



## CLEARING PERMIT

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

<b>Purpose Permit number:</b>	CPS 7340/1
<b>Permit Holder:</b>	Western Australian Land Authority T/A LandCorp
<b>Duration of Permit:</b>	3 June 2017 - 31 December 2024

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 gravel extraction.

**2. Land on which clearing is to be done**

Lot 353 on Deposited Plan 211675, Kununurra

**3. Area of Clearing**

The Permit Holder must not clear more than 10 hectares of native vegetation within the area cross-hatched yellow on attached Plan 7340/1.

**4. 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.

**5. Period in which clearing is authorised**

The Permit Holder shall not clear any native vegetation after 31 December 2019.

**6. Type of clearing authorised - staged clearing**

The Permit Holder shall not clear native vegetation more than one month prior to the commencement of gravel extraction.

**7. Type of clearing authorised**

This Permit authorises the Permit Holder to clear native vegetation for activities to the extent that the Permit Holder has the right to access land under the *Land Administration Act 1997* or any other written law.

## PART II – MANAGEMENT CONDITIONS

### 8. 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 cleared under this Permit.

### 9. 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 is already cleared.
- (b) prior to 1 January 2020, *revegetate* and *rehabilitate* the area cross-hatched yellow on attached Plan 7340/1 by:
- (i) re-shaping the surface of the land so that it is consistent with the surrounding five metres of uncleared land; and
  - (ii) ripping the ground on the contour to remove soil compaction; and
  - (iii) ripping the pit floor and contour batters within the extraction site; and
  - (iv) laying the vegetative material and topsoil retained under condition 9(a) on the cleared area.
- (c) within 24 months of laying the vegetative material and topsoil on the cleared area in accordance with condition 9(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 9(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 9(c)(ii) of this permit, the Permit Holder shall repeat condition 9(c)(i) and 9(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 9(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 9(c)(ii), the CEO may require the Permit Holder to undertake additional *planting* and *direct seeding* in accordance with the requirements under condition 9(c)(ii).

### **PART III - RECORD KEEPING AND REPORTING**

#### **10. Records must be kept**

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

- (a) In relation to the clearing of native vegetation authorised under this Permit:
  - (i) the species composition, structure and density of the cleared area;
  - (ii) the location where the clearing occurred, recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit set to Geocentric Datum Australia 1994 (GDA94), expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings;
  - (iii) the date that the area was cleared; and
  - (iv) the size of the area cleared (in hectares).
  
- (b) In relation to the *revegetation* and *rehabilitation* of areas pursuant to condition 9 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.

#### **11. 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 10 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 and 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 September 2024, the Permit Holder must provide to the CEO a written report of records required under condition 10 of this Permit where these records have not already been provided under condition 11(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;

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

***local provenance*** means native vegetation seeds and propagating material from natural sources within 50 kilometres and the same Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia (IBRA) subregion of the area cleared;

***mulch*** means the use of organic matter, wood chips or rocks to slow the movement of water across the soil surface and to reduce evaporation;

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

**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;

**weed/s** 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.



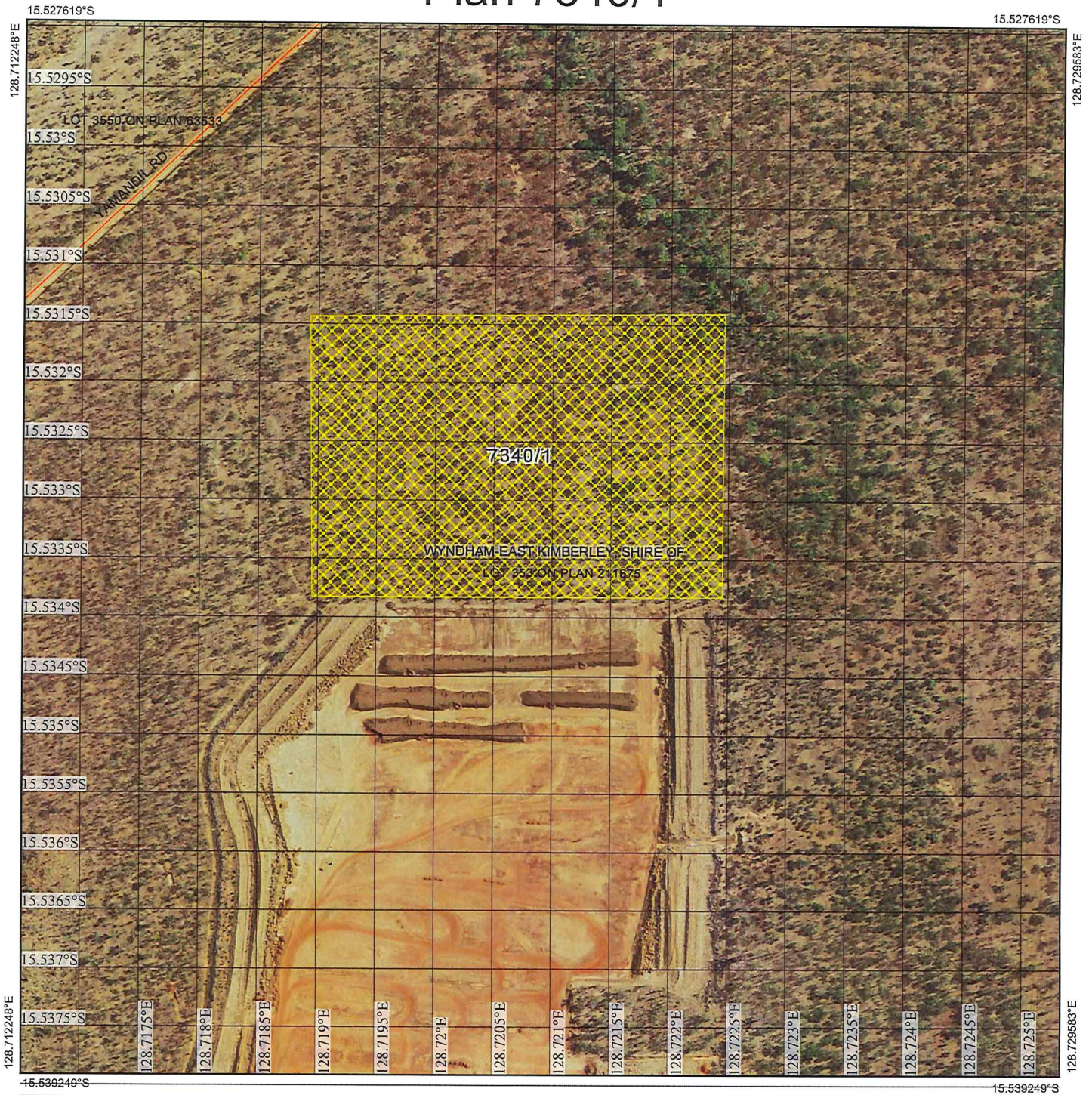
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Dr Anne Mathews  
SENIOR MANAGER  
CLEARING REGULATION






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

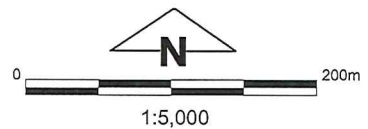
5 May 2017

# Plan 7340/1



## Legend

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



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

Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994

*Anne Mathews* Date *5/5/2017*

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.: 7340/1  
Permit type: Purpose Permit

### 1.2. Applicant details

Applicant's name: Western Australia Land Authority T/A Landcorp

### 1.3. Property details

Property: Lot 353 on Deposited Plan 211675, Kununurra  
Colloquial name: Area 8, Lot 9 Weaber Plain Development Project  
Local Government Authority: Shire of Wyndham-East Kimberley  
DER Region: North West  
DPaW District: East Kimberley  
LCDC:  
Localities: Kununurra

### 1.4. Application

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

### 1.5. Decision on application

Decision on Permit Application: Grant  
Decision Date: 5 May 2017  
Reasons for Decision: On 31 October 2016 the applicant applied to clear 10 hectares of native vegetation.

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 (g), and is not or not likely to be at variance to the remainder of the clearing Principles.

The Delegated Officer has granted the permit subject to conditions requiring weed management measures, staged clearing to minimise erosion risk and the rehabilitation and revegetation of the application area upon the completion of gravel extraction.

In deciding to grant a clearing permit, the Delegated Officer also had regard to the advice that entry to occupy crown land for the purpose of public works was authorised by the Department of Lands.

## 2. Site Information

### 2.1. Existing environment and information

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

Vegetation Description	Clearing Description	Vegetation Condition	Comment
Beard vegetation association 916 is described as Grasslands, high grass savanna woodland; grey box, <i>Corymbia confertiflora</i> and <i>C. foelscheana</i> over spinifex, white and tall upland grass on sandy plain on limestone.	The applicant has applied to clear up to 10 hectares within Lot 353 on Deposited Plan 211675, Kununurra, for the purpose of gravel extraction.	Excellent; Vegetation structure intact; disturbance affecting individual species, weeds non-aggressive (Keighery, 1994).	The condition of vegetation was determined from the flora survey (Pilbara Flora, 2009).

A flora survey was conducted within the application area by Pilbara Flora during 29 May to 8 July 2009 (Pilbara Flora, 2009). One broad vegetation type was recorded over the application area, identified as 'mosaic woodland 1A' and described as *Corymbia greeniana* woodland on alluvial plains (Pilbara Flora, 2009).

Vegetation within the application area has a 25 per cent cover of overstorey species dominated by *Corymbia greeniana*, *Terminalia latipes* and *Buchanania obovata*, and a 70 per cent cover of tussock grassland dominated by *Eragrostis fallax* and *Sorghum stipoides* (Pilbara Flora, 2009).

### 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 to clear 10 hectares of native vegetation within Lot 353 on Deposited Plan 211675, Kununurra, is for the purpose of gravel extraction.

The application area is adjacent to an existing gravel extraction operation, and 1.3 kilometres north-west of the Ord Irrigation Area that expands to the south along the Ord River. The remaining land in the local area (20 kilometre radius of the application area) contains native vegetation.

A flora and vegetation survey of the application area and surrounds was conducted by Pilbara Flora in 2009 (Pilbara Flora, 2009). Two priority flora species, *Goodenia brachypoda* (priority 1) and *Brachychiton tuberculatus* (priority 3) were recorded in the survey area outside the application area.

The Department of Parks and Wildlife (Parks and Wildlife) provided advice in relation to an adjacent clearing permit application in 2012, and have referred to this advice for the current application (Parks and Wildlife, 2016). This advice states that the flora survey does not appear to have targeted *Goodenia brachypoda* and therefore other records may occur within the survey area. However, given the known occurrences of *Goodenia brachypoda* are not within the application area, the proposed clearing is not likely to have a significant impact on the conservation status of this species (Parks and Wildlife, 2012).

Parks and Wildlife advised that given the soil type present within the application area (discussed in Principle (g)), priority flora species are not likely to occur within the application area (Parks and Wildlife, 2017).

As discussed in Principle (c), the application area is not likely to contain rare flora.

As discussed in Principle (b), conservation significant fauna species may use habitat within the application area. Given the availability of similar habitat in the local area, the application area is not likely to represent an area of high faunal diversity.

Two priority ecological communities (PEC) and no threatened ecological communities (TEC) are recorded in the local area. One PEC is described as a 'Camaenid land snail and vine thicket assemblage of limestone hills (Jeremiah Hills and Ningbing Ranges)' (priority 3), and the second PEC is described as 'Oryza australiensis (wild rice) grasslands on alluvial flats of the Ord River' (priority 1). The vegetation within the application area is not representative of a PEC or TEC.

Mechanical clearing increases the risk of spreading weeds into native vegetation adjacent to the application area. Weeds can decrease the biodiversity value of an area as they out-compete native vegetation for available resources, contribute to land degradation and increase the frequency and intensity of fires (Department of Environment and Conservation, 2011). Potential impacts to biodiversity outside the application area as a result of the proposed clearing may be minimised by the implementation of weed management practices.

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

**Methodology**      **References:**  
Department of Environment and Conservation (2011)  
Parks and Wildlife (2012)  
Parks and Wildlife (2016)  
Pilbara Flora (2009)

**GIS Databases:**  
Imagery  
Remnant vegetation  
SAC bio datasets (accessed January 2017)

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

The application area contains an open woodland over tussock grassland (Pilbara Flora, 2009). Supporting information provided with the clearing permit application advises that the application area and surrounds occur on a gently inclined to moderate slope or plain, with no evidence of recent or historical fire (Strategen, 2016).

The application area also contains leaf litter, fallen logs and termite mounds, which provide various microhabitat types for fauna (Strategen, 2016).

The local area has not been extensively cleared, and findings of the flora survey conducted by Pilbara Flora indicate that similar habitat is present in the surrounding area (Pilbara Flora, 2009).

According to available databases, five threatened, one priority and 14 species protected under international agreement have been recorded in the local area (Parks and Wildlife, 2007-). Three of the five threatened fauna species are Camaenid land snails, which are primarily known from the Nimbing Range and Jeremiah Hills (Pearce, 2005). The application area is not within the known range of these species. The threatened Camaenids are exclusive to limestone habitat, in litter piles, rubble heaps and deep crevices of limestone outcrops (Pearce, 2005). No limestone outcrops were recorded within the application area, and threatened Camaenids are therefore not likely to occur within the application area.

The orange leaf-nosed bat (*Rhinionictes aurantia*; rare or likely to become extinct under the *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950*) is the fourth threatened fauna species recorded in the local area. While the application area may provide foraging habitat for this species, the proposed clearing is not likely to have a significant impact on foraging resources used by this species in the local area.

The fifth threatened fauna recorded in the local area, the Gouldian finch (*Erythrura gouldiae*), is listed as endangered under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* and is also a priority species ranked by Parks and Wildlife. Conservation Advice for this species indicates that it feeds almost exclusively on grass seed and nests in small patches of woodland, usually on ridges dominated by cavity bearing trees such as *Eucalyptus brevifolia* in the west (Threatened Species Scientific Committee, 2016). *Corymbia greeniana*, the dominant overstorey species within the application area, is not a known nesting tree for this species. The tussock grassland within the application area provides suitable foraging habitat for this species, however the proposed clearing of 10 hectares is not likely to have a significant impact on the availability of foraging habitat in the local area.

The priority fauna species, the letter-winged kite (*Elanus scriptus*), may use habitat within the application area. However, given the availability of similar habitat in the local area, the proposed clearing is not likely to have a significant impact on this species.

The application area may provide foraging habitat for a portion of the 14 bird species protected under international agreement recorded in the local area. Given the availability of similar habitat in the local area, it is not likely to provide significant habitat for any of these species.

Given the availability of similar fauna habitat in the local area and the absence of significant habitat for conservation significant fauna species, the proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle.

**Methodology** References:  
Parks and Wildlife (2007-)  
Pearce (2005)  
Pilbara Flora (2009)  
Strategen (2016)  
Threatened Species Scientific Committee (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**

One rare flora species has been recorded within the local area. This species occurs in dark grey clay or black soil and within sites that are waterlogged in summer and inundated after rain (Western Australian Herbarium, 1998-). This habitat type does not occur within the application area.

The flora survey conducted by Pilbara Flora did not record any rare flora within or surrounding the application area (Pilbara Flora, 2009).

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

**Methodology** References:  
Pilbara Flora (2009)  
Western Australian Herbarium (1998-)



GIS Databases:  
SAC bio datasets (accessed January 2017)

**(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 at variance to this Principle**  
There are no TECs mapped within 20 kilometres of the application area.

The vegetation type mapped within the application area is not representative of a TEC, and the proposed clearing is not at variance to this Principle.

**Methodology**    GIS Databases:  
SAC bio datasets (accessed January 2017)

**(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 at variance to this Principle**  
The application area is located within the Victoria Bonaparte Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia (IBRA) bioregion, in which approximately 99 per cent of the pre-European vegetation remains (Government of Western Australia, 2015).

According to available databases the local area retains most of its pre-European native vegetation and is not considered to be an area that has been extensively cleared.

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). Approximately 99 per cent of Beard vegetation association 916 remains within the bioregion, with 31 per cent of its extent occurring within conservation estate (Government of Western Australia, 2015).

	Pre-European (ha)	Current Extent (ha)	Remaining (%)	Extent in Parks and Wildlife Managed Lands (%)
IBRA Bioregion* - Victoria Bonaparte	1,870,996	1,847,137	99	19
Shire* - Wyndham-East Kimberley, Shire Of	11,189,826	11,016,723	98	14
<b>Beard Vegetation Association in Bioregion*</b>				
916	82,331	82,287	99	31

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

**Methodology**    References:  
Commonwealth of Australia (2001)  
\*Government of Western Australia (2015)

**(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**  
A flora survey conducted by Pilbara Flora recorded an 'alluvial plain' over the application area (Pilbara Flora, 2009). Alluvial plains result from the long-term deposition of alluvial sediment by watercourses over time, and are separate from 'flood plains', which is an area submerged by floodwaters.

There are no wetlands or watercourses mapped within the application area, nor recorded during surveys of the application area (Pilbara Flora, 2009).

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

**Methodology**    References:  
Pilbara Flora (2009)  
  
GIS Databases:  
Hydrography, linear

**(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 chief soils within the application area are mapped as red earths (Northcote et al., 1960-68). One quadrat was recorded within the application area by the flora survey conducted by Pilbara Flora. This quadrat is in the south-western corner of the application area within a landscape of "alluvial plain", has a surface of "alluvial soil", and a soil type of "grey sandy silt" (Pilbara Flora, 2009).

Supporting information provided with the clearing permit application states that the application area is on an alluvial plain landform characterised by a gently inclined to moderate sloping lower slope or plain, and is made up of sandy clay loams that are moderately well drained with very few coarse fragments (Strategen, 2016).

There are no wetlands or watercourses mapped within the application area.

Given the sandy soils present, the proposed clearing may cause wind erosion if vegetation is removed in advance of the proposed extraction activities.

Given the size of the clearing, vegetation present in the surrounding area, soil type present and absence of a waterbody, the proposed clearing is not likely to cause land degradation in the form of waterlogging, water erosion, salinity or eutrophication.

Given the potential for wind erosion to occur, the proposed clearing may be at variance to this Principle. Wind erosion may be minimised by ensuring areas are cleared immediately prior to the commencement of extractive activities.

**Methodology** References:  
Northcote et al. (1960-68)  
Pilbara Flora (2009)  
Strategen (2016)

GIS Databases:  
Hydrography, linear

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

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

The nearest conservation area is the Ngamoowalem Conservation Park, located 4.7 kilometres south-west of the application area. The Conservation Park is managed for the purpose of conservation and traditional aboriginal uses. While a portion of native vegetation has been cleared between the application area and Ngamoowalem Conservation Park, the majority of land is uncleared. The proposed clearing will not impact any ecological linkages to the Conservation Park.

The application area is located approximately 36 kilometres east of the Ord River Floodplain RAMSAR site, and 28 kilometres north of the Lake Argyle and Lake Kununurra RAMSAR site. The proposed clearing is 4.6 kilometres from the Ord River that connects these sites, and is not likely to impact the environmental values of either RAMSAR site.

From this distance, the proposed clearing is not likely to have an impact on the environmental values of any conservation area, and the proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle.

**Methodology** GIS Databases:  
Imagery  
Parks and Wildlife estate

**(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 application area is located 500 metres from the nearest watercourse, which is mapped as a minor, non-perennial watercourse. From this distance, the proposed clearing is not likely to cause deterioration in the quality of surface water in the area.

Groundwater salinity within the application area is mapped as 500 - 1000 milligrams per litre total dissolved solids, which is considered to be a marginal level of salinity. The majority of the local area contains uncleared native vegetation, and the proposed clearing of 10 hectares is not likely to cause any deterioration in the quality of groundwater.

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

**Methodology** GIS Databases:  
Groundwater salinity, statewide  
Hydrography, linear

**(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 soil type within the application area (discussed in Principle (g)) is likely to be moderately permeable to rainfall.

Kununurra has a mean annual rainfall of 833 millimetres, with the majority of rainfall occurring from December to March (Bureau of Meteorology, 2017). During periods of heavy rainfall, temporary localised flooding is likely to occur naturally in the landscape. The proposed clearing of 10 hectares is not likely to have a significant impact on the incidence or intensity of flooding on a local or regional scale.

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

**Methodology** References:  
Bureau of Meteorology (2017)

**Planning instruments and other relevant matters.**

**Comments** The applicant proposes to clear up to 10 hectares of native vegetation within Lot 353 on Deposited Plan 211675, Kununurra, for the purpose of gravel extraction.

Entry to occupy crown land for the purpose of public works pursuant to section 185 of the *Land Administration Act 1997* was authorised by the Department of Lands on 21 April 2017 (Ref: A1419226). The authorisation allows for the applicant to undertake earthworks that includes the removal of gravel limited to 8,000 cubic metres from the clearing permit application area, and expires on 31 December 2019.

The Shire of Wyndham - East Kimberley has advised that given the reserve is for the purpose of government requirements (raw materials), an extractive industry licence is not required for the proposed works (Shire of Wyndham - East Kimberley, 2017).

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

The applicant applied to clear 102 hectares of native vegetation within Lot 353 on Deposited Plan 211675. A clearing permit was granted on 30 December 2009 (CPS 3432/1). The applicant applied to amend CPS 3432/1 to increase clearing from 102 hectares to 192.66 hectares. An amended clearing permit was granted on 20 March 2012.

Condition 11 of CPS 3432/2 requires that the application area is revegetated following the completion of extraction operations to a similar species composition, structure and density of the pre-cleared vegetation in that area.

In the 2014 annual report for CPS 3432/2, the applicant advised that revegetation and rehabilitation works are ongoing, and further works may be required. It was also advised that the revegetated areas may be grazed in the future. A Delegated Officer from the Department of Environment Regulation (DER) advised that grazing of the revegetated area may limit the ability of the applicant to satisfy the requirements of condition 11 of CPS 3432/2.

On 28 September 2016 it was noted that the annual report for the 2015 reporting period had not been submitted to DER (Ref ICMS 42400). The applicant was contacted on 16 January 2017 to request further information. The annual report for the 2015 and 2016 reporting period was received on 14 February 2017. The report advised that no clearing has been undertaken since 2013, and that 94 per cent of the cleared area has been revegetated and rehabilitated, including drainage management, deep ripping, topsoil re-spread, habitat log and rock distribution, and cattle exclusion (Ref: A1377600).

There are no Aboriginal Sites of Significance mapped within the application area.

**Methodology** References:  
Shire of Wyndham - East Kimberley (2017)

GIS Databases:  
Aboriginal sites register system

#### 4. References

- Bureau of Meteorology (2017) Climate statistics for Kununurra Aero. Bureau of Meteorology. [http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/averages/tables/cw\\_002056.shtml](http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/averages/tables/cw_002056.shtml). Accessed January 2017.
- Commonwealth of Australia (2001) National Objectives and Targets for Biodiversity Conservation 2001-2005, Canberra.
- Department of Environment and Conservation (2011) Invasive Plant Prioritisation, Department of Environment and Conservation, Perth.
- Department of Parks and Wildlife (2007-) NatureMap: Mapping Western Australia's Biodiversity. Department of Parks and Wildlife. URL: <http://naturemap.dpaw.wa.gov.au/>. Accessed January 2017.
- Department of Parks and Wildlife (Parks and Wildlife) (2012) Advice received on 24 February 2012 regarding CPS 3432/2. Department of Parks and Wildlife (DER REF: A478787).
- Department of Parks and Wildlife (Parks and Wildlife) (2016) Advice received on 24 February 2012 regarding CPS 3432/2. Department of Parks and Wildlife (DER REF: A1373650).
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