



CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

Purpose Permit number:	CPS 6886/1
Permit Holder:	Omaha Nominees Pty Ltd
Duration of Permit:	From 12 November 2016 to 31 December 2027

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 limestone extraction.
- 2. Land on which clearing is to be done**
Lot 55 on Deposited Plan 36488, Myalup
- 3. Area of Clearing**
The Permit Holder must not clear more than 2.3 hectares of native vegetation within the area cross-hatched yellow on attached Plan 6886/1a.
- 4. Clearing not authorised**
The Permit Holder shall not clear any native vegetation after 30 May 2021.
- 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.

PART II – MANAGEMENT CONDITIONS

- 6. Avoid, minimise etc.**
In determining the amount of native vegetation to be cleared as 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.

7. Offset - conservation covenant

Prior to undertaking any clearing authorised under this Permit, the Permit Holder shall:

- (a) give a conservation covenant under section 30B of the *Soil and Land Conservation Act 1945* setting aside the area cross-hatched red on attached Plan 6886/1b for the protection and management of vegetation in perpetuity; and
- (b) provide to the CEO a copy of the executed conservation covenant.

8. Offset - revegetation

In relation to the area cross-hatched red on attached Plan 6886/1b, the Permit Holder must implement and adhere to the Revegetation and Offset Plan for CPS 6886/1, Lot 55 Finn Road, Shire of Harvey prepared for Omaha Nominees Pty Ltd by Lundstrom Environmental Consultants Pty Ltd, as provided to the Department of Environment Regulation on 20 September 2016.

PART III - RECORD KEEPING AND REPORTING

9. Records to be kept

The Permit Holder must maintain the following records for activities done pursuant to conditions 7 and 8 of to this Permit:

- (a) a description of the offset activities undertaken; and
- (b) the results of monitoring conducted pursuant to condition 8.

10. 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 9 of this Permit; and
 - (i) concerning activities done by the Permit Holder under this Permit between 1 January and 31 December of the preceding calendar year.
- (b) Prior to 30 September 2027, the Permit Holder must provide to the CEO a written report of records required under condition 9 of this Permit where these records have not already been provided under condition 10(a) of this Permit.

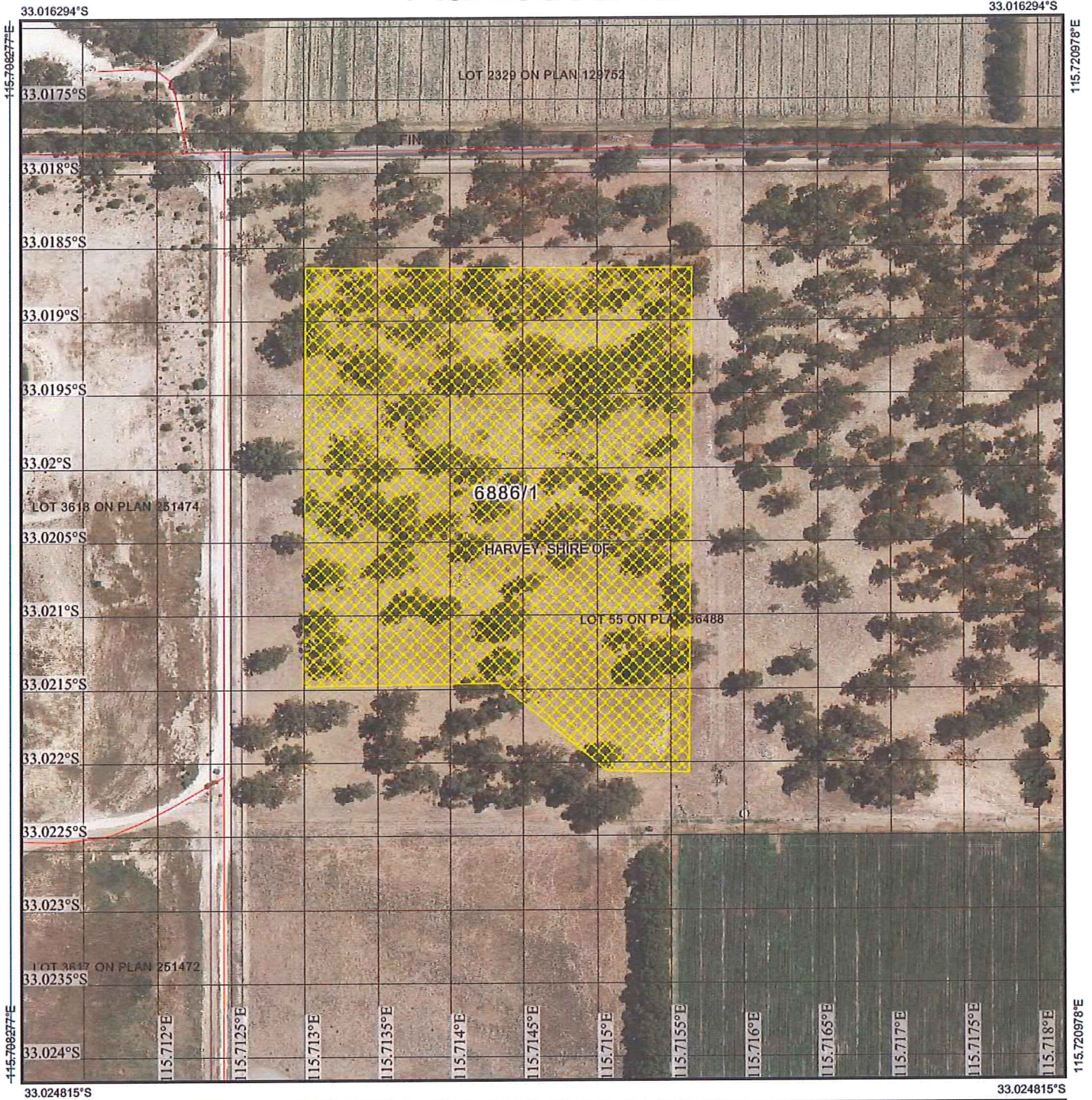


Kelly Faulkner
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
LICENSING AND APPROVALS

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

13 October 2016

Plan 6886/1a



Legend

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



1:3,500

(Approximate when reproduced at A4)

GDA 94 (Lat/Long)

Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994

 Date 13/10/16

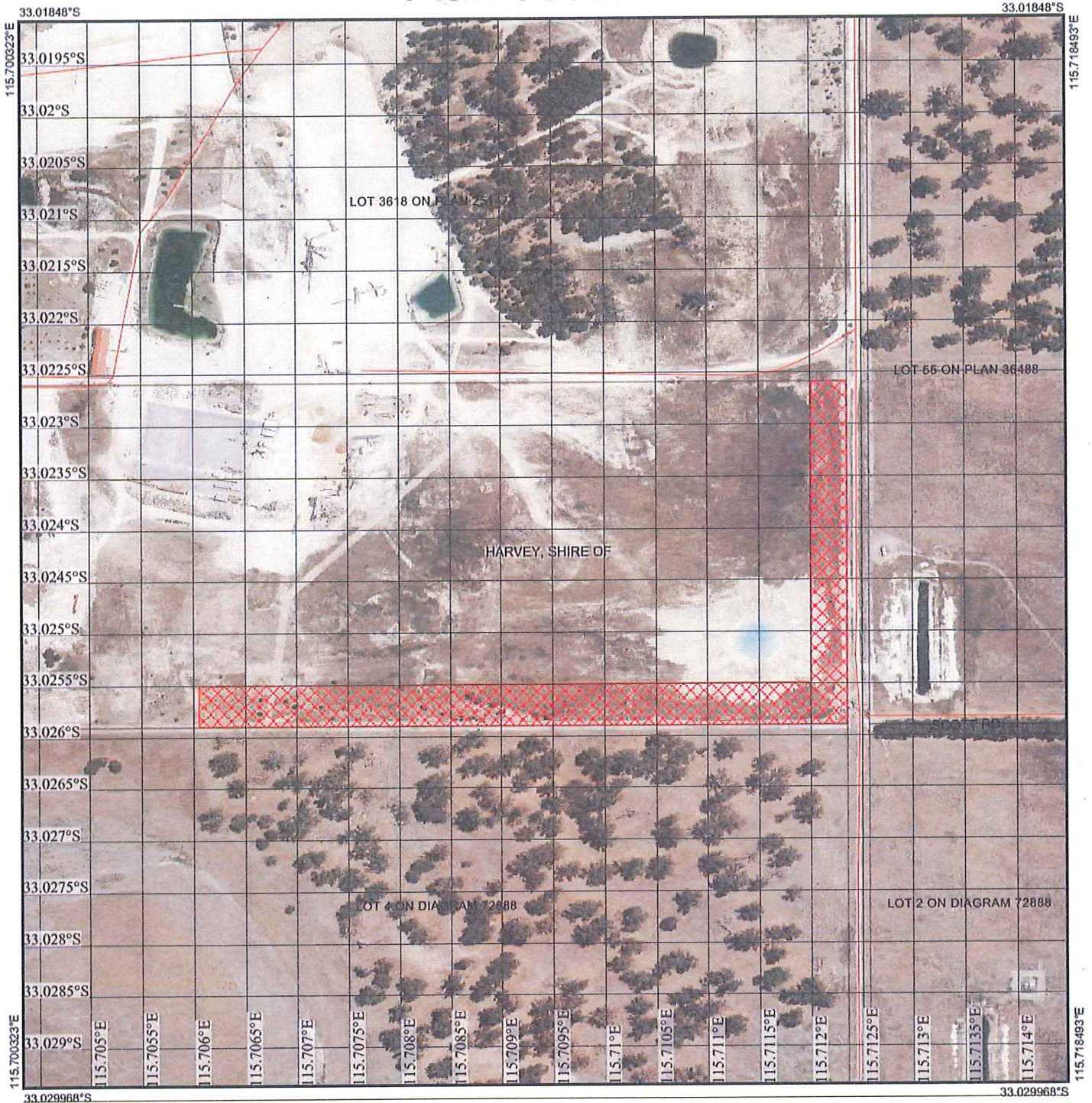
Kelly Faulkner

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



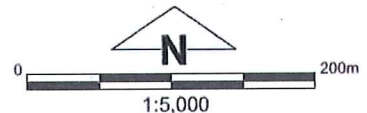
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Plan 6886/1b



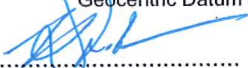
Legend

-  Clearing Instruments Offsets
-  Roads
-  Imagery
-  Local Government Authority



(Approximate when reproduced at A4)
GDA 94 (Lat/Long)

Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994

 Date 13/10/16

Kelly Faulkner
Officer with delegated authority under Section 20 of the Environmental Protection Act 1986





1. Application details

1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 6886/1
Permit type: Purpose Permit

1.2. Applicant details

Applicant's name: Omaha Nominees Pty Ltd

1.3. Property details

Property: Lot 55 on Deposited Plan 36488, Myalup
Local Government Authority: Shire of Harvey
DER Region: Greater Swan
DPaW District: Wellington
Localities: Myalup

1.4. Application

Clearing Area (ha)	No. Trees	Method of Clearing	For the purpose of:
2.3		Mechanical Removal	Limestone extraction

1.5. Decision on application

Decision on Permit Application: Grant
Decision Date: 13 October 2016

Reasons for Decision: The clearing permit application is to clear 2.3 hectares of native vegetation, and was received on 16 December 2015. The original application to clear 3.6 hectares of native vegetation was amended to 2.3 hectares to reduce impacts to black cockatoo foraging and potential nesting habitat, and to align with the area subject to an extractive industry licence (EIL) granted by the Shire of Harvey on 25 August 2016.

The clearing application has been assessed against the clearing principles, planning instruments and other matters in accordance with s51O of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*, and it has been concluded that the proposed clearing is at variance to Principle (b), may be at variance to Principles (e) and (g), is not likely to be at variance to Principles (a), (c), (d), (h), (i) and (j), and is not at variance to Principle (f).

An assessment has determined that the proposed clearing will lead to the loss of 2.3 hectares of native vegetation that provides significant fauna habitat for the forest red-tailed black cockatoo and Carnaby's cockatoo, which are listed as 'rare or likely to become extinct' under the *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950*.

Consistent with the WA Environmental Offset Policy (2011) and WA Environmental Offsets Guidelines (2014), and pursuant to section 51I(2)(b) of the EP Act, in order to mitigate the significant environment impacts described above the Permit Holder is required to provide an offset that comprises of 1.64 hectares of revegetation within Lot 3617 on Deposited Plan 251472, Myalup and eight artificial hollows to be erected within Lot 55 on Deposited Plan 36488 and Lot 3618 on Deposited Plan 251472, Myalup.

The amount of revegetation (3.65 hectares) proposed exceeds that required to offset the identified impacts. The Delegated Officer approves the banking of the remainder (2.01 hectares) as a pre-impact offset in accordance with the WA Environmental Offsets Guidelines (2014).

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
One Beard vegetation association and one Heddle vegetation complex have been mapped within the application area. Beard vegetation association 998 is described as medium woodland; tuart (Shepherd et al., 2001).	The applicant proposes to clear up to 2.3 hectares of native vegetation within an 8.275 hectare footprint for the purpose of limestone extraction.	Degraded: Structure severely disturbed; regeneration to good condition requires intensive management (Keighery, 1994).	Vegetation condition was determined via aerial imagery and a site inspection conducted by officers from the Department of Environment Regulation (DER) on 10 February 2016 (DER, 2016).

Hedde vegetation complex 'Yoongarillup Complex' is described as woodland to tall woodland of *Eucalyptus gomphocephala* (tuart) with *Agonis flexuosa* in the second storey. Less consistently an open forest of *Eucalyptus gomphocephala* - *Eucalyptus marginata* (jarrah) - *Corymbia calophylla* (marri) (Hedde et al., 1980).

The 2.3 hectares of native vegetation includes all native vegetation within the application area.

Vegetation within the application area has been parkland cleared, and includes mature tuart and jarrah trees with a midstorey of *Agonis flexuosa* and *Banksia grandis* and a sparse understorey of several zamia palms (*Macrozamia riedlei*) (Lundstrom, 2016a).

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 applicant proposes to clear up to 2.3 hectares of native vegetation within Lot 55 on Deposited Plan 36488, Myalup, for the purpose of limestone extraction.

The application area has been parkland cleared, and contains mature tuart and jarrah trees with a midstorey of *Agonis flexuosa* and *Banksia grandis* and a sparsely vegetated understorey containing zamia palms and non-native species (DER, 2016; Lundstrom, 2016a).

The application area provides suitable nesting and foraging habitat for Carnaby's cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus latirostris*), Baudin's cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus baudinii*) and the forest red-tailed black cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus banksii* subsp. *naso*), all of which are listed as 'rare or likely to become extinct' under the *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950* (WC Act) and have been given the status of endangered and vulnerable under the *Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) (DER, 2016; Lundstrom, 2016a). A black cockatoo habitat survey conducted by Harewood (2016) notes that the application area is most likely to be utilised by Carnaby's black cockatoo and (although to a lesser extent) the forest red-tailed black cockatoo.

The application area is within a confirmed nesting area for Carnaby's cockatoo and approximately four kilometres from a confirmed Carnaby's cockatoo roost location. Harewood (2016) recorded one tree with a suitable hollow that showed signs of previous use 80 metres from the application area, and three trees with suitable hollows but no signs of previous use within the application area.

Officer level advice received from the Department of Parks and Wildlife (Parks and Wildlife, 2016) advised that the western ringtail possum (*Pseudocheirus occidentalis*; rare or likely to become extinct under the WC Act) may also utilise hollows within the application area.

The application area is not likely to contain rare or priority flora due to its degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition.

A total of three threatened ecological communities (TECs) and three priority ecological communities (PECs) have been recorded within 10 kilometres of the application area. While the Yoongarillup Complex (Hedde et al., 1980) may be synonymous with the Priority 3 PEC 'Southern *Eucalyptus gomphocephala*-*Agonis flexuosa* woodlands', vegetation within the application area is in a degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition and is not likely to represent this PEC.

Although the application area provides suitable habitat for black cockatoo species and the western ringtail possum, the overall biological diversity is limited and therefore the proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle.

Methodology

References:

DER (2016)
Harewood (2016)
Hedde et al. (1980)
Lundstrom (2016a)
Keighery (1994)
Parks and Wildlife (2016)

GIS Database:

- SAC bio datasets (Accessed September 2016)

(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

Vegetation within the application area is in a degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition, comprising tuart, jarrah, *Agonis flexuosa*, *Banksia grandis* and scattered zamia palms within an 8.275 hectare footprint (Lundstrom, 2016a). The surrounding area has been extensively cleared, with approximately 20 per cent remnant vegetation (6,167 hectares) remaining within the local area (10 kilometre radius).

A total of seven threatened and five priority fauna species have been recorded within 10 kilometres of the application area (Parks and Wildlife, 2007-). Of these, the application area is most likely to be utilised by Carnaby's cockatoo, forest red-tailed black cockatoo and western ringtail possum for nesting and foraging. A black cockatoo habitat survey noted that Baudin's cockatoo are less likely to utilise habitat within the application area (Harewood, 2016).

The application area is within a confirmed nesting area for Carnaby's cockatoo and approximately four kilometres from a confirmed Carnaby's cockatoo roost location. All three black cockatoo species have experienced population declines as a result of large scale clearing of nesting and foraging habitat (DSEWPac, 2012). Hollows suitable for nesting by black cockatoos generally occur only in large, mature trees over 200 years old. The Commonwealth referral guidelines for black cockatoos consider the clearing of any known nesting tree or any part of a vegetation community known to contain nesting habitat to have a high risk of significant impacts to the three aforementioned black cockatoo species (DSEWPac, 2012).

A black cockatoo habitat survey conducted by Harewood (2016) recorded 17 trees within and adjacent to the application area that contained hollows. Of these, 12 trees were confirmed to contain suitable nesting hollows for black cockatoos, three of which occur within the application area (Harewood, 2016).

One tree contained a hollow that showed signs of previous use by black cockatoos (Harewood, 2016). This tree is located 80 metres south of the application area. Breeding habitat for Carnaby's cockatoo is considered to contain both nesting hollows and feeding resources within foraging distance of nesting sites (DSEWPac, 2012). The loss or degradation of foraging habitat within 12 kilometres of breeding sites poses the greatest immediate threat to the persistence of Carnaby's cockatoo (Saunders and Ingram, 1998). The application area contains tuart, jarrah and *Banksia grandis*, which provide suitable foraging habitat for black cockatoos.

Given the application area contains suitable nesting and foraging habitat for black cockatoos and evidence of use of a hollow has been recorded approximately 80 metres from the application area, the application area contains significant habitat for black cockatoos.

Whilst the vegetation under application is mostly parkland cleared and in a degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition, the canopy cover of the vegetation under application is semi-continuous and provides a low to moderate level of habitat connectivity between native vegetation to the north-west and east of the application area. The vegetation under application is within a Level 3 ecological linkage identified in the South West Regional Ecological Linkage Technical Report (Molloy et al., 2009), and may provide an important east to west ecological linkage for terrestrial and arboreal species such as the western ringtail possum. Cumulative clearing within the limestone extraction project area has impacted the ecological linkages in this area. Any remaining vegetation is likely to be significant in maintaining ecological linkage values for fauna such as the western ringtail possum. Impacts to the ecological linkage may be minimised by the maintenance of native vegetation along the northern boundary of the application to facilitate fauna movement in an east - west direction.

The applicant has amended the application area from 3.6 hectares to 2.3 hectares to avoid a black cockatoo habitat tree and proposed to revegetate 3.65 hectares within an adjacent property (Lot 3617 on Deposited Plan 251472, Myalup) to offset the significant residual environmental impacts from the clearing.

Given the application area contains significant habitat for Carnaby's cockatoo and forest red-tailed black cockatoo, the proposed clearing is at variance to this Principle.

To counterbalance the significant residual impacts the proposed clearing will have on habitat for Carnaby's cockatoo and forest red-tailed black cockatoo an offset which consists of 1.64 hectares of revegetation within Lot 3617 on Deposited Plan 251472, Myalup and eight artificial hollows to be erected within Lot 55 on Deposited Plan 36488 and Lot 3618 on Deposited Plan 251472, Myalup

Methodology

References:

DSEWPac (2012)
Harewood (2016)
Keighery (1994)
Lundstrom (2016a)
Molloy et al. (2009)
Parks and Wildlife (2007-)
Saunders and Ingram (1998)

GIS Database:

- Imagery
- SAC bio datasets (Accessed September 2016)

(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**
Four rare flora species have been recorded within 10 kilometres of the application area. None of these species have habitat preferences consistent with vegetation within the applied area (Western Australian Herbarium, 1998-).

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

Methodology References:
Western Australian Herbarium (1998-)

GIS Databases:
- SAC bio datasets (Accessed September 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**
A total of three threatened ecological communities (TECs) have been recorded within 10 kilometres of the application area. The vegetation under application does not represent any TECs listed under Commonwealth legislation or by Parks and Wildlife.

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

Methodology GIS Databases:
- SAC bio datasets (Accessed September 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 may be at variance to this Principle**
The application area is located within the Swan Coastal Plain Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia (IBRA) bioregion. This IBRA bioregion has approximately 39 per cent of its pre-European vegetation extent remaining (Government of Western Australia, 2015).

The application area is mapped as Beard vegetation association 998, which has approximately 33 per cent of its pre-European extent remaining within the Swan Coastal Plain bioregion (Government of Western Australia, 2015). The application area is also mapped as Heddle vegetation Yoongarillup complex, which has approximately 39 per cent of its pre-European extent remaining within the Swan Coastal Plain bioregion (Parks and Wildlife, 2015). The local area (10 kilometre radius) retains approximately 20 per cent native vegetation.

Tuart vegetation communities within the Swan Coastal Plain have been reduced by approximately 67 per cent due to urban, industrial and agricultural development (DEC, 2012; Government of Western Australia, 2015). Tuart woodlands that remain have been disturbed by grazing, altered fire regimes and past timber harvesting. The values of tuart woodlands include conserving biodiversity, protecting ecosystem function and providing connectivity between remnant vegetation of the Swan Coastal Plain. Processes that threaten the integrity of tuart values include habitat loss, fragmentation and alteration caused by changes in natural and human induced vegetation disturbance regimes (DEC, 2012).

As well as providing essential habitat, tuart woodlands and scattered individual trees have an important role in providing connectivity across the landscape. Adequate landscape connectivity results in reduced species dependence on small isolated pockets, and allows mobile species to access essential but dispersed resources. The canopy cover of the application area provides a low to moderate level of habitat connectivity between native vegetation to the north-west and east of the application area. The application area is within a Level 3 ecological linkage identified in the South West Regional Ecological Linkage Technical Report (Molloy et al., 2009), and may provide an important east to west ecological linkage for terrestrial and arboreal species such as the western ringtail possum.

Cumulative clearing within the limestone extraction project area has impacted the ecological linkages in this area. Any remaining vegetation is likely to be significant in maintaining ecological linkage values for fauna such as the western ringtail possum. The application area is set 80 metres from the northern property boundary, which preserves a corridor of vegetation between remnants east and west of the application area. This may minimise impacts to the ecological linkage by facilitating fauna movement in an east - west direction.

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). While the vegetation remaining within the bioregion retains levels higher than national objectives, the local area (10 kilometre radius) has been extensively cleared.

The application area provides suitable foraging habitat for black cockatoos adjacent to a nesting site that shows signs of previous use, and suitable nesting habitat for black cockatoos and the western ringtail possum. Given the location of the application area within an ecological linkage, the presence of significant black cockatoo habitat and the presence of suitable nesting habitat for the western ringtail possum, the application area may be a significant remnant within a highly cleared landscape.

Given the above, the proposed clearing may be at variance to this Principle.

The applicant has amended the application area from 3.6 hectares to 2.3 hectares to avoid a black cockatoo habitat tree and proposed to revegetate 3.65 hectares within an adjacent property (Lot 3617 on Deposited Plan 251472, Myalup) to offset the significant residual environmental impacts from the clearing.

	Pre-European (Ha)	Current Extent (Ha)	Remaining (%)	Extent In Parks And Wildlife Managed Lands (%)
IBRA Bioregion* - Swan Coastal Plain	1,501,222	580,697	39	37
Shire* - Shire of Harvey	170,788	88,380	52	75
Beard Vegetation Association In Bioregion*				
998	11,289	3,684	33	48
Heddlle Vegetation Complex **				
Yoongarillup Complex	24,773	9,766	39	20

Methodology References:
 Commonwealth of Australia (2001)
 DEC (2012)
 *Government of Western Australia (2015)
 Molloy et al. (2009)
 **Parks and Wildlife (2015)

GIS Databases:
 - Remnant 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 at variance to this Principle

There are no watercourses or wetlands within the application area. The nearest waterbody is a resource enhancement category sumpland wetland located approximately 550 meters from the application area.

The vegetation within the application area is not considered to be growing in association with an environment associated with a watercourse or wetland, and the proposed clearing is not at variance to this Principle.

Methodology GIS Databases:
 - Geomorphic Wetlands (Classification), Swan Coastal Plain

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

Comments Proposed clearing may be at variance to this Principle

The soil type within the application area is mapped as an undulating dune landscape underlain by aeolianite that is frequently exposed, comprising siliceous sands with smaller areas of brown sands and leached sands (Northcote et al., 1960-68). A site inspection recorded sandy soils with limestone (DER, 2016).

The application area is at a low relief of 10 metres above sea level and the annual rainfall for the region is approximately 800 millimetres.

Given the sandy soils that are present, the clearing of 2.3 hectares of degraded (Keighery, 1994) vegetation within a footprint of approximately 8.275 hectares may cause land degradation in the form of wind erosion.

Land degradation via waterlogging, water erosion and salinity is not likely to occur as a result of the proposed clearing.

Given the above, the proposed clearing may be at variance to this Principle.

Methodology References:
 DER (2016)
 Keighery (1994)
 Northcote et al. (1960-68)

GIS Databases:
 - Mean annual rainfall

- 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 not likely to be at variance to this Principle

The application area is located approximately 1.3 kilometres east of Lake Preston, which forms part of the Peel-Yalgorup System Ramsar site and the Yalgorup National Park.

While the application area provides some habitat connectivity in the local area near the National Park and Ramsar site, the proposed clearing is not likely to impact the environmental values of the Yalgorup National Park.

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

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

There are no watercourses or wetlands within the application area. The nearest wetland is located 550 metres north of the application area, and is a resource enhancement category sumpland.

Groundwater salinity within the application area is low (500-1000 milligrams per litre total dissolved solids), which is classified as 'fresh'.

The Department of Water (DoW) advised that there is a low risk of the proposed clearing impacting water quality (DoW, 2016).

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

Methodology References:
DoW (2016)

GIS Databases:
- Hydrography, linear
- Geomorphic wetlands (classification), Swan Coastal Plain
- Groundwater salinity, statewide

(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 application area occurs over an undulating dune landscape underlain by aeolianite that is frequently exposed, comprising siliceous sands with smaller areas of brown sands and leached sands (Northcote et al., 1960-68).

Topography within the application area represents a slight slope of five to 10 metres above sea level, and annual rainfall within the region is approximately 800 millimetres. The clearing of 3.378 hectares of native vegetation in degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition is not likely to cause or exacerbate the incidence or intensity of flooding.

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

Methodology References:
Keighery (1994)
Northcote et al. (1960-68)

GIS Databases:
- Topographic contours, statewide

Planning instruments and other relevant matters.

Comments The application originally proposed to clear up to 3.6 hectares of native vegetation within Lot 55 on Deposited Plan 36488, Myalup, for the purpose of limestone extraction. The final application proposes to clear up to 2.3 hectares of native vegetation within Lot 55 on Deposited Plan 36488, Myalup.

DoW (2016) advised that the proposed land use of limestone extraction may present a risk to groundwater resources if extractive activities intersect the water table. The applicant holds an existing groundwater licence within the property under application (DoW, 2016). An amended groundwater licence is not required for the

proposed activities.

An extractive industry licence (EIL) was granted by the Shire of Harvey for the proposed limestone extraction activities on 25 August 2016.

On 21 April 2016, a Delegated Officer wrote to the applicant advising that a preliminary assessment of the application identified significant impacts to black cockatoo habitat. A black cockatoo habitat survey was requested and the applicant was invited to provide additional information demonstrating how they propose to avoid, minimise and offset significant residual environmental impacts. A copy of the EIL and amended groundwater licence (if required) were also requested.

On 20 May 2016, the applicant submitted a black cockatoo habitat survey and an amended application area. The amended application area reduced the size of clearing to 3.378 hectares and relocated the area slightly to the east to avoid the only habitat tree that had signs of previous use by black cockatoos (Lundstrom, 2016c). The applicant also proposed to revegetate 3.65 hectares along a buffer zone to the north and west of the application area (Lundstrom, 2016c). No advice was provided regarding the EIL and groundwater licence.

On 5 August 2016, a Delegated Officer wrote to the applicant to advise that the proposed revegetation of 3.65 hectares would be adequate to offset significant residual environmental impacts from clearing black cockatoo foraging habitat, but is not considered to account for impacts to nesting habitat. The applicant was invited to provide:

1. A revegetation plan providing details on the proposed offset for black cockatoo foraging habitat;
2. Further information regarding how you intend to avoid, minimise or offset the impacts identified for the amended CPS 6886/1 application;
3. A copy of an amended groundwater licence for the proposal or evidence that an amended licence is not required; and
4. A copy of the extractive industry licence (EIL) for the proposal.

On 31 August 2016, the applicant provided a revegetation plan that included measures to mitigate impacts to black cockatoo nesting habitat, a copy of their EIL, and advised that an amended groundwater licence was not required. The offset was proposed to be relocated to Lot 3617 on Deposited Plan 251472, Myalup, and placed under a conservation covenant.

The proposed offset area partially intersects an area to be revegetated under clearing permit CPS 1286/1. The revegetation undertaken to offset the current application does not count towards the revegetation required under CPS 1286/1.

The application area occurs within the Lake Preston Aboriginal Site of Significance. It is the applicant's responsibility to comply with the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972* and ensure that no Aboriginal Sites of Significance are damaged through the clearing process.

The clearing permit application was advertised in *The West Australian* on 1 February 2016 for a 21 day public submission period. No submissions from the public were received.

Methodology

References:

DoW (2016)
Harewood (2016)
Lundstrom (2016b)
Lundstrom (2016c)

GIS Database:

- Aboriginal sites register system

4. References

- Commonwealth of Australia (2001) National Objectives and Targets for Biodiversity Conservation 2001-2005, Canberra.
- Department of Environment and Conservation (DEC) (2012) Tuart advice for Clearing Permit CPS 4854/1 - Lot 6 Old Coast Road Myalup. Department of Environment and Conservation. DER Ref: A500273.
- Department of Environment Regulation (DER) (2016) CPS 6886/1 Site inspection report. Department of Environment Regulation. DER REF: A1069290.
- Department of Water (DoW) (2016) Advice received from the Department of Water on 18 February 2016. DER REF: A1052530.
- Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities (DSEWPaC) (2012) Referral guidelines for three threatened black cockatoo species: Carnaby's cockatoo, Baudin's cockatoo and Forest red-tailed black cockatoo. Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities, Canberra.
- Government of Western Australia (2015) 2014 Statewide Vegetation Statistics incorporating the CAR Reserve Analysis (Full Report). Current as of June 2015. WA Department of Parks and Wildlife, Perth.
- Harewood, G. (2016) Black cockatoo nest hollow assessment. Lot 55 Finn Road Myalup, May 2016. Prepared by Greg Harewood on behalf of Omaha Nominees Pty Ltd. DER REF: A1102162.
- Hedde, E. M., Loneragan, O. W., and Havel, J. J. (1980) Vegetation Complexes of the Darling System, Western Australia. In Department of Conservation and Environment, Atlas of Natural Resources, Darling System, 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.

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Lundstrom (2016b) Further advice received on 1 March 2016 from Lundstrom Environmental Consultants Pty Ltd. DER REF: A1069285.

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