



CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

Purpose Permit number:	CPS 7349/1
Permit Holder:	Shire of Esperance
Duration of Permit:	6 May 2017 – 6 May 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 gravel extraction.

2. Land on which clearing is to be done

Lot 697 on Plan 152302, Salmon Gums

3. Area of Clearing

The Permit Holder must not clear more than 4.5 hectares of native vegetation within the area hatched yellow on attached Plan 7349/1.

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. Type of clearing authorised

This Permit authorises the Permit Holder to clear native vegetation for the activities described in condition 1 of this Permit to the extent that the Permit Holder has the power to carry out works involving clearing for those activities under the *Local Government Act 1995* or any other written law.

6. Period in which clearing is authorised

The Permit Holder shall not clear any native vegetation after 6 May 2022.

PART II – MANAGEMENT CONDITIONS

7. Avoid, minimise etc clearing

In determining the amount of native vegetation to be cleared authorised under this Permit, the Permit Holder must have regard to the following principles, set out in order of preference:

- avoid the clearing of native vegetation;
- minimise the amount of native vegetation to be cleared; and
- reduce the impact of clearing on any environmental value.

8. Dieback and weed control

When undertaking any clearing or other activity authorised under this Permit, the Permit Holder must take the following steps to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of *weeds* and *dieback*:

- (a) clean earth-moving machinery of soil and vegetation prior to entering and leaving the area to be cleared;
- (b) ensure that no *dieback* or *weed*-affected soil, *mulch*, *fill* or other material is brought into the area to be cleared; and
- (c) restrict the movement of machines and other vehicles to the limits of the areas to be cleared;

9. 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) prior to 6 May 2023, *revegetate* and *rehabilitate* the area(s) that are no longer required for the purpose for which they were cleared under this Permit by:
 - (i) re-shaping the surface of the land so that it is consistent with the surrounding 5 metres of uncleared land;
 - (ii) ripping the ground on the contour to remove soil compaction;
 - (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 area cross-hatched yellow on attached Plan 7349/1.
- (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 12 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 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 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 or decimal degrees;
 - (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 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 6 February 2027, 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:

dieback means the effect of *Phytophthora* species on native vegetation;

direct seeding means a method of re-establishing vegetation through the establishment of a seed bed and the introduction of seeds of the desired plant species;

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;

optimal time means the period from April to May; for undertaking *direct seeding*, and the period from May to June; for undertaking *planting*;

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.

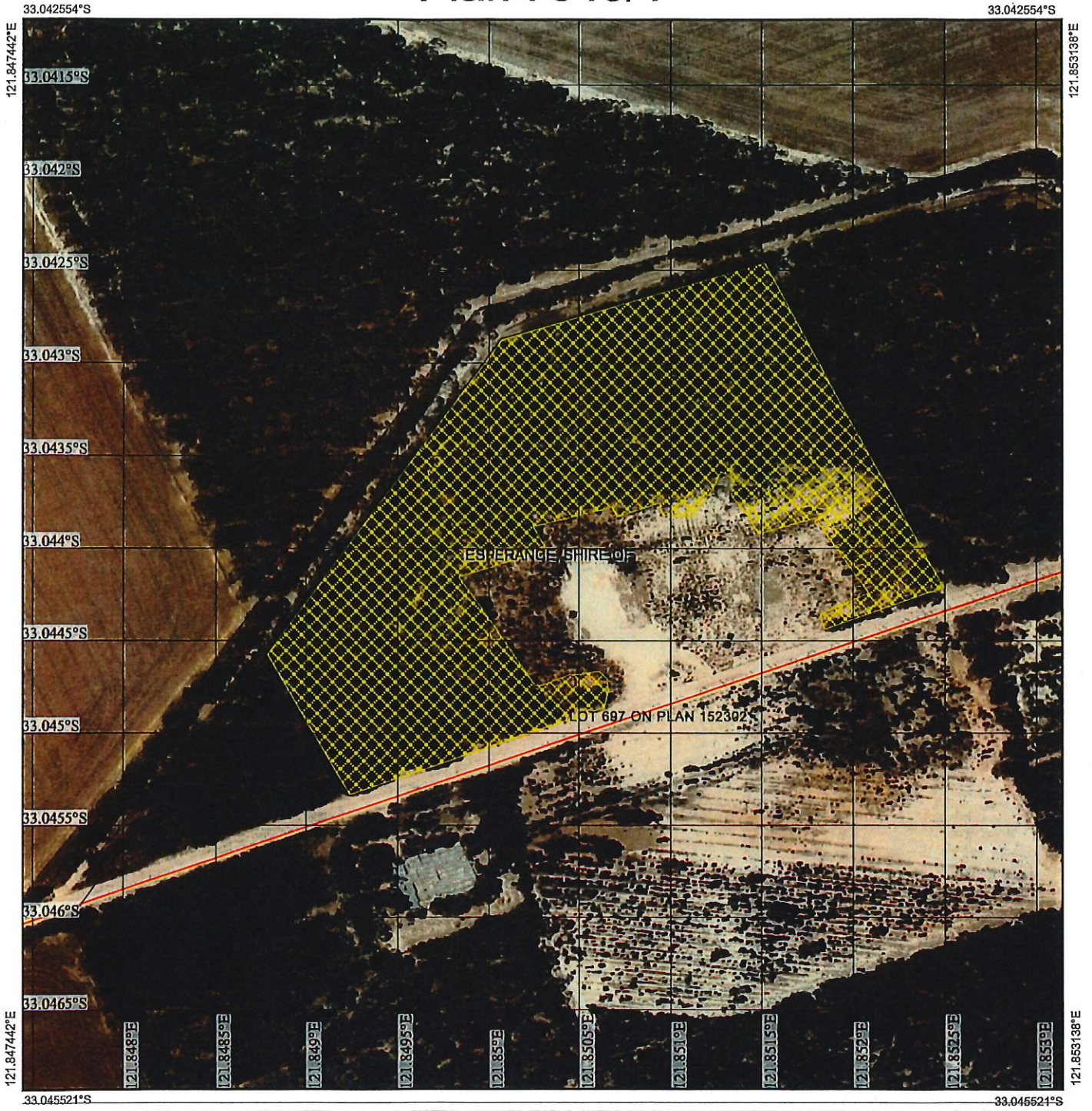


Jaren Hart
A/MANAGER
CLEARING REGULATION






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

6 April 2017

Plan 7349/1



Legend

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



1:2,818

(Approximate when reproduced at A4)

GDA 94 (Lat/Long)

Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994

J Hart Date *6/4/17*

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



GOVERNMENT OF
WESTERN AUSTRALIA
WA Crown Copyright 2017



1. Application details

1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 7349/1
Permit type: Purpose Permit

1.2. Applicant details

Applicant's name: Shire of Esperance

1.3. Property details

Property: LOT 697 ON PLAN 152302, SALMON GUMS
Colloquial name:
Local Government Authority: ESPERANCE, SHIRE OF
DER Region: Goldfields
DPaW District: ESPERANCE
LCDC:
Localities: SALMON GUMS

1.4. Application

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

1.5. Decision on application

Decision on Permit Application: Grant

Decision Date: 6 April 2017

Reasons for Decision: The clearing permit application was received on 4 November 2016, and has been assessed against the clearing principles, planning instruments and other matters in accordance with section 51O of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*. It has been concluded that the proposed clearing maybe at variance to Principles (a) and (e) and is not likely to be at variance to the remaining clearing principles.

Through it assessment it has been determined that the vegetation within the application area contains vegetation in excellent (Keighery, 1994) condition and is located within an extensively cleared and highly fragmented landscape. The proposed clearing is temporary and therefore a requirement to revegetate the application area post extraction will help mitigate impacts to the extensively cleared area.

The Delegated Officer determined that the proposed clearing may indirectly impact the environmental values of adjacent remnant vegetation through the introduction or spread of weeds and dieback. Weed and dieback management measures will assist in minimising this risk.

State policies 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
One Beard vegetation association is mapped within the application area. Beard vegetation association 486 is described as mosaic: medium woodland; salmon gum & red mallee / shrublands; mallee scrub <i>Eucalyptus eremophila</i> (Shepherd et al., 2001).	The applicant proposes to clear 4.5 hectares of native vegetation within Lot 697 on Plan 152302, Salmon Gums, for the purpose of gravel extraction.	Excellent; Vegetation structure intact; disturbance affecting individual species, weeds non-aggressive (Keighery, 1994).	The condition and the description of the application area was determined by photographs provided and a flora survey undertaken by the Shire of Esperance (Shire of Esperance, 2016). The application area consists of <i>Eucalyptus eremophila</i> open woodland over open <i>Melaleuca</i> shrubland (Shire of Esperance, 2016).

"The site shows some signs of previous disturbance having limestone extracted previously, this area is rehabilitating well", (Shire of Esperance, 2016).

3. Assessment of application against clearing principles

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

Comments	<p>Proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle</p> <p>The application proposes to clear 4.5 hectares of native vegetation within Lot 697 on Plan 152302, Salmon Gums, for the purpose of gravel extraction.</p> <p>The vegetation is considered to be in an excellent (Keighery, 1994) condition. The application area consists of <i>Eucalyptus eremophila</i> open woodland over open <i>Melaleuca</i> shrubland (Shire of Esperance, 2016). "The site shows some signs of previous disturbance having limestone extracted previously, this area is rehabilitating well", (Shire of Esperance, 2016).</p> <p>One rare flora and three priority flora species have been recorded within the local area (10 kilometre radius). A flora survey undertaken by the Shire of Esperance did not identify any rare or priority flora within the application area (Shire of Esperance, 2016).</p> <p>No fauna species listed as rare or likely to become extinct under the <i>Wildlife Conservation Act 1950</i> (WC Act) have been recorded within the local area (Parks and Wildlife, 2007-). As assessed in Principle (b), the proposed clearing is not likely to comprise or be necessary for the maintenance of significant habitat for fauna indigenous to Western Australia.</p> <p>No threatened or priority ecological communities have been recorded within the local area.</p> <p>The application area is located within a fragmented and extensively cleared landscape within eight per cent native vegetation remaining within the local area.</p> <p>The application is located adjacent to remnant vegetation, the proposed clearing may impact the adjacent vegetation through the spread of weed and dieback. Weed and dieback management measures will help mitigate this risk.</p> <p>The application area contains vegetation in an excellent (Keighery, 1994) condition and is located within an extensively cleared area. However, the application area has been impacted by previous extraction activities, is not likely to contain rare or priority flora, significant habitat for fauna or comprise a threatened or priority ecological community and therefore is not likely to comprise a high biological diversity.</p> <p>The proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle.</p>
Methodology	<p>References:</p> <p>Keighery (1994) Parks and Wildlife (2007-) Shire of Esperance (2016)</p> <p>GIS Databases:</p> <p>SAC bio batasets (Accessed March 2017)</p>

(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	<p>Proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle</p> <p>No fauna species listed as rare or likely to become extinct under the WC Act have been recorded within the local area. Two fauna species listed as rare or likely to become extinct have been recorded within 20 kilometres of the application area being <i>Calyptorhynchus latirostris</i> (Carnaby's Cockatoo) and <i>Leipoa ocellata</i> (Malleefowl) (Parks and Wildlife, 2007-).</p> <p>Carnaby's cockatoo nest in large hollows of eucalyptus trees and forage on the seeds, nuts and flowers of a large variety of plants including Proteaceous species (<i>Banksia</i> spp., <i>Hakea</i> spp., <i>Grevillea</i> spp.), as well as <i>Allocasuarina</i> and <i>Eucalyptus</i> species, <i>Corymbia calophylla</i> and a range of introduced species, especially seeds from cones of <i>Pinus</i> species (Shah, 2006; Valentine and Stock, 2008).</p> <p>The application area is not located within the known breeding range for Carnaby's cockatoo and limited Proteaceous species were recorded within the application area (Shire of Esperance, 2016), therefore the application area is not likely to provide significant habitat for this species.</p>
-----------------	---

Malleefowl are largely confined to arid and semi-arid woodland that is dominated by mallee eucalypts on sandy soils, with less than 430 mm of rainfall annually. They may also be found in Mulga, *Acacia aneura*, and other sclerophyllous associations. In Western Australia Malleefowl may also be found in coastal heath where shrubs produce sufficient leaf litter for use in nest mounds (DEC, 2012). The application area has been previously impacted by extraction activities, therefore significant habitat for this species is not likely to be located within the application area. Similar vegetation in better condition is located adjacent to the application area that may provide habitat for this species.

The Department of Parks and wildlife (Parks and Wildlife) South Coast region advised that "the site is an 'island' within a highly cleared and fragmented landscape and occurs outside of 'Zone A' of macro habitat corridor defined in the Western Australian South Coast Macro Corridor Network. The remnant vegetation patch site under application is recovering from previous limestone extraction and therefore has previously been impacted. In this context the remnant is unlikely to be of high significance" (Parks and Wildlife, 2017).

The application occurs in 'Zone C' of the macro habitat corridor which is defined as 'potentially provides habitat for wildlife at the local scale, but requires closer assessment to determine its value for a regional scale Macro Corridor Network' (CALM, 2006).

Parks and Wildlife has advised "very few fauna records occur within proximity to the application area, based on the isolation and size of the proposed clearing and remnant. It is unlikely that the proposed clearing would have any significant impact on fauna movement within the landscape", (Parks and Wildlife, 2017).

The proposed clearing is not likely to comprise or be necessary for the maintenance of significant habitat for fauna indigenous to Western Australia.

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

Methodology References:
CALM (2006)
DEC (2012)
Parks and Wildlife (2007-)
Parks and Wildlife (2017)
Shah (2006)
Shire of Esperance (2016)
Valentine and Stock (2008)

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

Comments **Proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**
One record of rare flora has been recorded within the local area, located approximately 9.9 kilometres from the application area.

This species grows in sandy, loamy depressions around salt lakes and saline flats. The species occurs in open shrub mallee, often with dense scrub beneath (Brown et al., 1998). Suitable habitat for this species is not likely to be located within the application area.

A site inspection undertaken by the Shire of Esperance did not identify any rare flora within the application area (Shire of Esperance, 2016).

Given the above, the application area is not likely to be necessary for the continued existence of rare flora.

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

Methodology References:
Brown et al. (1998)
Shire of Esperance (2016)

GIS Databases:
SAC bio datasets (Accessed March 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 likely to be at variance to this Principle**
According to available databases, no threatened ecological communities (TEC) have been recorded within the local area. The vegetation within the application area does not represent a TEC endorsed by the Minister for Environment or listed under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*.

A site inspection undertaken by the Shire of Esperance did not identify any TECs within the application area (Shire of Esperance, 2016).

Given the above the application area is not likely to be necessary for the maintenance of a threatened ecological community.

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

Methodology GIS Databases:
SAC bio datasets (Accessed March 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 may be at variance to this Principle

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

The application area is located within the Mallee Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia (IBRA) bioregion. This IBRA bioregion has approximately 57 per cent of its pre-European vegetation extent remaining (Government of Western Australia, 2016).

The application area is located within the Shire of Esperance, within which there is approximately 35 per cent pre-European vegetation extent remaining (Government of Western Australia, 2016). The application area is mapped as Beard vegetation association 486, of which there is approximately 49 per cent of the pre-European vegetation extent remaining within the Mallee bioregion (Government of Western Australia, 2016).

The local area (10 kilometre radius) retains approximately eight per cent vegetation and therefore it is considered that the application area occurs within an extensively cleared area.

The local area (10 kilometre radius) contains approximately 2178 hectares of native vegetation the removal of 4.5 hectares (0.2 per cent) will leave approximately 2173.5 hectares of native vegetation remaining in the local area.

The proposed clearing is not likely to impact upon rare or priority flora, threatened or priority ecological communities, significant habitat for fauna, an ecological linkage or conservation areas. Parks and Wildlife South Coast region advised very few fauna records occur within proximity to the application area, based on the isolation and size of the proposed clearing and remnant it is unlikely that the proposed clearing would have any significant impact on fauna movement within the landscape (Parks and Wildlife, 2017).

However, the application area is in excellent (Keighery, 1994) condition and occurs within an extensively cleared and highly fragmented area (eight per cent remaining in the local area). Therefore the application may be considered to be a significant remnant.

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

The requirement for the application area to be revegetated post extraction is likely to minimise impacts of clearing within a highly cleared landscape.

	Pre-European (ha)	Current Extent (ha)	Remaining (%)	Extent in Parks and Wildlife Managed Lands (%)
IBRA Bioregion*				
Mallee	7,395,894	4,181,003	57	31
Shire*				
Shire of Esperance	4,459,670	3,211,004	72	47
Beard vegetation association in Bioregion*				
486	351,116	171,016	49	10
Local area (10 kilometre radius)				
	27,281	2,178	7.9	-

Methodology References:
Commonwealth of Australia (2001)
Keighery (1994)
*Government of Western Australia (2016)
Parks and Wildlife (2017)

GIS Datasets:
Pre-European Vegetation

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

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

No watercourses or wetlands have been recorded within the application area. The closest wetland is located approximately 1.5 kilometres from the application area.

Given the distance to the closest wetland the application area is not likely to be growing in association with a watercourse or wetland.

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

Methodology GIS Databases:
Hydrology, linear

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

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

The application area is mapped as soil type Ya29, which is described as gently undulating plains characteristically studded with seasonal lakes and clay pans, lunettes, and dunes; calcrete (kunkar) underlies the soils in places and acid clays commonly occur below depths of 5-6 ft: chief soils of the plains are sandy alkaline yellow and yellow mottled soils and hard alkaline yellow and yellow mottled soils (Northcote et al., 1960-68).

The sandy soils present within the application area may be prone to wind erosion, however given the application is part of a larger remnant (approximately 60 – 70 hectares in size) and that the applicant will be required to rehabilitate the application area post extraction, the proposed clearing is not likely to cause appreciable land degradation.

The mean annual rainfall mapped within the vicinity of the application area is 400 millimetres and evapotranspiration is 400 millimetres. The topography of the site is relatively flat and there are no water courses mapped within close proximity. Given the relatively low rainfall and flat topography the proposed clearing is not likely to cause appreciable land degradation in the form of water erosion.

As assessed under principle (i), the proposed clearing is not likely to cause appreciable land degradation in form of salinity.

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, Statewide
Soils, Statewide
Topography

(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

One conservation area has been recorded within the local area, being an unnamed nature reserve located approximately 9.5 kilometres north of the application area.

No ecological linkages are likely to be impacted as a result of the proposed clearing. Very few fauna records occur within proximity to the application area, based on the isolation and size of the proposed clearing and remnant it is unlikely that the proposed clearing would have any significant impact on fauna movement within the landscape (Parks and Wildlife, 2017).

Given the distance to the closest conservation area the proposed clearing is not likely to have an impact on the environmental values of any conservation areas.

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

Methodology References:
Parks and Wildlife (2017)

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**
No watercourses or wetlands have been recorded within the application area. The closest wetland is located approximately 1.5 kilometres from the application area.

Given the distance to the closest wetland the proposed clearing is not likely to cause deterioration in the quality of surface water.

Groundwater salinity is mapped more than 35 000 total dissolved solids milligrams per litres (measured as Total Dissolved Solids). This level of groundwater salinity is considered to be brine. The application area is part of a larger remnant (approximately 60 – 70 hectares in size) and therefore the proposed clearing 4.5 hectares of native vegetation is not likely to cause deterioration in the quality of underground water. The requirement to revegetate the application area post extraction will help mitigate impacts to groundwater quality.

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

Methodology GIS Databases:
Hydrography, linear
Hydrography, hierachy
Groundwater salinity

(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 proposed clearing of 4.5 hectares of native vegetation within an area that received 400 millilitres of rainfall per year 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 GIS Databases:
Annual Rainfall, Statewide
Soils, Statewide

Planning instruments and other relevant matters.

Comments The application was advertised in *The West Australian* newspaper on 12 December 2016 by DER inviting submissions from the public within a 21 day period. No submissions were received in relation to this application.

No Aboriginal Sites of Significance have been recorded within the application area.

A submission from the Esperance Tjaltjraak Native Title Aboriginal Corporation as agent for the Esperance Nyungar native title holders was received.

Methodology GIS Databases
Aboriginal Sites of Significance

4. References

- Brown A., Thomson-Dans C. and Marchant N.(1998). Western Australia's Threatened Flora, Department of Conservation and Land Management, Western Australia.
- Commonwealth of Australia (2001) National Objectives and Targets for Biodiversity Conservation 2001-2005, Canberra.
- Department of Conservation and Land Management (CALM) (2006) Western Australian South Coast Macro Corridor Network, a bioregional strategy for nature conservation. Department of Conservation and Land Management, Perth.
- Department of Environment Conservation (DEC) (2012) Fauna profiles, Mallefowl - *Leipoa ocellata* (Gould, 1840). Western Australia.
- Department of Parks and Wildlife (Parks and Wildlife) (2007-) NatureMap: Mapping Western Australia's Biodiversity. Department of Parks and Wildlife. URL: <http://naturemap.dpaw.wa.gov.au/>. Accessed March 2017
- Department of Parks and Wildlife (Parks and Wildlife) (2017) Regional advice for Clearing Permit Application CPS 7349/1. South Coast Region. Western Australia (DER Ref: A1401289).
- Keighery, B.J. (1994) Bushland Plant Survey: A Guide to Plant Community Survey for the Community. Wildflower Society of WA (Inc). Nedlands, Western Australia.
- Government of Western Australia (2016). 2016 Statewide Vegetation Statistics incorporating the CAR Reserve Analysis (Full Report). Current as of June 2016. WA Department of Parks and Wildlife, Perth.
- 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.
- Shah, B. (2006) Conservation of Carnaby's Black-Cockatoo on the Swan Coastal Plain, Western Australia. December 2006. Carnaby's Black-Cockatoo Recovery Project. Birds Australia, Western Australia.
- 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.
- Shire of Esperance (2016) Site Inspection – CPS 7349/1. Circle Valley Road Proposed Limestone Pit (DER Ref: A1401297)
- Valentine, L.E. and Stock, W. (2008) Food Resources of Carnaby's Black Cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus latirostris*) in the Gnaragara Sustainability Strategy Study Area. Edith Cowan University and Department of Environment and Conservation. December 2008.