



## CLEARING PERMIT

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

<b>Purpose Permit number:</b>	CPS 7697/1
<b>Permit Holder:</b>	Geoffrey Thomas Pearson
<b>Duration of Permit:</b>	7 July 2018 to 7 July 2023

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 horticulture.

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

Lot 9 on Plan 15419, Myalup  
Lot 10 on Plan 15419, Myalup  
Road reserve (PIN 1307387), Myalup

**3. Area of Clearing**

The Permit Holder must not clear more than eight hectares of native vegetation within the area cross-hatched yellow on attached Plan 7697/1.

**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 authority to carry out works involving clearing for those activities under the *Local Government Act 1995* or any other written law.

### PART II – MANAGEMENT CONDITIONS

**6. Avoid, minimise and reduce the impacts and extent of 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.

## 7. 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.

## 8. Fauna management (black cockatoos)

- (a) Prior to undertaking any clearing authorised under this Permit, the Permit Holder shall engage a *fauna specialist* to inspect *habitat trees* within the area cross-hatched yellow on attached Plan 7697/1 for the presence of Carnaby's cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus latirostris*) and forest red-tailed black cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus banksii* subsp. *naso*) (black cockatoos).
- (b) Where black cockatoos are identified under condition 8(a) of this Permit, the Permit Holder shall ensure that no clearing of, or within 10 metres of, the identified *habitat tree(s)* occurs until a *fauna specialist* has verified that the hollow(s) are no longer being utilised by black cockatoos.

## 9. Fauna management (western ringtail possum)

- (a) Prior to undertaking any clearing authorised under this Permit, the Permit Holder shall engage a *fauna specialist* to inspect *Agonis flexuosa* (peppermint) trees within the area cross-hatched yellow on attached Plan 7697/1 for the presence of individuals of the fauna species *Pseudocheirus occidentalis* (western ringtail possum).
- (b) Where individuals of *Pseudocheirus occidentalis* (western ringtail possum) are identified under condition 9(a) of this Permit, the Permit Holder shall engage a *fauna specialist* to relocate those individuals immediately prior to undertaking, and during, any clearing authorised under this Permit, in accordance with a fauna licence pursuant to Regulation 15 of the *Wildlife Conservation Regulations 1970*.

## PART III – RECORD KEEPING AND REPORTING

### 10. Records must be kept

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

- (a) In relation to the clearing of native vegetation authorised under this Permit:
  - (i) the location where the clearing occurred, recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit set to Geocentric Datum Australia 1994 (GDA94), expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings;
  - (ii) the date that the area was cleared; and
  - (iii) the size of the area cleared (in hectares).
- (b) Actions taken to avoid, minimise and reduce the impacts and extent of clearing in accordance with condition 6 of the Permit.
- (c) Actions taken to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of *weeds* and *dieback* in accordance with condition 7 of the Permit.
- (d) In relation to black cockatoo management in accordance with condition 8 of this Permit:
  - (i) the location of each black cockatoo recorded, using a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit set to Geocentric Datum Australia 1994 (GDA94), expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings or decimal degrees;
  - (ii) the species name of each black cockatoo identified; and
  - (iii) where black cockatoos have been identified, the date in which the black cockatoos no longer utilised the *habitat tree(s)* and the area was cleared.
- (e) In relation to *Pseudocheirus occidentalis* (western ringtail possum) management in accordance with condition 9 of this Permit:
  - (i) the gender of each *Pseudocheirus occidentalis* (western ringtail possum) relocated;
  - (ii) the location where relocated *Pseudocheirus occidentalis* (western ringtail possum) individuals were released, 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, time, vegetation type and weather conditions at each location where relocated *Pseudocheirus occidentalis* (western ringtail possum) individuals were released; and
- (iv) the name of the *fauna specialist* that relocated *Pseudocheirus occidentalis* (western ringtail possum); and
- (v) a copy of the fauna licence authorising the relocation of fauna.

## 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, 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 7 April 2023, 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;

**fauna specialist**: means a person who holds a tertiary qualification specialising in environmental science or equivalent, and has a minimum of 2 years work experience in fauna identification and surveys of fauna native to the region being inspected or surveyed, as a suitable fauna specialist for the bioregion, and who holds a valid fauna licence issued under the *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950*;

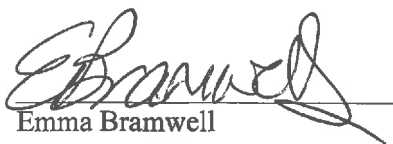
**fill** means material used to increase the ground level, or fill a hollow;

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

**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;

**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 Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions Regional Weed Rankings Summary, regardless of ranking; or
- (c) not indigenous to the area concerned.

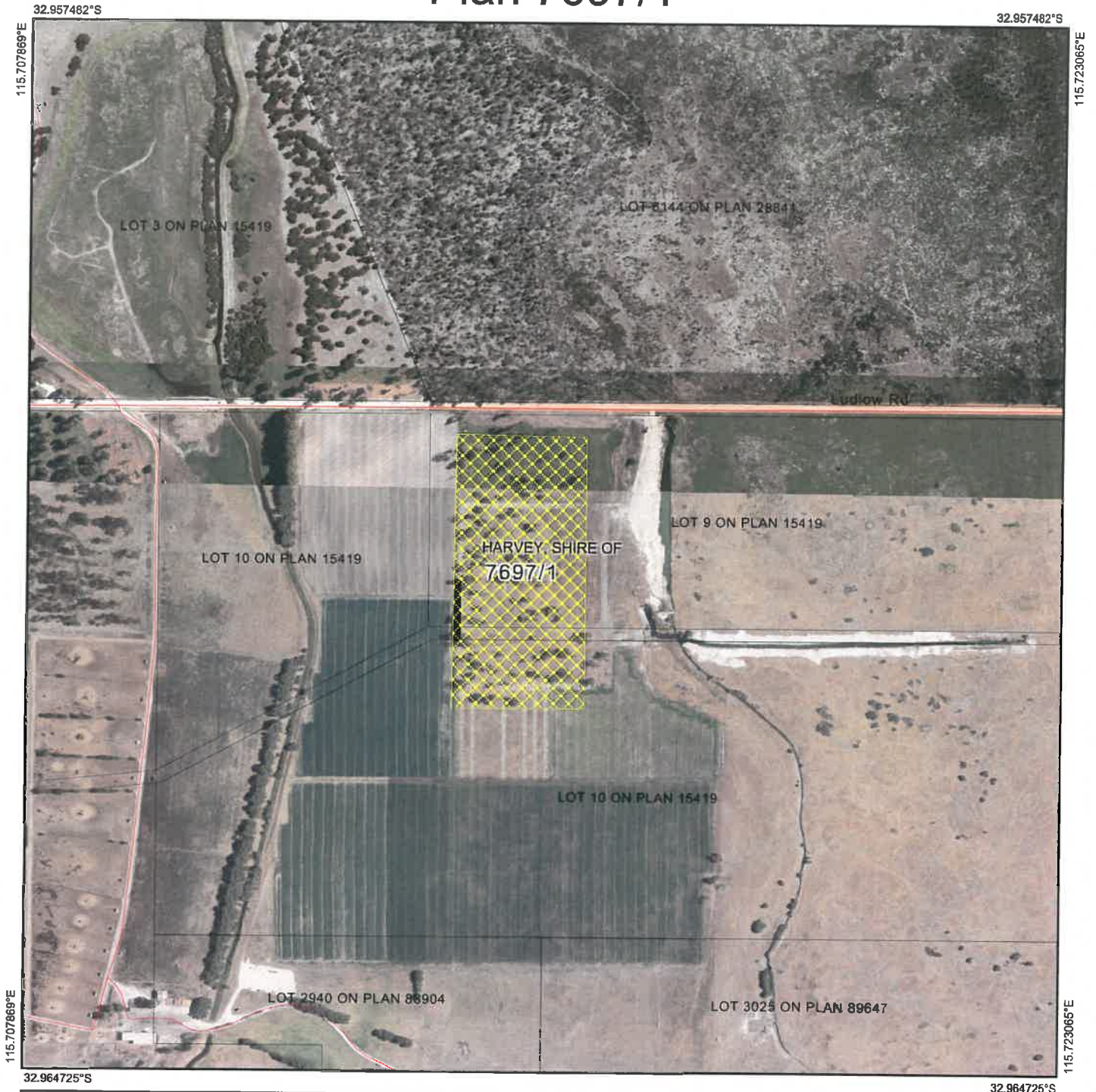


Emma Bramwell  
A/ MANAGER  
CLEARING REGULATION





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

8 June 2018

# Plan 7697/1



## Legend

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



1:7,526

(Approximate when reproduced at A4)

GDA 94 (Lat/Long)

Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994

*E Branwell* Date *08/06/18*  
**E BRANWELL**

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



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 WESTERN AUSTRALIA  
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## 1. Application details

### 1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: CPS 7697/1  
Permit type: Purpose Permit

### 1.2. Applicant details

Applicant's name: Mr Geoffrey Thomas Pearson

### 1.3. Property details

Property: Lot 9 on Deposited Plan 15419, Myalup  
Lot 10 on Deposited Plan 15419, Myalup  
Road reserve (PIN 1307387), Myalup  
Local Government Authority: Shire of Harvey  
DBCA Region: South West  
DBCA District: Wellington  
Localities: Myalup

### 1.4. Application

Clearing Area (ha)	No. Trees	Method of Clearing	For the purpose of:
8		Mechanical Removal	Horticulture

### 1.5. Decision on application

Decision on Permit Application: Grant

Decision Date: 8 June 2018

Reasons for Decision:

The clearing permit application was received on 19 July 2017 and has been assessed against the clearing principles, planning instruments and other matters in accordance with section 51O of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act). It has been concluded that the proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to any of the clearing principles.

The Delegated Officer has had regard for the findings of a site inspection and advice received from the Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation. In determining to grant a clearing permit subject to conditions, the Delegated Officer determined that the proposed clearing is unlikely to lead to an unacceptable risk to the environment.

## 2. Site Information

**Clearing Description:** The applicant proposes to clear up to eight hectares of native vegetation within Lots 9 and 10 on Deposited Plan 15419 and an unconstructed road reserve (PIN 1307387), Myalup for the purpose of horticulture (see Figure 1)

**Vegetation Description:** The application area is mapped as the 'Yoongarillup Complex', described as woodland to tall woodland of *Eucalyptus gomphocephala* (tuart) with *Agonis flexuosa* (peppermint) in the second storey. Less consistently an open forest of tuart - *Eucalyptus marginata* (jarrah) - *Corymbia calophylla* (marri) (Government of Western Australia, 2017).

Officers of the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) conducted a site inspection of the application area on 10 August 2017. Based on the findings of the site inspection, the vegetation within the application area has been parkland cleared and comprises an open woodland of tuart, jarrah, and marri with occasional peppermint with no shrubs or understorey (DWER, 2017).

**Vegetation Condition:** Completely Degraded: No longer intact; completely/almost completely without native species (Keighery, 1994). The condition of the vegetation was determined via aerial imagery, and from the site inspection (DWER, 2017).

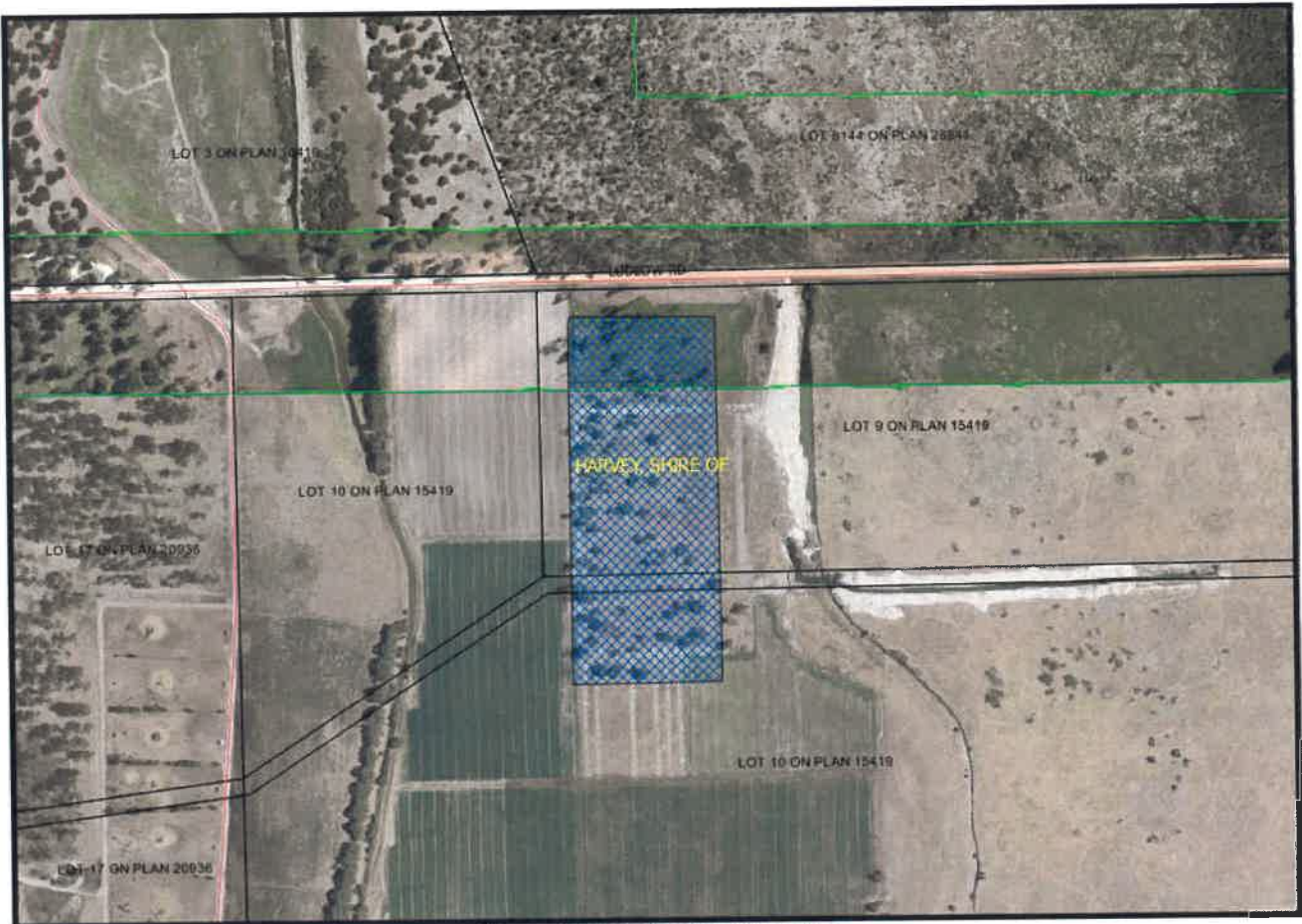
**Soil/Landform Type:** The application area is mapped within the soil and landform map unit 211Sp Spearwood System, described as sand dunes and plains; yellow deep sands, pale deep sands and yellow/brown shallow sands (Northcote et al., 1960-68).

**Comment:** The local area considered in the assessment of this application is a 10 kilometre radius from the perimeter of the application area. The local area retains approximately 50 per cent native vegetation cover.

There is estimated to be approximately 2.5 hectares (consolidated) of native vegetation within the eight hectare application area.



**Figures and Maps:**



**Figure 1: Map of application area**



**Figure 2: completely degraded condition of application area**



**Figure 3: some of the trees within the application area**



**Figure 4: largest hollow within the application area**

### 3. Assessment of application against clearing principles

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

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

As outlined in Section 2, the application area has been parkland cleared, and the vegetation is in a 'Completely Degraded' (Keighery, 1994) condition comprising primarily of sparsely distributed mature marri trees over introduced pasture species (DWER, 2017).

As discussed in Principle (b), the application area contains suitable habitat trees for the threatened fauna Carnaby's cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus latirostris*), the forest red-tailed black cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus banksii* subsp. *naso*), Baudin's cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus baudinii*) and the western ringtail possum (*Pseudocheirus occidentalis*).

According to available databases, four rare flora species and 23 priority flora species have been recorded within the local area. Noting the condition of the vegetation within the application area, and the habitat preferences of these species, the application area is not likely to include, or be necessary for the continued existence of, rare or priority flora. Rare flora is discussed further under Principle (c).

According to available databases, three threatened ecological communities (TEC) and three priority ecological communities (PEC) have been recorded within the local area. The Yoongarillup Complex appears to be synonymous with the Priority 3 PEC 'Southern *Eucalyptus gomphocephala*-*Agonis flexuosa* woodlands', however noting the condition of the vegetation within the application area, the application area is not likely to represent this PEC. TECs are discussed further under Principle (d).

The application area may contain suitable breeding habitat for black cockatoos, however noting the condition of vegetation within the application area, the application area is unlikely to comprise a high level of biological diversity. The proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle.

#### (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.

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

As outlined in Section 2, the vegetation within the application area is in a 'Completely Degraded' (Keighery, 1994) condition, comprising primarily of sparsely distributed mature marri trees over introduced pasture species (DWER, 2017).

The application area is approximately 270 metres from a South West Regional Ecological Linkage (Molloy et al., 2009). Noting the condition of the vegetation within the application area and the absence of a direct linkage to other remnants, the application area is not likely to provide high quality fauna habitat or contribute to an ecological linkage.

Six terrestrial fauna species listed as specially protected under the *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950* have been recorded within the local area, being Carnaby's cockatoo, Baudin's cockatoo, chuditch (*Dasyurus geoffroii*), south-western brush-tailed phascogale (*Phascogale tapoatafa* subsp. *wambenger*) and western ringtail possum (DBCAs, 2007-). In addition, the application area is within the known distribution of the forest red-tailed black cockatoo (DBCAs, 2007-). Noting the habitat preferences of these species, and the vegetation type within the application area, the application area may comprise suitable habitat for three species of black cockatoo, the western ringtail possum, and the south-western brush-tailed phascogale.

Carnaby's cockatoo is listed as endangered, and Baudin's cockatoo and the forest red-tailed black cockatoo are listed as vulnerable, under the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act). Black cockatoos breed in large hollow-bearing trees, generally within woodlands or forests or in isolated trees (Commonwealth of Australia, 2012). These species nest in hollows in live or dead trees of marri, jarrah, tuart, *Eucalyptus diversicolor* (karri), *Eucalyptus wandoo* (wandoo), *Eucalyptus salmonophloia* (salmon gum), *Eucalyptus rudis* (flooded gum), *Eucalyptus loxophleba* (York gum), *Eucalyptus accedens* (powder bark), *Eucalyptus megacarpa* (bullich) and *Eucalyptus* sp. (blackbutt) (Commonwealth of Australia, 2012). Black cockatoos have a preference for foraging habitat that includes jarrah and marri woodlands and forest heathland and woodland dominated by proteaceous plant species such as *Banksia* sp., *Hakea* sp. and *Grevillea* sp. (Commonwealth of Australia, 2012).

The application area is within a confirmed nesting area for Carnaby's cockatoo and approximately five kilometres from a confirmed Carnaby's cockatoo roost location. The site inspection identified a number of marri trees which contain hollows (see Figure 4) of a suitable size and orientation to be suitable as nesting habitat for black cockatoos (DWER, 2017). Galahs (*Eolophus roseicapilla*) were observed to be utilising some of the identified hollows within the application area. Evidence of foraging was identified within the application area in the form of chewed marri nuts (DWER, 2017). The nature of the chew marks indicate that they were caused by Australian ring-neck parrots (*Barnardius zonarius*) (DWER, 2017). Noting this, the application area is not likely to comprise significant foraging habitat for black cockatoos.

The western ringtail possum is largely restricted to near coastal areas of peppermint woodland and peppermint/tuart woodland (Parks and Wildlife, 2016). The application area was observed to contain approximately three large peppermint trees. Noting the condition of the vegetation and the limited amount of suitable habitat within the application area, the application area is not likely to comprise significant habitat for this species.

The south-western brush-tailed phascogale has been observed in dry sclerophyll forests and open woodlands that contain hollow-bearing trees (DEC, 2012). Noting the condition of the vegetation within the application area, the application area is unlikely to comprise significant habitat for this species.

The application area is located within 50 metres of Yalgorup National Park and within 1.5 kilometres of Myalup State Forest. These conservation areas contain large tracts of native vegetation which is in better condition than the application area. Further, the local area retains approximately 50 per cent native vegetation.

Noting the condition of the vegetation within the application area, and the presence of habitats in nearby conservation areas, the application area is not likely to comprise significant habitat for indigenous fauna, including species of conservation significance. The proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle.

Given the presence of suitable habitat trees for black cockatoos, the trees should be inspected by a fauna specialist for the presence of suitable hollows for black cockatoos, and those trees to remain undisturbed while in use by black cockatoos. Given the presence of suitable habitat trees for western ringtail possums, the trees should be inspected by a fauna specialist for the presence of western ringtail possums and any individuals identified should be relocated.

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

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

According to available databases, four rare flora species have been recorded within the local area. One of these species occurs in white, grey or yellow sand or gravel, and three are associated with winter-wet swamps (Western Australian Herbarium, 1998-). Noting the condition of the vegetation within the application area, and the habitat preferences of these species, the application area is not likely to include, or be necessary for the continued existence of, rare flora.

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

**(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.**

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

According to available databases, no TECs have been mapped within the local area. Noting the condition of the vegetation within the application area, the application area is not likely to comprise, or be necessary for the maintenance of, a TEC.

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

**(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.**

**Proposed clearing is not likely to 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).

As indicated in Table 1, the current extents of native vegetation within the IBRA bioregion, local government authority and the mapped vegetation complex are above the minimum 30 per cent representation threshold.

The local area retains approximately 50 per cent native vegetation cover. The proposed clearing would not cause this extent to fall below the recommended 30 per cent representation threshold.

Noting the condition of the vegetation within the application area and extent of vegetation cover within the local area, the application area is not likely to be a significant remnant in an extensively cleared area.

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

**Table 1: Vegetation extents**

	Pre-European (ha)	Current Extent (ha)	Remaining (%)	Current Extent in DBCA Managed Lands (%)
<b>IBRA Bioregion*</b>				
Swan Coastal Plain	1,501,222	578,997	38.57	38.47
<b>Swan Coastal Plain Complex **</b>				
Yoongarillup Complex	27,977	9,946	35.55	18.34

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

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

According to available databases, no wetlands or watercourses occur within the application area. The application area is adjacent to a mapped 'multiple use' wetland on Lot 9, which aerial imagery indicates is largely cleared of native vegetation, and is approximately 75 metres from a mapped 'conservation category' and Ramsar wetland within the Yalgorup National Park.

Noting that the vegetation within the application area is largely comprised of mature marri, the vegetation within the application area is not considered to be growing in association with an environment associated with a watercourse or wetland.

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



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

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

As outlined in Section 2, 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). The average annual rainfall for the local area is approximately 800 millimetres.

Noting the sandy soils in the application area, the proposed clearing may have an associated risk of wind erosion. However noting the condition of the vegetation within the application area, the proposed clearing is not likely to cause appreciable land degradation in the forms of wind erosion, waterlogging, water erosion or salinity.

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

**(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.**

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

The nearest conservation area is the Yalgorup National Park, located approximately 50 metres from the application area and separated by the Ludlow Road reserve and cleared land. The Yalgorup National Park contains 'conservation category' and Ramsar wetlands, including the Yalgorup Lakes System. The nearest privately-managed conservation area is approximately 2.3 kilometres from the application area.

Noting the existing land uses adjacent to the application area, and the condition of the vegetation within the application area, the proposed clearing is not likely to impact on the environmental values of nearby conservation areas.

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

**(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.**

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

There are no watercourses or wetlands within the application area. The application area is adjacent to a mapped 'multiple use' wetland on Lot 9 which aerial imagery indicates is largely cleared of native vegetation, and is approximately 75 metres from a mapped 'conservation category' and Ramsar wetland within the Yalgorup National Park separated by the Ludlow Road reserve and cleared land. Groundwater salinity within the application area is low (500-1,000 milligrams per litre total dissolved solids), which is classified as 'fresh'. Noting the existing land uses adjacent to the application area, and the condition of the vegetation within the application area, the proposed clearing is not likely to cause deterioration in the quality of surface water or groundwater.

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

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

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

Topography within the application area represents a slight slope of five to ten metres above sea level, and annual rainfall within the region is approximately 800 millimetres. Noting the presence of sandy soils and the condition of the vegetation within the application area, the proposed clearing 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.

**Planning Instruments and other relevant matters.**

The application proposes to clear up to eight hectares of native vegetation within Lots 9 and 10 on Deposited Plan 15419 and an unconstructed road reserve (PIN 1307387), Myalup. The application area overlaps a previous application (CPS 6859/1) to clear eight hectares and 45 native trees. Application CPS 6859/1 was declined prior to being accepted or assessed.

The application area is located within the boundaries of the South West Coastal, Lake Preston North, Perth - Superficial Swan Aquifer, proclaimed under the Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914 (RiWI Act), and the taking and use of water within this area is subject to assessment and licencing under the RiWI Act. The applicant holds an existing groundwater licence GWL101642(6) for 360 megalitres for horticulture use and is currently using this licence to the full entitlement. An application to amend this groundwater licence to increase the entitlement to support the proposed horticulture activities was granted on 10 May 2018 as groundwater licence GWL101642(7) for 885.6 megalitres, and identifies Lot 9 as a water source for horticultural activities on Lots 9 and 10. The licence expires on 9 May 2028.

It is noted that the proposed landuse (horticulture) may affect the water resources of the area through fertiliser practices that can lead to degradation of water quality on the proclaimed superficial aquifer and provide direct impacts onto the social values of the Yalgorup National Park and other nearby wetlands. DWER's *Operational Policy 4.3: Identifying and establishing waterways foreshore areas* outlines DWER's expectations about acceptable land use activities within foreshore areas that include wetlands (DoW, 2012). This includes avoiding altered hydrological regimes, erosion, degradation of water quality and aquatic and riparian ecosystems, and harm to social values. In addition, *Position Statement: Wetlands* recommends that wetland buffers for the protection of nutrient inputs for horticulture should have a buffer of 200 metres minimum on transmissive soils (WRC, 2001).

The clearing permit application was advertised on DWER's website for 21 days, inviting submissions from the public. No submissions were received.

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 proposed clearing process.

#### 4. References

- Commonwealth of Australia (2001) National Objectives and Targets for Biodiversity Conservation 2001-2005, Canberra.
- Commonwealth of Australia (2012) EPBC Act referral guidelines for three threatened black cockatoo species. Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Populations and Communities, Canberra.
- Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attraction (DBCA) (2007-) NatureMap: Mapping Western Australia's Biodiversity. Department of Parks and Wildlife. URL: <http://naturemap.dpaw.wa.gov.au/>. Accessed August 2017.
- Department of Environment and Conservation (DEC) (2012) Fauna Profiles. Brush-tailed Phascogale (*Phascogale tapoatafa*). Department of Environment and Conservation, Perth, Western Australia.
- Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) (2017) Site inspection report for application CPS 7697/1, site inspection conducted on 10 August 2017. Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER ref: A1522118).
- Department of Parks and Wildlife (Parks and Wildlife) (2016). Fauna profiles: western ringtail possum *Pseudocheirus occidentalis*. Retrieved from <http://www.dpaw.wa.gov.au/>
- Department of Water (DoW) (2012) Operational Policy 4.3: Identifying and establishing waterways foreshore areas. Department of Water, Perth.
- Government of Western Australia (2018) 2018 Statewide Vegetation Statistics incorporating the CAR Reserve Analysis (Full Report). Current as of October 2016. WA Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions, Perth.
- Government of Western Australia. (2018) 2018 South West Vegetation Complex Statistics. Current as of December 2016. WA Department of Parks and Wildlife, Perth.
- Keighery, B.J. (1994) Bushland Plant Survey: A Guide to Plant Community Survey for the Community. Wildflower Society of WA (Inc), Nedlands, Western Australia.
- Molloy, S., Wood, J., Hall, S., Wallrodt, S. and Whisson, G. (2009) *South West Regional Ecological Linkages Technical Report*. Western Australian Local Government Association (WALGA) and Department of Environment and Conservation, 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.
- Water and Rivers Commission (WRC) (2001) Position Statement: Wetlands. Water and Rivers Commission, East Perth.
- Western Australian Herbarium (1998-) FloraBase - The Western Australian Flora. Department of Parks and Wildlife. <http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/>. Accessed August 2017.

#### GIS Databases:

- Aboriginal Sites of Significance
- DBCA Managed Estate
- Directory of Important Wetlands
- Groundwater salinity
- Geomorphic wetlands (classification) Swan Coastal Plain
- Hydrography, hierarchy
- Hydrography, linear
- Land Degradation datasets
- Mean annual rainfall
- NLWRA, Current Extent of Native Vegetation
- Position Statement for Wetlands
- SAC Bio Datasets (Accessed August 2018)
- Soils, Statewide
- Topographic contours
- Vegetation Complexes SCP