockatoo breeding areas
- Carnaby's Cockatoo feeding areas
- SWERL-AL

(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

Thirteen rare flora species have been recorded within the local area, the closest located approximately 1.5 kilometres from the application area.

Given that the majority of the application area is in a degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition with little to no native understorey (DER 2015), the application area is unlikely to support flora of conservation significance (Parks and Wildlife 2015a).

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

Methodology References:
DER (2015)
Keighery (1994)
Parks and Wildlife (2015a)

GIS Databases:
- SAC Bio Datasets accessed June 2016

(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

There are no threatened ecological communities (TECs) mapped within the local area. The closest TEC is SCP 10b, described as 'Shrublands on southern Swan Coastal Plain Ironstones', located approximately 10.5 kilometres west of the application area.

A site inspection identified that the vegetation under application is not likely to be representative of this community (DER 2015).

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

Methodology References:
DER (2015)

GIS Databases:
- SAC Bio Datasets accessed June 2016

(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 not likely to be at variance to this Principle

The local area retains approximately 45 per cent native vegetation.

The application area is located within the Jarrah Forest Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia (IBRA) bioregion. This IBRA bioregion retains approximately 54 per cent pre-European vegetation (Government of Western Australia 2015). The application area is located within the City of Busselton, which retains approximately 41 per cent of its pre-European vegetation extent (Government of Western Australia 2015).

The vegetation under application is mapped as Beard vegetation association 3, which retains approximately 67 per cent of its pre-European vegetation extent within the Jarrah forest bioregion (Government of Western Australia 2015). The application area is also mapped as Matiske vegetation association Treeton which retains approximately 47 per cent of its pre-European vegetation extent (Parks and Wildlife 2015b).

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).

Given the above, the application area is not considered to be within an extensively cleared area and the proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this principle.

	Pre-European (ha)	Current Extent (ha)	Remaining (%)	Extent in Parks and Wildlife Managed Lands (%)
IBRA Bioregion*				
Jarrah Forest	4,506,660	2,422,783	54	69
Shire*				
Busselton, City of	146,478	60,212	41	69
Beard Vegetation Association in Bioregion*				
3	2,390,591	1,611,061	67	81
Matiske Vegetation Complex **				
Treeton	27,830	13,117	47	28

Methodology References:
Commonwealth of Australia (2012)
*Government of Western Australia (2015)
**Parks and Wildlife (2015b)

GIS Databases:
- IBRA Australia
- Matiske vegetation complexes
- NLWRA, current extent of native vegetation
- Pre-European vegetation
- Virtual mosaic

(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 at variance to this Principle

There are no wetlands or watercourses mapped within the application area and no riparian vegetation was identified in the application area during a site inspection (DER 2015). The closest watercourse is a minor perennial watercourse located approximately 179 metres north of the application area that discharges into Walsall Brook, a minor river located approximately 280 metres west of the application area.

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

Methodology References:
DER (2015)

GIS Databases:
- Hydrography, linear
- Hydrography, hierarchy

(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 mapped soils of the application area are described as hard acidic yellow mottled soils containing small to very large amounts of ironstone gravels (Northcote et al. 1960-68). The mean annual rainfall is 1000 millimetres and groundwater salinity is mapped at less than 500 milligrams per litre total dissolved solids, which is considered to be low.

Given the mapped soil type, there is a possibility that the application area could be affected by wind erosion post clearing. The requirement to revegetate the application area after extraction activities have ceased will help to mitigate the long term effects of wind erosion, and it is not expected that appreciable land degradation will occur.

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

Methodology References:
Northcote et al. (1960-68)

GIS Databases:
- Annual rainfall
- Groundwater salinity
- Hydrography, linear
- Hydrography, hierarchy
- Topographic contours
- Soils, statewide

(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 not likely to be at variance to this Principle**

Millbrook State Forest is located approximately 100 metres east of the application area and Blackwood State Forest is located approximately 700 metres south of the application area. A cleared paddock exists between the application area and these conservation areas and activities associated with extractive industry have occurred within this area. Weed species are therefore likely to be already prevalent in these areas and the proposed clearing is not likely to impact on the environmental values of the Millbrook State Forest or Blackwood State Forest.

The application area is approximately 1.3 kilometres north and 2.9 kilometres south, respectively, of the axis lines of two ecological linkages identified in the South West Regional Ecological Linkage Technical Report (Molloy et al. 2009). These linkages are recognised for their significance in facilitating fauna movement across the landscape (Molloy et al. 2009). Given the degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition (DER, 2015) of the application area, impacts to nearby linkages are not likely to be significant.

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

Methodology References:
DER (2015)
Keighery (1994)
Molloy et al. (2009)

GIS Databases:
- Parks and Wildlife tenure
- Virtual mosaic

(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**

Groundwater salinity within the application area is mapped as less than 500 milligrams per litre total dissolved solids. This level of groundwater salinity is considered to be low. No watercourses or wetlands are mapped within the application area.

The application area is mapped within Geographe Bay Rivers Surface Water Area and Busselton-Capel Groundwater Area under the *Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914*, however given that the closest watercourse occurs approximately 179 metres north, it is unlikely that the proposed clearing will cause deterioration in the quality of surface or underground water.

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

Methodology GIS Databases:
- Groundwater salinity, statewide
- Hydrography, linear
- Hydrography, hierarchy

(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**
Given that there are no watercourses or wetlands within the application area, and the porosity of the soil under application, flooding is not likely to result from the proposed clearing.

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

Methodology GIS Databases:
- Hydrography, linear
- Hydrography, hierarchy
- Soils, statewide

Planning instruments and other relevant matters.

Comments The application area is zoned as 'Agriculture' under the local Town Planning Scheme. This zoning is inconsistent with the proposed end land use.

The City of Busselton (2016) has given development approval for extractive industry (sand/gravel) over the application area subject to conditions, commencing for a period of five years from 28 July 2016 (City of Busselton, 2016).

It has been noted that there is no access to Jalbarragup Road from the application area. No detail is provided as to how the gravel is to be transported from the application area, unless the applicant has access to the road across the Walsall Brook as found in Lot 1 on Diagram 61749 to the south of the applied location. Parks and Wildlife has advised that given the location adjoins vegetation of the regionally significant Whicher Scarp landform, it is highly unlikely that Parks and Wildlife will allow haulage access through the State Forest if the applicant requests for access (Parks and Wildlife 2015a).

The area under application is located within the Busselton-Capel Groundwater Area and Geographe Bay Rivers Surface Water Area, as proclaimed under the *Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914*. Groundwater abstraction in this proclaimed area, for the extractive industry is subject to licensing. This includes the taking of water from on-site groundwater fed dams. Any taking or diversion of surface water in this proclaimed area can also be subject to licensing. If the proponent requires the use of either surface or groundwater for the extractive industry, the proponent is advised to contact the Department of Water's Busselton licensing section. The applicant has advised DER that they will not be taking groundwater (Payne 2015).

No Aboriginal Sites of Significance are mapped within the application area.

The application was advertised in *The West Australian* on 28 September 2015 for a 21 day submission period. No submissions have been received in relation to this application.

Methodology References:
City of Busselton (2016)
Parks and Wildlife (2015a)
Payne (2015)

GIS Databases:
- Aboriginal Sites of Significance
- Town planning scheme zones

4. References

- City of Busselton (2016) Advice received in relation to Clearing Permit application CPS 6742/1, received 3 August 2016. City of Busselton, Western Australia (Ref: A1142537).
- Commonwealth of Australia (2001) National Objectives and Targets for Biodiversity Conservation 2001-2005, Canberra.
- Commonwealth of Australia (2012) EPBC Act referral guidelines for three threatened black cockatoo species, Canberra.
- DER (2015) Site Inspection Report for Clearing Permit Application CPS 6742/1, Lot 854 on Plan 134689, Walsall. Site inspection undertaken 14 October 2015. The Department of Environment Regulation, Western Australia (Ref: A1017595).
- Government of Western Australia (2015) 2015 Statewide Vegetation Statistics incorporating the CAR Reserve Analysis (Full Report). Current as of June 2015. WA Department of Parks and Wildlife, Perth.
- Keighery, B.J. (1994) Bushland Plant Survey: A Guide to Plant Community Survey for the Community. Wildflower Society of WA (Inc). Nedlands, Western Australia.
- Mattiske, E.M. and Havel, J.J. (1998) Vegetation Complexes of the South-west Forest Region of Western Australia. Maps and report prepared as part of the Regional Forest Agreement, Western Australia for the Department of Conservation and Land Management and Environment Australia.

- Molloy, S., Wood, J., Hall, S., Wallrodt, S. and Whisson, G. (2009) South West Regional Ecological Linkages Technical Report. DEC, WALGA and Planning South West.
- 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.
- Parks and Wildlife (2007-) NatureMap: Mapping Western Australia's Biodiversity. Department of Parks and Wildlife. URL: <http://naturemap.dpaw.wa.gov.au/>. Accessed October 2015.
- Parks and Wildlife (2015a) Advice received in relation to clearing permit application CPS 6742/1, received 19 October 2015. Department of Parks and Wildlife, Western Australia (DER Ref: A1008968).
- Parks and Wildlife (2015b) 2015 South West Forest and Swan Coastal Plain Vegetation Complex Statistics: a report prepared for the Department of Environment Regulation. Current as of March 2015. Department of Parks and Wildlife, Perth, Western Australia.
- Payne (2015) Email correspondence from applicant Mr Payne regarding clearing permit application CPS 6742/1 (A975423).
- Shepherd, D.P., Beeston, G.R. and Hopkins, A.J.M. (2001) Native Vegetation in Western Australia, Extent, Type and Status. Resource Management Technical Report 249. Department of Agriculture, Western Australia.