



CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

Purpose Permit number:	CPS 9246/3
Permit Holder:	Harvest Road Oceans Pty Ltd
Duration of Permit:	From 6 August 2021 to 6 August 2026

The permit holder is authorised to clear native vegetation subject to the following conditions of this permit.

PART I – CLEARING AUTHORISED

1. Clearing authorised (purpose)

The permit holder is authorised to clear *native vegetation* for the purpose of power supply upgrade.

2. Land on which clearing is to be done

Swarbrick Street road reserve (PIN 1266769), Emu Point
Roe Parade road reserve (PIN 1266763), Emu Point
Lot 505 on Plan 422204, Emu Point

3. Clearing authorised

The permit holder must not clear more than 0.0442 hectares of *native vegetation* within the area cross-hatched yellow in Figure 1 of Schedule 1.

PART II – MANAGEMENT CONDITIONS

4. Avoid, minimise, and reduce impacts and extent of clearing

In determining the *native vegetation* authorised to be cleared under this permit, the permit holder must apply the following principles, set out in descending 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.

5. Weed and dieback management

When undertaking any clearing authorised under this permit, the permit holder must take the following measures to minimise the risk of 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 known *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.

6. Directional clearing

The permit holder must conduct clearing activities in a slow, progressive manner to allow fauna to move into adjacent *native vegetation* ahead of the clearing activity.

7. Fauna management – Western ringtail possum

- (a) In relation to the area cross-hatched yellow in Figure 1 of Schedule 1, the permit holder must:
 - (i) demarcate the clearing area; and
 - (ii) engage a fauna specialist to inspect that area immediately prior to, and for the duration of clearing activities, for the presence of western ringtail possum(s) (*Pseudocheirus occidentalis*).
- (b) Clearing activities must cease in any area where fauna referred to in condition 7(a) are identified until either:
 - (i) the western ringtail possum(s) individual has moved on from that area to adjoining *suitable habitat*; or
 - (ii) the western ringtail possum(s) individual has been removed by a *fauna specialist*.
- (c) Any western ringtail possum individual(s) removed in accordance with condition 7(b)(ii) must be relocated by a *fauna specialist* to a *suitable habitat*, or as otherwise approved by the *CEO*.
- (d) Where fauna is identified under condition 7(a), the permit holder must within two months provide the following records to the *CEO*:
 - (i) the number of individuals identified;
 - (ii) the date each individual was identified;
 - (iii) the location where each individual was identified recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit set to Geocentric Datum Australia 2020 (GDA2020), expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings or decimal degrees;
 - (iv) whether the individual naturally dispersed;
 - (v) the number of individuals removed and relocated;
 - (vi) the relevant qualifications of the western ringtail possum specialist undertaking removal and relocation;
 - (vii) the date each individual was removed;
 - (viii) the method of removal;

- (ix) the date each individual was relocated;
- (x) the location where each individual was relocated to, recorded using a GPS unit set to GDA2020, expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings or decimal degrees; and
- (xi) details pertaining to the circumstances of any death of, or injury sustained by, an individual.

PART III - RECORD KEEPING AND REPORTING

8. Records that must be kept

The permit holder must maintain records relating to the listed relevant matters in accordance with the specifications detailed in Table 1.

Table 1: Records that must be kept

No.	Relevant matter	Specifications
1.	In relation to the authorised clearing activities generally	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the species composition, structure, and density of the cleared area; (b) the location where the clearing occurred, recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit set to Geocentric Datum Australia 2020 GDA2020), expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings; (c) the date that the area was cleared; (d) the size of the area cleared (in hectares); and (e) actions taken to avoid, minimise, and reduce the impacts and extent of clearing in accordance with condition 4; and (f) actions taken to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of weeds and dieback in accordance with condition 5.

9. Reporting

The permit holder must provide to the *CEO* the records required under condition 8 of this permit when requested by the *CEO*.

DEFINITIONS.

In this permit, the terms in Table 2 have the meanings defined.

Table 2: Definitions

Term	Definition
CEO	Chief Executive Officer of the department responsible for the administration of the clearing provisions under the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1986</i> .
clearing	has the meaning given under section 3(1) of the EP Act.
drey	means the nest of a western ringtail possum (<i>Pseudocheirus occidentalis</i>)
dieback	means the effect of <i>Phytophthora</i> species on native vegetation.
department	means the department established under section 35 of the <i>Public Sector Management Act 1994</i> (WA) and designated as responsible for the administration of the EP Act, which includes Part V Division 3.
EP Act	<i>Environmental Protection Act 1986</i> (WA)
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, or who is approved by the CEO as a suitable fauna specialist for the bioregion, and who holds a valid fauna licence issued under the <i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016</i> .
fauna survey	means a field-based investigation, including a review of established literature, of the biodiversity of fauna and/or fauna habitat of the permit area and where conservation significant fauna are identified in the permit area, also includes a fauna survey of surrounding areas to place the permit area into local context.
fill	means material used to increase the ground level, or to fill a depression.
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.
native vegetation	has the meaning given under section 3(1) and section 51A of the EP Act.
suitable habitat (western ringtail possum)	means habitat known to support to support western ringtail possums (<i>Pseudocheirus occidentalis</i>) within the known current distribution of the species, typically characterised by abundant foliage, presence of suitable nesting structures such as tree hollows, as well as high canopy cover and continuity. Known habitat includes peppermint (<i>Agonis flexuosa</i>) dominated woodlands, jarrah (<i>Eucalyptus marginata</i>) and marri (<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>) forests, riparian vegetation with a canopy of Bullich (<i>Eucalyptus megacarpa</i>) or flooded gum (<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i>), karri (<i>Eucalyptus diversicolor</i>) forests, sheoak (<i>Allocasuarina fraseriana</i>) dominated woodlands, and other stands of myrtaceous trees growing near swamps, watercourses or floodplains.
weeds	means any plant – (a) that is a declared pest under section 22 of the <i>Biosecurity and</i>

Term	Definition
	<p><i>Agriculture Management Act 2007</i>; or</p> <p>(b) published in a Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions species-led ecological impact and invasiveness ranking summary, regardless of ranking; or</p> <p>(c) not indigenous to the area concerned.</p>

END OF CONDITIONS



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Ryan Mincham
MANAGER
NATIVE VEGETATION REGULATION

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

22 September 2023

Schedule 1

The boundary of the area authorised to be cleared is shown in the map below

Plan 9246/3



Figure 1: Map of the boundary of the area within which clearing may occur



Clearing Permit Decision Report

1 Application details and outcome

1.1. Permit application details

Permit number:	CPS 9246/3
Permit type:	Purpose permit
Applicant name:	Harvest Road Oceans Pty Ltd
Application received:	12 May 2023
Application area:	0.0442 hectares (ha)
Purpose of clearing:	Power supply upgrade
Method of clearing:	Mechanical
Property:	Swarbrick Street Road Reserves PIN 1266769 and PIN 1266763, Lot 505 on Plan 422204 (Crown Reserve 42964)
Location (LGA area/s):	City of Albany
Localities (suburb/s):	Emu Point

1.2. Description of clearing activities

The application is to amend Clearing Permit CPS 9246/2 which was granted on 5 May 2022. Clearing Permit CPS 9246/2 authorised the clearing of up to 0.054 ha for commercial power supply upgrades to supply electricity to the Emu Boat Harbour.

The proposed amendment (CPS 9246/3) is to modify the clearing footprint due to a change in the design of the project. The proposed clearing is limited to a strip of vegetation which lies along the north side of Swarbrick Street towards the Emu Point Harbour, with the amount of vegetation proposed to be cleared reduced to 0.0442 ha.

The applicant advised that no clearing has been undertaken to date under previously granted clearing permits CPS 9246/1 and CPS 9246/2.

1.3. Decision on application

Decision:	Granted
Decision date:	22 September 2023
Decision area:	0.0442 hectares of native vegetation as depicted in Section 1.5, below.

1.4. Reasons for decision

This clearing permit amendment application was submitted, accepted, assessed and determined in accordance with sections 51E and 51O of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act). The Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) advertised the application for 14 days and no submissions were received.

In making this decision, the Delegated Officer had regard for the site characteristics (see Appendix A), relevant datasets (see Appendix E.1), the findings of the Western Ringtail Possum (WRP) survey, the clearing principles set

out in Schedule 5 of the EP Act (see Appendix B), relevant planning instruments and any other matters considered relevant to the assessment (see Section 3).

No additional environmental values will be impacted by the proposed amendment since the assessment for CPS 9246/2. While the amendment has avoided impact to a WRP habitat tree previously assessed in CPS 9246/2, another habitat tree may be indirectly impacted by the proposed clearing (see section 3.2). The Delegated Officer determined that the amendment to the clearing permit is not likely to lead to an unacceptable risk to environmental values.

1.5. Site map



Figure 1. Map of the application area

The area cross-hatched yellow indicates the area authorised to be cleared under the granted clearing permit.

2 Legislative context

The clearing of native vegetation in Western Australia is regulated under the EP Act and the *Environmental Protection (Clearing of Native Vegetation) Regulations 2004* (Clearing Regulations).

In addition to the matters considered in accordance with section 51O of the EP Act (see Section 1.4), the Delegated Officer has also had regard to the objects and principles under section 4A of the EP Act, particularly:

- the precautionary principle
- the principle of intergenerational equity
- the principle of the conservation of biological diversity and ecological integrity.

Other legislation of relevance for this assessment include:

- *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (WA) (BC Act)
- *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth) (EPBC Act)

The key guidance documents which inform this assessment are:

- *A guide to the assessment of applications to clear native vegetation* (DER, December 2013)
- *Procedure: Native vegetation clearing permits* (DWER, October 2019)
- Technical guidance – *Terrestrial Fauna Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment* (EPA, 2016)

3 Detailed assessment of application

3.1. Avoidance and mitigation measures

Similar to CPS 9246/2, the applicant is committed to minimising the amount of clearing. Trimming, trenching and tunnelling will be undertaken where possible to support the installation of the commercial power supply cables, while operators will be briefed on site to trim trees where practicable to minimise the footprint of works (Harvest Road Oceans, 2023)

The modification to the clearing footprint will avoid the clearing of a WRP habitat tree and reduce the amount of native vegetation to be impacted by the project.

The Delegated Officer was satisfied that the applicant has undertaken reasonable measures to avoid and minimise potential impacts of the proposed clearing on environmental values.

3.2. Assessment of impacts on environmental values

The assessment against the clearing principles set out in the Clearing Permit Decision Report 9246/2 has not changed as result of the proposed amendment. The amended clearing area is immediately adjacent to a known habitat tree for the WRP, which may be indirectly impacted by the clearing (see Figure 2 below).



Figure 2. The amended clearing footprint (cross-hatched blue) represents a reduction in the area approved under CPS 9246/2 (cross-hatched yellow). A WRP drey is located immediately outside the amended area.

The Delegated Officer considered that the environmental impacts of the clearing remain the same as those previously assessed within Clearing Permit Decision Report CPS 9246/2 and that it was appropriate that the conditions to mitigate potential impacts remain unchanged from Clearing Permit CPS 9246/2.

3.2.1. Fauna – Clearing Principle (b)

Assessment:

Of the recorded conservation significant fauna within a 20 km radius from the amended application area, WRP (*Pseudocheirus occidentalis*) is the fauna species most likely to be impacted by the proposed clearing. WRP is

known to occur in the immediate vicinity of the amended application area and is likely to occur within the application area itself.

A targeted WRP survey was undertaken on 9 February 2022 over an area which included the amendment application area and immediate surrounds (BioDiverse Solutions, 2022). The survey area and adjacent vegetation was assessed for indicators of WRP presence through systematic searching for tree scratchings, scats, dreys, individuals and any trees with suitably sized hollows (BioDiverse Solutions, 2022). Four dreys were observed within the survey area. One drey (Drey 2) is located within 2 m of the amended application area (Figure 2). Noting that the location of the drey is outside of the amended clearing area, and that tunnelling is planned for the placement of the new power supply cable, the habitat tree is unlikely to be removed or directly impacted by the project. However, clearing and associated works may indirectly impact the habitat tree and any WRP individual present at the time of clearing. This potential impact can be minimised through the clear demarcation of the clearing area

Conclusion

Given the above, the proposed amended clearing is unlikely to have significant impact on WRP habitat or individuals. The previous assessment and conditions imposed on the permit remain.

Conditions:

A WRP management condition is imposed on the permit.

3.3. Relevant planning instruments and other matters

A part of the application area lies within Lot 505 on Plan 422204 (Crown Reserve 42964) which was previously identified as Lot 501 on Plan 64640 (Crown Reserve) in the assessment for CPS 9246/2. A new Landgate title was issued in 2022 for Lot 501 that is now listed as Lot 505.

The City of Albany, who is also the landowner of the property within which clearing is proposed, provided its statement of agreement for the proponent to apply for a clearing permit. After an inspection prior to the application of CPS 9246/1, the City advised that the proposed clearing area around the fishing club was already disturbed with most of the area cleared due to historical filling of the area and construction of a fence. The City further advised that the section along Swarbrick Street is well vegetated but impacted by weeds and that clearing in this section will be by directional drilling to minimise the amount of clearing and pruning required. However, the City stipulated the need to avoid and minimise clearing of mature peppermint trees to conserve the Western Ringtail Possum in the area (City of Albany, 2021b).

End

Appendix A. Site characteristics

A.1. Site characteristics

Characteristic	Details
Local context	<p>The area proposed to be cleared is around the fishing club and along the Swarbrick Street Road reserve. The proposed clearing area borders a large tract of native vegetation in the Boronia Reserve and surroundings.</p> <p>Spatial data indicates the local area (20-kilometre radius from the centre of the area proposed to be cleared) retains approximately 41 per cent of the original native vegetation cover.</p>
Ecological linkage	The application area is mapped within Strategic Zone A of the Western Australian South Coast Macro Corridor Network. The removal of vegetation proposed to be cleared will not impact ecological linkage function at a local scale.
Conservation areas	The nearest conservation area is the Gull Rock National Park, located approximately 2.2 km to the east and across the channel.
Vegetation description	<p>Photographs supplied by the applicant indicate the vegetation within the proposed clearing area consists of Peppermint trees (<i>Agonis flexuosa</i>) over native and non-native species. The midstory consists of occasional <i>Adenanthos sericeus</i>, <i>Spyridium globulosum</i>, <i>Leucopogon obovatus</i>, <i>Rhagodia baccata</i>, <i>Acacia pulchella</i> and <i>Acacia</i> sp. The understory vegetation consists of <i>Hibertia</i> sp., <i>Lepidosperma</i> sp., <i>Desmocladus flexuosa</i>, <i>Ficinia nodosa</i>, <i>Cenchrus clandestinus</i> (Kikuyu grass), <i>Aparagus aspargoides</i>, <i>Oxalis</i> sp., <i>Trifolium</i> sp., <i>Asparagus</i> sp., and <i>Gladiolus</i> sp (Kinnear, 2021). This is typical of the Coastal <i>Banksia ilicifolia</i> / Peppermint Low Woodland vegetation complex mapped by the Albany Regional Vegetation Survey (Sandiford & Barrett, 2010).</p>
Vegetation condition	<p>The vegetation located along the northern and western edge of the Albany Boating and Fishing Club building is more open and lacks a consistent mid and understorey layer. The vegetation in the survey area is considered to be in a Good to Very Good condition (Keighery, 1994).</p> <p>The full Keighery (1994) condition rating scale is provided in Appendix C.</p>
Climate and landform	Landforms around the application area include beach ridges with gentle slopes. Geologically the area is underlain by Proterozoic rocks including granite with Eocene marine sediments lying above the base rocks. Local climate is characterised by mean annual rainfall of 930 mm and evapotranspiration 800 mm.
Soil description	The soil is mapped as Meerup beach ridges phase (242MmMRr) which is characterised by beach ridges, peppermint heath and banksia woodland.
Land degradation risk	The soils in the application area and its surroundings are not susceptible to land degradation due to salinity, waterlogging or flood. Being close to the ocean, the application area it is prone to wind erosion. ASS risk mapping indicates that the site is located within an area identified as representing a risk of ASS occurring within 3 metres of the natural soil surface.
Waterbodies	The nearest waterbody is Oyster Bay. The proposed clearing does not intersect any watercourses.
Hydrogeography	The application area is mapped within the Lake Seppings consanguineous wetland suite.
Flora	There are 46 records of conservation significant flora within the local area, twelve of which are threatened. None of these records occur within the application area, with the nearest record being 370 metres away.
Ecological communities	The application area does not intersect any mapped priority or threatened ecological communities. The nearest mapped priority ecological community is the 'Subtropical and Temperate Coastal Saltmarsh' ecological community (Priority 3), located approximately 250 metres away from the application area.

Fauna	There are records of 93 conservation significant fauna within the local area, which include aquatic marine fauna and migratory birds. The terrestrial fauna of conservation significance include black cockatoos and WRP, which have been recorded within 1 km of the application area.
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A.2. Vegetation extent

	Pre-European extent (ha)	Current extent (ha)	Extent remaining (%)	Current extent in all DBCA managed land (ha)	Current proportion (%) of pre-European extent in all DBCA managed land
IBRA bioregion*					
Jarrah Forest	4,506,660	2,399,838	53.25	1,673,614	69.73
Vegetation complex					
Beard vegetation association: Albany	46,537	12,694	27.28	3,358	26.46
Vegetation complex name Coastal <i>Banksia ilicifolia</i> / Peppermint Low Woodland (Albany Regional Vegetation Survey) (Sandiford and Barret, 2010)	506		1.1		
20km radius	80,249	33,093	41	-	-

*Government of Western Australia (2019a)

**Government of Western Australia (2019b)

Appendix B. Assessment against the clearing principles

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
Environmental value: biological values		
<p><u>Principle (a):</u> <i>“Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises a high level of biodiversity.”</i></p> <p><u>Assessment:</u></p> <p>The area proposed to be cleared is within the buffer of the ‘Subtropical and Temperate Coastal Saltmarsh’ ecological community (Priority 3). The application does not contain regionally significant assemblages of flora or fauna, however, conservation significant fauna have been recorded in close proximity to the application area.</p> <p>A likelihood of occurrence assessment was conducted during the assessment of CPS 9246/1 for all conservation significant flora species identified within a 20 km radius of the proposed clearing area. This assessment considered previous records and habitat requirements and found that it is unlikely that any conservation listed taxa would occur within the application area due to a lack of suitable habitat. The likelihood of occurrence assessment for the amended area has similarly determined that there would be a low likelihood for conservation significant flora to occur within the area proposed to be cleared.</p>	<p>Not likely to be at variance</p> <p>as per CPS 9246/1 and 9246/2</p>	<p>No</p>
<p><u>Principle (b):</u> <i>“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.”</i></p> <p><u>Assessment:</u></p> <p>There are 95 records of conservation significant fauna within a 20 km radius of the proposed clearing area. These include the Western Ringtail Possum (<i>Pseudocheirus occidentalis</i>), Quenda (<i>Isodon fusciventer</i>) and Black cockatoos which are recorded within a 1 kilometre radius of the application area. Clearing may impact on habitat for these species.</p>	<p>May be at variance</p> <p>as per CPS 9246/2</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Refer to Section 3.2.1 above.</p>
<p><u>Principle (c):</u> <i>“Native vegetation should not be cleared if it includes, or is necessary for the continued existence of, threatened flora.”</i></p> <p><u>Assessment:</u></p> <p>A likelihood of occurrence assessment was conducted during the assessment of CPS 9246/1 for all significant flora species identified within a 20 km radius of the proposed clearing area. This assessment considered previous records and habitat requirements and found that it is unlikely that any threatened taxa occur within the application area due to a lack of suitable habitat. The likelihood of occurrence assessment for the amended area has similarly determined that there would be a low likelihood for threatened flora to occur within the area proposed to be cleared.</p> <p>The area proposed to be cleared is unlikely to contain flora species listed as threatened under the BC Act.</p>	<p>Not likely to be at variance</p> <p>as per CPS 9246/1 and 9246/2</p>	<p>No</p>
<p><u>Principle (d):</u> <i>“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.”</i></p> <p><u>Assessment:</u></p> <p>The area proposed to be cleared is not within any threatened ecological community listed under the BC Act or EPBC Act.</p>	<p>Not likely to be at variance</p> <p>as per CPS 9246/2</p>	<p>No.</p>
Environmental value: significant remnant vegetation and conservation areas		

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
<p><u>Principle (e):</u> <i>“Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is significant as a remnant of native vegetation in an area that has been extensively cleared.”</i></p> <p><u>Assessment:</u></p> <p>The application area is mapped within the ‘Albany’ vegetation association and ‘Coastal <i>Banksia ilicifolia</i> / Peppermint Low Woodland’ (Sandiford and Barrett, 2010), which retain 27 % and 1.1% of their original vegetation cover respectively.</p> <p>The small amount of vegetation proposed to be cleared is not considered to be significant as a remnant and is located adjacent to a large tract of vegetation which is likely to be of equal or better quality.</p>	<p>Not likely to be at variance</p> <p>as per CPS 9246/2</p>	<p>No</p>
<p><u>Principle (h):</u> <i>“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.”</i></p> <p><u>Assessment:</u></p> <p>Given the distance to the nearest conservation area, the proposed clearing is not likely to have an impact on the environmental values of nearby conservation areas.</p>	<p>Not likely to be at variance</p> <p>as per CPS 9246/2</p>	<p>No</p>
<p>Environmental value: land and water resources</p>		
<p><u>Principle (f):</u> <i>“Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is growing in, or in association with, an environment associated with a watercourse or wetland.”</i></p> <p><u>Assessment:</u></p> <p>The proposed clearing area is located approximately 150 metres from the shore of Oyster Bay, a wetland listed in the Directory of Important Wetlands of Western Australia. A built-up area separates the proposed clearing from Oyster Bay. Given the separation and extent of clearing, the proposed clearing is unlikely to impact on the waterbody.</p>	<p>Not likely to be at variance</p> <p>as per CPS 9246/2</p>	<p>No</p>
<p><u>Principle (g):</u> <i>“Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause appreciable land degradation.”</i></p> <p><u>Assessment:</u></p> <p>The mapped soils are not susceptible to water erosion, nutrient export, salinity or compaction risk. Being on the coastline, wind erosion and water logging may present risks to the area. ASS risk mapping indicates that the site is located within an area identified as representing a risk of ASS occurring within 3 metres of the natural soil surface. Noting the extent of the application area, the proposed construction methods and the condition of the surrounding vegetation, the proposed clearing is not likely to have an appreciable impact on land degradation.</p>	<p>Not likely to be at variance</p> <p>as per CPS 9246/2</p>	<p>No</p>
<p><u>Principle (i):</u> <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.”</i></p> <p><u>Assessment:</u></p> <p>The proposed clearing and associated works will not intercept any watercourses or local groundwater. It is unlikely to impact on the quality of surface or groundwater.</p>	<p>Not likely to be at variance</p> <p>as per CPS 9246/2</p>	<p>No</p>

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
<p><u>Principle (j)</u>: “Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause, or exacerbate, the incidence or intensity of flooding.”</p> <p><u>Assessment</u>:</p> <p>The mapped soils in the surrounding area are not susceptible to flooding. The proposed clearing is unlikely to contribute to increased incidence or intensity of flooding.</p>	<p>Not likely to be at variance</p> <p>as per CPS 9246/2</p>	<p>No</p>

Appendix C. Vegetation condition rating scale

Vegetation condition is a rating given to a defined area of vegetation to categorise and rank disturbance related to human activities. The rating refers to the degree of change in the vegetation structure, density and species present in relation to undisturbed vegetation of the same type. The degree of disturbance impacts upon the vegetation’s ability to regenerate. Disturbance at a site can be a cumulative effect from a number of interacting disturbance types.

Considering its location, the scale below was used to measure the condition of the vegetation proposed to be cleared. This scale has been extracted from Keighery, B.J. (1994) *Bushland Plant Survey: A Guide to Plant Community Survey for the Community*. Wildflower Society of WA (Inc). Nedlands, Western Australia.

Measuring vegetation condition for the South West and Interzone Botanical Province (Keighery, 1994)

Condition	Description
Pristine	Pristine or nearly so, no obvious signs of disturbance.
Excellent	Vegetation structure intact, with disturbance affecting individual species; weeds are non-aggressive species.
Very good	Vegetation structure altered, with obvious signs of disturbance. For example, disturbance to vegetation structure caused by repeated fires, the presence of some more aggressive weeds, dieback, logging and/or grazing.
Good	Vegetation structure significantly altered by very obvious signs of multiple disturbances. Retains basic vegetation structure or ability to regenerate it. For example, disturbance to vegetation structure caused by very frequent fires, the presence of some very aggressive weeds at high density, partial clearing, dieback and/or grazing.
Degraded	Basic vegetation structure severely impacted by disturbance. Scope for regeneration but not to a state approaching good condition without intensive management. For example, disturbance to vegetation structure caused by very frequent fires, the presence of very aggressive weeds, partial clearing, dieback and/or grazing.
Completely degraded	The structure of the vegetation is no longer intact and the area is completely or almost completely without native species. These areas are often described as ‘parkland cleared’ with the flora comprising weed or crop species with isolated native trees or shrubs.

Appendix D. Targeted Western Ringtail Possum

A targeted Western Ringtail Possum (*Pseudocheirus occidentalis*; CR) survey of the approximately 0.05 ha survey area within Lot 501 Swarbrick Street and the adjacent road reserves was performed by BioDiverse Solutions (2022) to assist with the CPS 9246/2 application. The survey report and information provided for CPS 9246/2 remains applicable for the proposed amendment (CPS 9246/3).

Appendix E. Sources of information

E.1. GIS databases

Publicly available GIS Databases used (sourced from www.data.wa.gov.au):

- 10 Metre Contours (DPIRD-073)
- Aboriginal Heritage Places (DPLH-001)
- Aboriginal Heritage Places (DPLH-001)
- Cadastre (LGATE-218)
- Cadastre Address (LGATE-002)
- Contours (DPIRD-073)
- DBCA – Lands of Interest (DBCA-012)
- DBCA Legislated Lands and Waters (DBCA-011)
- Directory of Important Wetlands in Australia – Western Australia (DBCA-045)
- Environmentally Sensitive Areas (DWER-046)
- Flood Risk (DPIRD-007)
- Groundwater Salinity Statewide (DWER-026)
- Hydrography – Inland Waters – Waterlines
- Hydrological Zones of Western Australia (DPIRD-069)
- IBRA Vegetation Statistics
- Imagery
- Local Planning Scheme – Zones and Reserves (DPLH-071)
- Native Title (ILUA) (LGATE-067)
- Offsets Register – Offsets (DWER-078)
- Pre-European Vegetation Statistics
- Public Drinking Water Source Areas (DWER-033)
- Ramsar Sites (DBCA-010)
- Regional Parks (DBCA-026)
- Remnant Vegetation, All Areas
- RIWI Act, Groundwater Areas (DWER-034)
- RIWI Act, Surface Water Areas and Irrigation Districts (DWER-037)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Flood Risk (DPIRD-007)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Phosphorus Export Risk (DPIRD-010)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Subsurface Acidification Risk (DPIRD-011)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Water Erosion Risk (DPIRD-013)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Water Repellence Risk (DPIRD-014)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Waterlogging Risk (DPIRD-015)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Wind Erosion Risk (DPIRD-016)
- Soil Landscape Mapping – Best Available
- Soil Landscape Mapping – Systems
- Wheatbelt Wetlands Stage 1 (DBCA-021)

Restricted GIS Databases used:

- ICMS (Incident Complaints Management System) – Points and Polygons
- Threatened Flora (TPFL)
- Threatened Flora (WAHerb)
- Threatened Fauna
- Threatened Ecological Communities and Priority Ecological Communities
- Threatened Ecological Communities and Priority Ecological Communities (Buffers)

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