



CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

PERMIT DETAILS

Area Permit Number: CPS 7899/1
File Number: DER2017/002133-1
Duration of Permit: From 7 April 2018 to 7 April 2025

PERMIT HOLDER

Mr Raymond Robert Attwell

LAND ON WHICH CLEARING IS TO BE DONE

Lot 302 on Deposited Plan 30521, Torndirrup

AUTHORISED ACTIVITY

The Permit Holder shall not clear more than 4 hectares of native vegetation within the area cross hatched yellow on attached Plan 7899/1.

CONDITIONS

1. 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:

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

2. Period in which clearing is authorised

- (a) The Permit Holder shall not clear any native vegetation after 7 April 2020.
- (b) The Permit Holder shall not clear native vegetation unless actively extracting within 3 months of the authorised clearing being undertaken.

3. 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.

4. 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) at an *optimal time* following the completion of extraction, *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; and
 - (ii) laying the vegetative material and topsoil retained under condition 4(a) on the cleared area(s).

- (c) within 24 months of laying the vegetative material and topsoil on the cleared area in accordance with condition 4(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 4(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 4(c)(ii) of this permit, the Permit Holder shall repeat condition 4(c)(i) and 4(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 4(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 4(c)(ii), the CEO may require the Permit Holder to undertake additional *planting* and *direct seeding* in accordance with the requirements under condition 4(c)(ii).

5. 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 location where the clearing occurred, recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit set to Geocentric Datum Australia 1994 (GDA94), expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings or decimal degrees;
 - (ii) the date that the area was cleared;
 - (iii) the size of the area cleared (in hectares); and
 - (iv) actions taken to avoid, minimise and reduce the impacts and extent of clearing in accordance with condition 1 of this Permit.
- (b) in relation to the revegetation and rehabilitation of areas pursuant to condition 4 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; and
 - (iii) the size of the area revegetated and rehabilitated (in hectares).

6. 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 5 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 7 January 2025, the Permit Holder must provide to the CEO a written report of records required under condition 5 of this Permit where these records have not already been provided under condition 6(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 100 kilometres and the same Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia (IBRA) subregion of the area cleared.

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

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.



Abbie Crawford
A/ MANAGER
CLEARING REGULATION

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

08 March 2018

Plan 7899/1



Legend

-  Areas approved to clear
-  roads_201501131816
-  cadastre
-  Cadastre
-  WANow_Imagery



MGA94
Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994

Abbie Crawford Date 8/3/18

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



GOVERNMENT OF
WESTERN AUSTRALIA



1. Application details

1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 7899/1
Permit type: Area Permit

1.2. Applicant details

Applicant's name: Mr Raymond Robert Attwell
Application received date: 27 November 2018

1.3. Property details

Property: Lot 302 on deposited plan 30521
Local Government Authority: City of Albany
Localities: Torndirrup

1.4. Application

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

1.5. Decision on application

Decision on Permit Application: Granted

Decision Date: 08 March 2018

Reasons for Decision: The clearing permit application has been assessed against the clearing Principles, planning instruments and other matters in accordance with section 51O of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act). It has been concluded that the proposed clearing may be at variance to Principle (g) and is not likely to be at variance to the remaining clearing Principles.

The Delegated Officer has had regard to specialist advice received from the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions, the City of Albany and a site inspection of the application area undertaken by the then Department of Environment Regulation on 09 December 2015.

Based on the results of a flora survey, the Delegated Officer considers that the proposed clearing is not likely to contain significant flora values and represents a low risk and is unlikely to result in unacceptable impacts to the environment.

As the proposed clearing is for a temporary land use, in order to minimise the long term impact of the clearing and in line with the Extractive industry Licence granted by the City of Albany, the applicant will be required to rehabilitate the cleared area once it is no longer required for the purpose for which it was cleared. Weed and dieback management measures have also been conditioned on the permit in order to limit the impact to adjoining vegetation.

Given the above, the Delegated Officer decided to grant a clearing permit.

2. Site Information

Clearing Description

The application is to clear four hectares of native vegetation within Lot 302 on Deposited Plan 30521, Torndirrup, for the purpose of lime sand extraction (Figure 1).

Vegetation Description

The Albany Regional Vegetation Survey (ARVS) has mapped the application area as (Sandiford and Barrett, 2010):

- vegetation unit 3 described as coastal heath;
- vegetation unit 2 described as peppermint low forest; and
- vegetation unit 5 described as limestone coastal.

A then Department of Environment Regulation (DER) site inspection identified three vegetation types within the application area (DER, 2015):

- The east side of the application area consists of *Agonis flexuosa* and *Spyridium globulosum* with an understorey of sedges, *Lomandra* spp. and *Acacia* spp.;
- The northern/western section of the application area consists of *Adenanthos sericeus* and a diverse native understorey including sedges, shrubs, *Lomandra* spp. and *Acacia* spp.; and
- The south/western section has an over storey of *Agonis flexuosa*, with mid storey of *Adenanthos sericeus*, and scattered *Banksia* spp. with a diverse native understorey.

A Targeted Threatened Flora Survey undertaken by Bio Diverse Solutions (2017) described the application area as:

- Coastal Heath; and
- Low Peppermint Forest.

Vegetation Condition

Excellent: Vegetation structure intact, disturbance effecting individual species and weeds are non-aggressive (Keighery, 1994).

Comments

The local area considered in the assessment of this application is defined as a 10 kilometre radius measured from the perimeter of the application area.

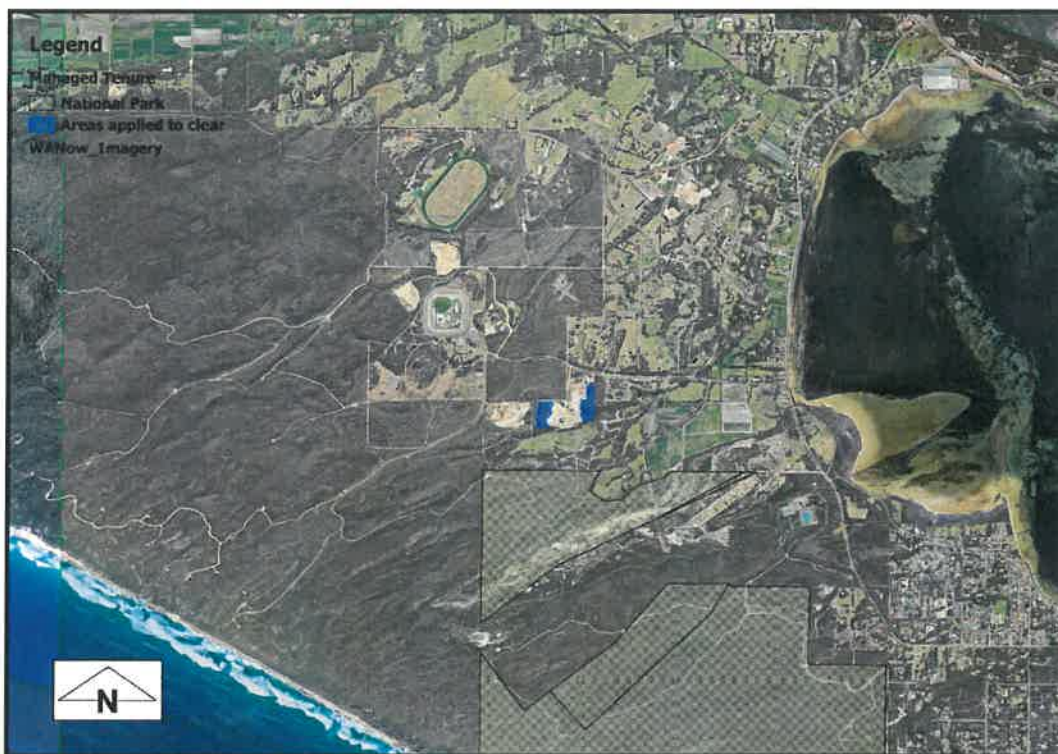


Figure 1: Application area's regional context.

3. Minimisation and mitigation measures

The applicant has not provided avoidance, minimisation or mitigation measures.

4. 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

A description of the vegetation within the application area is provided under section 2 – Site information. A number of conservation areas occur within the local area and are contiguous with the application area. The local area retains 49.9 per cent native vegetation.

The Targeted Threatened Flora Survey undertaken by Bio Diverse Solutions (2017) established that no threatened species or threatened ecological communities (TEC) were identified within the application area.

The Department of Biodiversity Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) (2018) has advised that:

- The Lot 302 Princess Avenue, Torndirrup Targeted Threatened Flora Survey (Bio Diverse Solutions 2017) was undertaken by a botanist with considerable local experience;
- The timing of the survey (25 October and 15 November 2017) would appear to coincide with the recorded flowering periods of the species in question; and
- The Survey is considered appropriate for determining that the species in question are not present within the application area.

As assessed under Principle (c), seven rare flora species listed under the *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950 (WC Act)* have been recorded within the local area. Given the observed habitat and vegetation type, one of these has the potential to be present within the application area (Western Australian Herbarium 1998-). Given the results of the threatened flora survey however, it was determined not to be present within the application area.

Forty-three Priority flora species as listed by DBCA have been recorded within the local area. Given the identified soil and vegetation types, one Priority 1 and two Priority 2 species had the potential to occur within the application area. These species were targeted within the threatened flora survey and not found.

The closest priority ecological community (PEC), *Banksia littoralis* woodland/ *Melaleuca incana* shrub land, is located approximately 1.7 kilometres south east of the application area. Noting the vegetation types present and results of the targeted flora survey, the vegetation within the application area is not likely to be representative of this or any other PEC.

As assessed under Principle (b), the vegetation under application is not likely to contain significant habitat for indigenous fauna.

Given the above, the proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle. In order to limit the impact to adjoining vegetation, weed and dieback management measures have been conditioned on the permit.

(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

The vegetation in the application area forms part of a coastal ecological linkage mapped by the ARVS (Sandiford and Barrett, 2010). This linkage connects vegetation located to the north and west of the application area to vegetation in the east (figure 1). As the application area is contiguous with large areas of native vegetation, the proposed clearing is not likely to significantly reduce the width of the linkage or effect the movement of fauna through the landscape.

The application area is in an excellent (Keighery, 1994) condition comprising of an *Agonis flexuosa*, forest and coastal heath. A total of 24 fauna species listed as rare or likely to become extinct under the WC Act have been recorded with the local area (DBCA, 2007-). Nineteen of these are marine or wetland species and are therefore, not likely to be impacted by the proposed clearing. The remaining five conservation significant fauna species recorded from the local area are:

- forest red-tailed black-cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus banksii* subsp. *naso*);
- Baudin's cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus baudinii*);
- Carnaby's cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus latirostris*);
- chuditch (*Dasyurus geoffroi*); and
- western ringtail possum (*Pseudocheirus occidentalis*).

The DER site inspection did not identify any riparian vegetation within the application area and the local area retains 49.9 per cent native vegetation cover (9794.8 hectares). No trees of an age and size as to contain hollows suitable as nesting sites for black cockatoo species are present within the application area (DER, 2015).

As nesting habitat for black cockatoos is not present within the application area, *Agonis* forests or coastal heath is not considered core foraging habitat, given the extent of adjoining native vegetation and extent of remnant vegetation within the local area, the application area is not likely to contain significant habitat for the forest red-tailed black-cockatoo, Baudin's cockatoo or Carnaby's cockatoo.

Core habitat for the western ringtail possum is located within the swan coastal plain near Busselton. Within the South Coast near Albany the western ringtail possum is found in coastal heath, jarrah/marri woodland and forest, peppermint tree woodland, myrtaceous heaths and shrublands, bullich (*Eucalyptus megacarpa*) dominated riparian zones and karri forest habitats (DBCA, 2014). While the vegetation under application is likely to contain potential habitat for this species, based on the extent of native vegetation cover within the local area, the vegetation under application is not likely to comprise significant habitat.

Chuditch populations occur in varying densities in jarrah forests and woodlands in the south west corner of Western Australia, and in woodlands, mallee shrublands and heaths along the south coast, east to the Ravensthorpe area (Department of Environment and Conservation, 2012). During the site inspection in 2015 the application area was not observed to contain large fallen Eucalypts in which this species forms den sites (DER, 2015). While the vegetation in the application area is likely to contain potential dispersal or foraging habitat for this species, based on the extent of native vegetation cover within the local area, the vegetation under application is not likely to comprise significant habitat.

Given the extent of vegetation adjoining the application area and as the proposed clearing is not likely to effect the movement of fauna through the landscape, it is not likely to form significant habitat for endemic non-conservation significant fauna.

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

(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

Seven rare flora species listed under the WC Act have been recorded within the local area. As the application area does not contain granite outcrops or winter wet flats, habitat for six of these species is not present (Western Australian Herbarium, 1998- ; DER, 2015). Suitable habitat for one species may however be present within the application area.

This species has been located approximately 1.8 kilometres south-west of the application area. This species is found on white, grey or yellow sand and gravel within vegetation containing *Agonis flexuosa*, *Allocasuarina fraseriana*, *Banksia sessilis*, *Phyllanthus calycinus*, *Adenanthos sericeus*, *Allocasuarina humilis*, *Amperea ericoides*, *Anarthria prolifera* and *Hibbertia*

racemosa (Western Australian Herbarium, 1998-). The main distribution of the species is restricted with a range of approximately 15 kilometres (surrounding the application area). A record also exists 100 kilometres north of the proposed clearing and within the Mid-West of Western Australia.

The Targeted Threatened Flora Survey undertaken by Bio Diverse Solutions (2017) determined that no threatened species were identified within the application area. The species in question was specifically targeted. DBCA (2018) has advised that:

- The Lot 302 Princess Avenue, Torndirrup Targeted Threatened Flora Survey (Bio Diverse Solutions 2017) was undertaken by a botanist with considerable local experience;
- The timing of the survey (25 October and 15 November 2017) would appear to coincide with the recorded flowering periods of the species in question; and
- The Survey is considered appropriate for determining that the species in question are not present within the application area.

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 recorded within the local area. The Targeted Threatened Flora Survey undertaken by Bio Diverse Solutions (2017) determined that no TEC's are present within the application area. On this basis, the vegetation within the application area is not likely to comprise a TEC 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).

The application area is located within the Warren Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia (IBRA) bioregion, in which approximately 79 per cent of the pre-European vegetation extent remains (Government of Western Australia, 2017).

The vegetation within the application area is mapped as Beard vegetation association 423, of which there is approximately 79 per cent of the pre-European extent remaining within the Warren IBRA bioregion (Government of Western Australia, 2017).

The application area is located within the City of Albany, within which there is approximately 36 per cent pre-European vegetation extent remaining (Government of Western Australia, 2017). The local area retains 49.9 per cent native vegetation (9794.8 hectares).

The ARVS provides a local and regional overview of the native vegetation of the area to assist land use and conservation planning in the region by describing, mapping and assessing the conservation status of the vegetation within the ARVS area. The ARVS area encompasses 124,415 hectares that extends some 30 kilometres east and west of Albany and 20 kilometres north (Sandiford and Barrett, 2010). The ARVS has identified the application area as a mosaic of vegetation unit 3 – coastal heath, vegetation unit 2 peppermint low forest and vegetation unit 5 – limestone coastal heath. These vegetation units retain approximately 8.5, 2.8 and 4.2 percent vegetation within the surveyed area, respectively.

The ARVS identified vegetation unit 2 as rare given that this unit retains less than 1500 hectares within the survey area, however it is noted that it is also common on a local scale given its widespread distribution within West Cape Howe National Park and areas of Torndirrup National Park outside the survey area but within the ARVS context area. The ARVS did not identify the other two mapped units as rare and geographically restricted units or as conservation significant (Sandiford and Barrett, 2010).

As assessed within Principles (a), (b), (c) and (d), the proposed clearing is not likely to impact on conservation significant flora, fauna or ecological community. It is not likely to impact on the movement of fauna through the landscape or contain high biodiversity.

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

	Pre-European (ha)	Current Extent (ha)	Remaining (%)	Extent in DBCA Managed Lands (%)
IBRA Bioregion*				
Warren	833,985	659,439	79	85
Local government*				
City of Albany	431,369	154,940	36	26
Beard Vegetation Association in Bioregion*				
423	15,176	11,983	79	37

- (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

No wetlands or watercourses are mapped within the application area. The closest watercourse is located approximately three kilometres from the application area.

The flora survey of the application area did not identify any riparian vegetation (Bio Diverse Solutions, 2017). DER's site inspection did not identify any riparian vegetation within the application area (DER 2015).

Based on the distance to the closest watercourse and the information collected during the flora survey, the application area is not likely to contain vegetation growing in association 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 may be at variance to this Principle

The application area is mapped as soil type Ca20 which is described as 'coastal dunes and plains: chief soils are leached sands of the inland dunes where there are swampy inter-dune flats of leached sands' (Northcote et al., 1960-1968).

The soils consist of bare cream to white coloured limes and of high calcium carbonate composition in the area where material is to be excavated (Landform Research, 2017). Sandy soils, as present within the application area are likely to be prone to wind erosion if left bare.

According to available databases, no wetlands or watercourses are mapped within the application area. Given this, the identified soil type and as the area will be managed for mining, the proposed clearing is unlikely to cause land degradation in the form of water erosion, eutrophication, salinity or waterlogging.

Based on the presence of sandy soils within the application area, the proposed clearing may however, cause land degradation in the form of wind erosion.

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

Management practices including the requirement to undertake extraction within three months of undertaking clearing and rehabilitation post-extraction will help mitigate the risk of wind erosion caused by the proposed clearing.

- (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

A number of conservation areas occur within the local area, the closest being the Torndirrup National Park, located approximately 300 metres south of the application area and separated by both cleared and vegetated land.

The application area forms part of a coastal ecological linkage mapped by the ARVS (Sandiford and Barrett, 2010). This linkage connects vegetation located to the north and west of the application area to vegetation in the east. Clearing the vegetation within the application area is not likely to significantly reduce the width of the linkage or affect the movement of fauna through the landscape.

Based on the distance to the Torndirrup National Park, the proposed clearing is unlikely to have an impact on the environmental values of this or any other 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

According to available databases, no wetlands or watercourses are mapped within the application area. The closest watercourse is located approximately three kilometres from the application area.

As assessed within Principle (g), the proposed clearing is not likely to cause land degradation through salinity, eutrophication or water erosion.

Given the above, the proposed clearing is unlikely to cause deterioration in the quality of surface or underground water and 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

On the basis of the sandy soils present within the application area, in conjunction with no watercourses or wetlands being present within the application area, the proposed clearing is unlikely 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.

On 29 October 2015 the applicant applied for a clearing permit over a similar area to this application (CPS 6822/1). On 1 June 2016 CPS 6822/1 was refused as a requested flora survey or notification of intent to survey had not been provided. On 25 August 2017 the applicant reapplied for a clearing permit over a similar area to this application (CPS 7245/1). As the flora information provided with CPS 7245/1 did not adequately determine the presence or absence of conservation significant flora, the application was amended to an area in a completely degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition. CPS 7245/1 was granted on 13 July 2017 for 0.09 hectares of completely degraded (Keighery, 1994) vegetation.

The then Department of Water (DoW) advised that (DoW, 2015; DoW, 2016):

- DoW recommends that land areas proposed to be cleared as part of this permit should be restored, landscaped and rehabilitated following site closure;
- Backfilling with fill material is not acceptable within Priority 2 areas and landform within these defined areas needs to be restored rather through re-contouring. Landscaping should be subject to a rehabilitation plan to be approved by the City of Albany; and
- Mr Atwell has a groundwater licence for the property.

The City of Albany advised that the proposed clearing is located within the area approved for the purpose of extractive industry (licence number PEX24B and PEX24C). As part of the licence conditions, the applicant is required to rehabilitate the extraction area on a per hectare basis (City of Albany, 2018).

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

The application was advertised on 5 January 2018 for a 7 day submission period. No public submissions were received.

5. References

- Bio Diverse Solutions (2017) Targeted Threatened Flora Survey Lot 302 Princess Ave, Torndirup Albany WA. November 2017. (DWER ref: A1574351).
- City of Albany (2018) Advice received in relation to Clearing Permit Application CPS 7899/1. Western Australia. (DWER Ref: A1597229).
- Commonwealth of Australia (2001) National Objectives and Targets for Biodiversity Conservation 2001-2005, Canberra. Department of Biodiversity Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) (2007-) NatureMap: Mapping Western Australia's Biodiversity. Department of Parks and Wildlife. URL: <http://naturemap.dpaw.wa.gov.au/>. Accessed February 2018.
- Department of Biodiversity Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) (2014) Ringtail Possum (*Pseudocheirus occidentalis*) Recovery Plan. [Online]. Wildlife Management Program No. 58. Department of Parks and Wildlife, Perth, WA. Available from: <http://www.dpaw.wa.gov.au/plants-and-animals/threatened-species-and-communities/197-approved-recovery-plans>.
- Department of Biodiversity Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) (2018) Advice received in relation to clearing permit application CPS 7742/1, received 20 February 2018 (DWER ref: A1575113).
- Department of Environment and Conservation (2012) Chuditch (*Dasyurus geoffroii*) Recovery Plan. Wildlife Management Program No. 54. Department of Environment and Conservation, Perth, Western Australia.
- Department of Water (DoW) (2015) Officer-level advice received in relation to Clearing Permit Application CPS 6822/1. Department of Water. Western Australia. (DER Ref: A1043308)
- Department of Water (DoW) (2016) Officer-level advice received in relation to Clearing Permit Application CPS 7245/1. Department of Water. Western Australia. (DER Ref: A1327869)
- * Government of Western Australia (2017) 2016 Statewide Vegetation Statistics incorporating the CAR Reserve Analysis (Full Report). 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.
- Landform Research (2017) Flora and Vegetation Assessment, Lot 302 Princess Avenue, Torndirup. Prepared for R. Atwell. January 2017. Landform Research. DER Ref: A1392858.
- Western Australian Herbarium (1998-) FloraBase - The Western Australian Flora. Department of Biodiversity Conservation and Attractions. <http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/> (Accessed February 2018).