
**EPBC 2006/2834 ANNUAL COMPLIANCE REPORT
(7 AUGUST 2024 – 6 AUGUST 2025)**

**CAPECARE, URBAN AND COMMERCIAL NEW
DEVELOPMENT, AGED CARE NATURALISTE TERRACE,
DUNSBOROUGH, W.A.**

REPORT PREPARED FOR

**RAY VILLAGE AGED SERVICES INCORPORATED trading as CAPECARE
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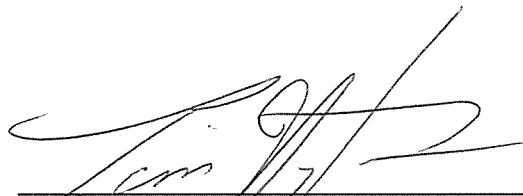
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Signed



Full name (please print)

Timothy Paul NAYTON

Position (please print)

CEO

Organisation: Ray Village Aged Services Incorporated trading as Capecare

ABN 77 630 179 279

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Ray Village Aged Services Incorporated trading as Capecare (*Capecare*) has completed construction of a 1.28 ha portion of Armstrong Reserve, Naturaliste Terrace, Dunsborough (the development footprint), for the purpose of operating an aged care facility. The development is known as *Capecare Dunsborough*.

The aged care facility consists of the following operational elements:

- An 82-bed residential care facility to cater for people with high physical needs in a dementia-enabling environment;
- 21 independent living apartments;
- Administration offices and community facilities (including meeting rooms for the Country Women's Association);
- Internal road network; and
- Two-way road access/egress between the development, Naturaliste Terrace and Armstrong Place.

The development footprint is located approximately 500 m north of the business centre of the town of Dunsborough and is bounded by Armstrong Place to the south, Gifford Road to the east and Naturaliste Terrace to the west.

This Annual Compliance Report (**ACR 2025**) covers the auditing period **7 August 2024 – 6 August 2025** during which time *EndPlan Environmental* conducted an audit of the operational phase activities undertaken by *Capecare* to determine their compliance with the EPBC 2006/2834 Approval Conditions.

This document has been prepared in accordance with the *Annual Compliance Report Guidelines* (Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water 2023). The compliance audit included a desktop review of correspondence from the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (the Department), Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA), the City of Busselton (the City), and informal interviews with *Capecare's* representatives and consultants.

Table 3 comprises the EPBC 2006/2834 Conditions Audit Table that identifies the compliance status of implementation of approval conditions during the current reporting timeframe. **Table 4** comprises an audit of the compliance status of implementation of the management measures included in the approved Rehabilitation Offset Management Plan (ROMP).

In all, the audit addressed 63 conditions and sub-conditions as indicated in **Table S1** (over the page).

TABLE S1: Summary of Audit Findings

Condition Set	Status			Total
	Complaint	Non-compliant	Not Applicable	
EPBC 2006/2834	15	¹ 1	4	20
	Conformant	Non-conformant	Not Applicable	Total
EPBC 2006/2834 Cond 5 (ROMP)	13	0	30	43
Total Conditions Audited	28	1	34	63

The following conclusions are offered following completion of the compliance audit.

- No non-compliances or non-conformances were identified;
- No Areas of Concern (AOC) were identified; and
- A total of four (4) Opportunities for Improvement (OFI) were identified.

Capecare was found to be fully compliant with all EPBC 2006/2834 Approval Conditions during the 2024 – 2025 reporting timeframe.

¹ As reported in Appendix 18 of the ACR2020, the Auditor considered that the non-compliance can be considered *technical* and *minor* in that it does not adversely affect the performance or intent of the measure.

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LIST OF DEFINITIONS

Armstrong Reserve	Is the area contained within the 'Site Boundary' at Attachment A, which is comprised of Lots 117, 116, 118, 257 and 258, Naturaliste Terrace, Dunsborough, Western Australia.
Clear/clearing	Is the cutting down, felling, thinning, logging, removing, killing, destroying, and poisoning ringbarking, uprooting or burning of native vegetation.
Commence, commencement	Is the first instance of construction associated with the project except preliminary survey work essential for planning and/or detailed design of construction works.
Construction	Includes any preparatory works required to be undertaken including clearing vegetation, the erection of any fences, signage or on-site temporary structures and the use of construction or excavation equipment on site for the purpose of breaking the ground for buildings or infrastructure.
Department	Is the Australian Government Department administering the <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> .
Minister	Is the Minister administering the <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> and includes a delegate of the Minister.
New or increased impact	Is a new or increased environmental impact or risk relating to any matter protected by the controlling provision for the action, when compared to the impact or risk arising from implementing the plan that has been approved by the Minister.
Offset attributes	Means an excel file ('.xls') capturing relevant attributes of the Offset Area, including the EPBC reference ID number, the physical address of the offset site, coordinates of the boundary points in decimal degrees, the EPBC protected matters that the offset compensates for, any additional EPBC protected matters that are benefiting from the offset and the size of the offset in hectares.
Proposed development footprint	Is the area identified as ' <i>Proposed Development Footprint</i> ' at <u>Attachment A</u> .
WA DBCA	Is the Western Australian Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (or equivalent agency).

1. DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES

Project Name:	Capecare, Urban and Commercial New Development, Aged Care
Approval Holder:	Ray Village Aged Care Services Incorporated t/a <i>Capecare</i>
ABN:	77 630 179 279
Project Location:	Lot 600 on Deposited Plan 403383, Naturaliste Terrace, Dunsborough, Western Australia
Contact:	Mr Timothy Nayton, Chief Executive Officer, <i>Capecare</i>
Reporting Period:	7 August 2024 – 6 August 2025
Report Preparation Date:	10 October 2025

1.1 Project Background

Increasing demand for aged care services in the Dunsborough region resulted in Ray Village Aged Services Incorporated trading as *Capecare* (*Capecare*) identifying Armstrong Reserve as a potential location for the development of aged care facilities².

Construction of the aged care facility has been completed with the facility consisting of the following operational elements:

- An 82-bed residential care facility to cater for people with high physical needs in a dementia-enabling environment;
- Twenty-one independent living apartments;
- Administration offices and community facilities (including meeting rooms for the Country Women's Association (CWA);
- Internal road network, and
- Two-way road access/egress between the development footprint, Naturaliste Terrace and Gifford Road.

The aged care facility, known as *Capecare Dunsborough*, is situated within the municipal boundary of the City of Busselton (the City) and is located approximately 500 m north of the business centre of Dunsborough and is bounded by Armstrong Place to the south, Gifford Road to the east, Naturaliste Terrace to the west and the remaining vegetated portion of Armstrong Reserve (**Figure 1**).

The development footprint is comprised of former Lots 111, 115-117 Naturaliste Terrace and a 9,994 m² portion of Lot 257 Naturaliste Terrace. In accordance with the Western Australian *Town Planning and Development Act 2005*, rezoning of the development footprint has resulted in the amalgamation of the Lots into a single Certificate of Title namely Lot 600 Naturaliste Terrace, Dunsborough (Deposited Plan 403383) (**Figure 2 and Appendix 1**).

Lot 600 will be retained as one Title in perpetuity and is zoned 'Special Purpose – Aged Person Housing' under the City's Local Planning Scheme No. 21³. The remaining vegetated portion of Armstrong Reserve has subsequently been gazetted into three separate Lots with the City retaining vesting of Reserve 25229 (Lots 3000 and 601) for the purpose of 'Conservation' and the Water Corporation retaining vesting of Reserve 40445 (Lot 258) for the purpose of 'Drainage'.

² <https://capecare.com.au/dunsborough-environmental-reports/>

³ <https://www.busselton.wa.gov.au/documents/71/local-planning-scheme-no-21>

The remaining portion of Armstrong Reserve (Reserve 25229) comprises native vegetation and off-site rehabilitation is being undertaken in order to offset the development environmental impacts on the critically endangered Western Ringtail Possum (*Pseudocheirus occidentalis*).

The proposal to develop *Capecare* was subject to conditions included in Ministerial Statements 926 and 1094 issued under the WA *Environmental Protection Act 1989*. To guide the rehabilitation of Reserve 25229, Condition 6 required *Capecare* to prepare an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) in consultation with the City and the WA Department of Biodiversity Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) (EndPlan Environmental 2019). The EMP was approved for implementation by the WA Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) with the three-year rehabilitation timeframe commencing in 2020 and finishing in 2023.

To offset the impacts of the action on the Western Ringtail Possum, a Rehabilitation Offset Management Plan (ROMP) was prepared for portions of Lots 117-119 Busselton Bypass Vasse located within the Broadwater Nature Reserve (EndPlan Environmental 2017) (**Figures 3 and 4**). The ROMP (**Appendix 2**) was prepared in consultation with the DBCA and approved for implementation by the Department.

1.2 Environmental Approval to Implement the Project

On the 30 May 2006, *Capecare* referred the action to the Department for a decision as to whether or not an approval was required under Chapter 4 of the EPBC Act.

On the 28 June 2006, the proposal was deemed to be a 'Controlled Action' due to potential impacts on the *Pseudocheirus occidentalis* (Western Ringtail Possum) then listed as 'Vulnerable' under the EPBC Act⁴ and as 'Critically Endangered' under the Western Australian *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950*.

An Approval for the proposed action was issued to *Capecare* on the 25 February 2013. The Approval decision, which initially had effect until the 31 December 2021, related to the Controlling Provision being listed threatened species and communities (sections 18 and 18A) and was subject to 13 conditions⁵.

Condition 5 required *Capecare* to provide an environmental offset in lieu of clearing approximately 9,020 m² of Western Ringtail Possum (WRP) habitat within the development footprint. Since the Approval was issued, *Capecare* has liaised with the Department, the DBCA and the City with respect to the requirements of condition 5. The approved offset site is vested in the DBCA, and the DBCA requested that specific revegetation requirements were to be implemented.

A variation to EPBC 2006/2834 was approved on the 18 October 2017, deleting conditions 4–9 attached to the Approval and substituting conditions attached to the approval and adding new conditions 9A and 9B to the Approval.

⁴ On the 11 May 2018, *Pseudocheirus occidentalis* was listed as Critically Endangered under the EPBC Act.

⁵ Documentation relating to EPBC2006/2834 CAPECARE/Residential Development/Dunsborough/Western Australia/Capecare, urban and commercial new development, Aged Care - Naturaliste Terrace, Dunsborough, WA approvals can be accessed via the following webpage at the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water: [Referral summary · EPBC Act Public Portal \(awe.gov.au\)](https://www.awe.gov.au/referral-summary-epbc-act-public-portal)

On the 7 November 2017, due to the difficulties and time taken to find an offset site, *Capecare* submitted a variation request relating to condition 11 (Substantive Commencement Timeframe) which was due to be invoked on the 23 February 2018. A variation was approved on the 16 December 2017 that included:

- Approving the Rehabilitation Offset Management Plan (version 6) a requirement of condition 5;
- Extending the approved period to commencement (condition 11) to the 25 February 2019; and
- Extending the period of effect of approval until 25 February 2024.

Changes to the architectural design and layout of the aged care facility required the Development Application (DA) for the aged care facility to be submitted to the City and the then Department of Planning's (DoP) Southern Joint Development Assessment Panel for assessment. Consequently, in August 2018 *Capecare* submitted a *Variation to Conditions Attached to Approval* and an *Extension of Period of Effect of Approval* request. On the 29 August 2018, the Department advised *Capecare* that both requests had been approved.

2. CURRENT STATUS

2.1 Action Commencement

Prior to vegetation clearing from within the development footprint commencing, a WRP survey was undertaken to determine the abundance and distribution of WRPs utilising Armstrong Reserve. The survey was conducted using the recommended procedures and requirements of the *Development Planning Guidelines for a preliminary survey of WRPs* (DEC 2009) and included a daytime targeted search for evidence of WRPs (e.g., dreys, tree hollows, scats, individuals) and a two-night search (Onshore Environmental 2019).

Clearing of native vegetation from within the development footprint was subsequently conducted between 28 October and 2 November 2019.

Construction of the *Capecare Dunsborough* aged care and independent living facility was completed in October 2021.

2.2 Rehabilitation Offset Management Plan Implementation

The Rehabilitation Offset Management Plan (ROMP) was prepared in consultation with the DBCA and approved for implementation by the Department on the 6 December 2017. Implementation was deferred until all planning approvals for the action had been completed.

A pre-rehabilitation site meeting at the offset site was conducted on 27 July 2020 with the Auditor, *Capecare* representatives, *Total Horticultural Services* (*Capecare's* rehabilitation subcontractor), DBCA and *EndPlan Environmental*. **Plates 1-4** show the rehabilitation site at the time of the initial site meeting.

Photographs taken during a site inspection conducted by the Auditor on the 14 July 2022 are included as **Plates 5-8**.

On the 10 March 2023, the Auditor conducted a site inspection of the rehabilitation offset site to audit the status of implementation of the ROMP during the ACR 2023 reporting timeframe. **Plates 9-12** show the rehabilitation site at the time of the site visit.

Due to the long history of the offset site having been used for cattle grazing, from July 2020 until present the focus of rehabilitation has been on weed and soil management. **Plates 13 and 14** show the site following 'ripping' conducted in June 2023. **Plates 15 and 16** show the Spring weed emergence in September 2023 following mounding. **Plates 17 and 18** show the wet conditions onsite in August 2024.

During the **2024-2025** reporting timeframe, except for July 2025, monthly inspections of the offset site were conducted, and the following activities were undertaken:

- 15 September 2024: Routine inspection and weed management (knockdown application)
- 23 October 2024: Check Arum Lily control. Check wet/dry areas of site for potential to planting out interface/wetland tubestock.
- 30 November 2024: Routine inspection.
- 30 December 2024: Routine inspection. Undertake line trim/slashing of weed growth.
- 17 January 2025: Routine inspection. Undertake slashing/line trimming.
- 17 February 2025: Routine inspection. Slashing of weeds. Kangaroos making pathways through the site. Close all gates/repair holes.

- 20 March 2025: : Routine inspection.
- 26 April 2025: Routine inspection. Weed control spraying – hand. Line trim/slashing of weed growth.
- 22 May 2025: Routine inspection. Weed control spraying.
- 18 June 2025: Routine inspection. Weed control, Weed seed bank still high very evident.
- 3 August 2025: Routine inspection.

3. Audit methodology

3.1 Audit Plan

3.1.1 Purpose and Scope

This Annual Compliance Report (ACR) has been prepared for the purpose of meeting the requirements of conditions of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (the Act) Approval 2006/2834. The Approval enabled *Capecare* to clear WRP habitat from Lot 600 Armstrong Place, Dunsborough, Western Australia.

This ACR covers the reporting period **7 August 2024–6 August 2025** during which time *EndPlan Environmental* conducted an audit of the implementation of Approval conditions undertaken by *Capecare* to determine their compliance with the EPBC 2006/2834 Approval conditions.

3.1.2 Methodology

Audit inspections of the offset site were conducted on 4 October 2023 – implementation inspection following ‘ripping’ conducted in June 2023 (**Plates 13-16**) and the 20 August 2024 (**Plates 17 and 18**) to check the status of weed management that had been implemented by *Capecare*’s rehabilitation contractor. A further inspection was conducted in September 2024 to check the status of the requisite fencing and gates specified by the DBCA (**Plates 21-24**). An audit inspection was conducted on 18 April 2025 to assess the status of the tubestock planting that had been undertaken the previous Spring (**Plates 25-27**).

Informal interviews were held with key members of the project team and a review of associated documentation has been undertaken.

Table 1 provides an overview of the personnel consulted as part of the audit.

TABLE 1: Persons Consulted during the Compliance Audit

Name	Position	Organisation
Kelley Robinson	<i>Capecare</i> Client Representative	<i>Capecare</i>
Graeme Sly	Director	Total Horticulture Services
Clare Forward	District Conservation Coordinator	Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions

The audit also included a desktop review of correspondence between *Capecare* personnel, *Capecare*’s subcontractors and consultants from key stakeholders including:

- Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water; and
- Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) formerly the Department of Parks and Wildlife (DPaW).

This ACR summarises the findings of the audit and has been prepared in accordance with the following document: ‘*Annual Compliance Report Guidelines Reporting under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*’ (Commonwealth of Australia, 2023⁶).

⁶ Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water 2023, Annual Compliance Report Guidelines, Canberra. CC BY 4.0

3.2 Audit Terminology

This ACR has adopted the action implementation status terminology taken from Section 3.7 of the *Annual Compliance Report Guidelines* (Commonwealth of Australia 2023). The list of ‘designations’ (terminology) and their related description used when assessing compliance with the approval condition is identified in **Table 2**.

The status ratings identified in **Table 2** have been used during the audit to determine compliance with approval conditions and have also been used when measuring conformance for management plans, reports, or programs etc (however described) required by approval conditions (Department of Water and the Environment 2019).

TABLE 2: Action Implementation Status Terminology

STATUS	DESCRIPTION
Conditions of Approval	
Compliant	A rating of ‘compliant’ is given when the auditee has complied with a condition or element of a condition.
Non-compliant	A rating of ‘non-compliant’ is given when the auditee has not met a condition or an element of a condition.
Not applicable	A rating of ‘not applicable’ at the time of the audit is given when the condition or element of a condition falls outside the scope of the audit (e.g., if an activity has not yet commenced or a requirement has not been triggered).
Rehabilitation Offset Management Plan	
Conformant	All the requirements of a key management action detailed within a subsidiary plan or program have been satisfactorily met.
Non-conformant	All the requirements of a key management action detailed within a subsidiary plan or program have not been met satisfactorily.
Not applicable	The requirements of a management action fall outside of the scope of the current reporting period. For example; a condition which applies to an activity that has not yet commenced.

For the purposes of this audit, additional findings have been classified as follows:

Area of Concern (AOC): Failure to comply with a relevant code or non-mandatory standard to which Capecare subscribes; A deficiency or deficiencies in an environmental management process defined by the organisation; Situations where foreseeable future operation(s) may result in a risk to the environment; Situations where critical environmental management processes are poorly defined or not formalised.

Opportunity for Improvement (OFI): Suggestions for improvement of environmental management practices; Good industry practice which may benefit the organisation; Minor failures which are not yet serious enough to warrant AOC’s but which indicate pressure on existing processes.

To offset the residual impacts of the action on the WRP, *Capecare* was required to prepare and submit a Rehabilitation Offset Management Plan (ROMP) to the Department for approval. The ROMP was prepared in consultation with the DBCA, and approval was granted by the Department in December 2017 with implementation commencing in July 2020.

A series of management and contingency measures were included in the ROMP, and audit findings for each measure are included in **Table 4** (page 14).

4. AUDIT RESULTS

4.1 Audit Table

The results of the audit of EPBC 2006/2834 are shown in **Table 3** (over the page). The 'status' field of the audit table describes the implementation of actions and compliance with the relevant Approval condition.

Table 4 (page 13) contains the results of an audit of the management measures contained within the approved ROMP.

4.2 Compliance with Approval Conditions

The audit has addressed 13 Approval conditions and associated sub-conditions.

Except in instances where a condition or sub-condition was not applicable at this stage of reporting, *Capecare* was found to be fully compliant with all other EPBC 2006/2834 Approval Conditions during the reporting period.

TABLE 3: EPBC 2006/2834 Approval Conditions Audit

CONDITION No.	CONDITION	PROJECT COMPLIANCE	EVIDENCE	COMMENTS
1	The person taking the action must not clear more than 0.9020 ha of habitat for the vulnerable ⁷ Western Ringtail Possum (<i>Pseudocheirus occidentalis</i>) within the proposed development footprint (as shown at Attachment A).	COMPLIANT		As reported in Appendices 2-6 in the ACR 2020 (EndPlan Environmental 2020), vegetation clearing of the development footprint was undertaken between 28 October and 2 November 2019. During the reporting timeframe, a site visit was conducted by the auditor (18 April 2025) during which it was confirmed that no further clearing had occurred outside of the development footprint boundary.
2	Clearing must not occur outside of the proposed development footprint (as shown on Attachment A).	COMPLIANT	Figure 2: Approved Development Footprint Plates 19 – 22: Aerial photographs of development footprint (June 2021)	Aerial photography of the development footprint was undertaken in June 2021 following completion of construction of the aged care and independent living facility. These photographs show the extent of clearing of the development footprint. During the reporting timeframe, a site visit was conducted by the auditor (18 April 2025) during which it was confirmed that no further clearing had occurred outside of the approved development footprint boundary.
3	To mitigate potential impacts to the Western Ringtail Possum, the person taking the action must have an experienced zoologist with an approved Regulation 15 WA DEC fauna relocation licence on site, to spot for, handle and relocate Western Ringtail Possums from the proposed development footprint to undisturbed vegetation within Armstrong Reserve , during clearance of vegetation.	COMPLIANT		As reported in the Appendices 7 and 8 of the ACR 2020 (EndPlan Environmental 2020): - 18 October 2019 - DBCA Fauna Licence issued an <i>Authorisation to Take or Disturb Threatened Species</i> licence (TFA 2019-0095) to an experienced fauna handler/zoologist (Ms Sue Elscot, Green Iguana) an <i>Authorisation to Take or Disturb Threatened Species</i> licence (TFA 2019-0095) - 21 - 24 October 2019 - pre-vegetation clearing targeted WRP 4-night survey conducted by Ms Elscot, in association with Dr Dennis Brearley (Onshore Environmental). No WRP were observed within the development footprint. - 28 October - 2 November 2019 – Clearing of the development footprint was conducted with experienced zoologist/fauna handler (Ms Sue Elscot, Green Iguana) onsite throughout vegetation clearing of development footprint.
4	The person taking the action must not commence construction until written evidence is provided to the Department that the remaining 2.83 ha of Armstrong Reserve , outside of the proposed development footprint (as shown at Attachment A), is designated a reserve for the purpose of 'Landscape Protection' under the WA Land Administration Act, 1997.	COMPLIANT		As reported in Appendices 1 and 9 in the ACR 2017 (EndPlan Environmental 2017), in May 2016, the City advised that Lot 600 Naturaliste Terrace had been rezoned to "Special Purpose – Aged Persons Housing" as part of Amendment 1 to the Local Planning Scheme No 21, and that the remainder of Armstrong Reserve was consolidated into Lots 601 and 3000 (now part of Reserve 25229) with the purpose of "Landscape Protection" under the management of the City of Busselton. An audit check of the City's LSP (updated 1 August 2022) indicates that Reserve 25229 is zoned "Conservation".
5	To offset the residual impacts of the action on the Western Ringtail Possum, the person taking the action must prepare and submit a Rehabilitation Offset Management Plan (ROMP). The ROMP must be prepared in consultation with the WA DBCA and must:	COMPLIANT		As reported in Appendices 11-13 in ACR 2020 (EndPlan Environmental 2020), the ROMP was prepared in consultation with the WA DBCA and the Department. Version 6 of the ROMP was approved for implementation by the DBCA on the 4 December 2017 and by the Department on the 16 December 2017.

⁷ Since the EPBC Approval was issued (29 August 2018), the EPBC Status of the Western Ringtail Possum (*Pseudocheirus occidentalis*) has been upgraded to Critically Endangered (Online: [Western ringtail possum - DAWE](#))

CONDITION No.	CONDITION	PROJECT COMPLIANCE	EVIDENCE	COMMENTS
(a)	Specify an offset site at least 1 ha in size within the area shown at <u>Attachment B</u> .	COMPLIANT	Figure 3: Regional Location of Offset Site Figure 4: Existing Environment with Cadastre at Offset Site Appendix 2: Approved ROMP	As reported in Appendix 11 in ACR 2020 (EndPlan Environmental 2020), version 6 of the ROMP was approved for implementation by the DBCA on the 4 December 2017 and by the Department on the 16 December 2017.
(b)	Provide for the planting of at least 2,500 Peppermint trees (<i>Agonis flexuosa</i>) per hectare within the offset site.	COMPLIANT	Refer to EPBC 2(a).	The approved ROMP includes the required details. Refer to EPBC 2(a)
(c)	Include a methodology for ensuring a survival rate of 80% of the 2,500 Peppermint trees is maintained per hectare 5 years after planting.	COMPLIANT	Refer to EPBC 2(a).	The approved ROMP includes the required details. Refer to EPBC 2(a)
(d)	Describe monitoring and contingency measures if the survival rate (item) is not met.	COMPLIANT	Refer to EPBC 2(a).	The approved ROMP includes the required details. Refer to EPBC 2(a)
(e)	Contain measures to minimise human access, and impacts of herbivores, unplanned fire, weeds and Dieback (<i>Phytophthora cinnamomi</i>) within 3 years following commencement of rehabilitation works.	COMPLIANT	Refer to EPBC 2(a).	The approved ROMP includes the required details. Refer to EPBC 2(a)
	The ROMP must be submitted to the Department for approval by the Minister . Construction must not commence until the ROMP is approved by the Minister. If the Minister approves the ROMP, the approved ROMP must be implemented.	COMPLIANT		As reported in Appendices 12 and 13 in ACR 2020 (EndPlan Environmental 2020), version 6 of the ROMP was approved for implementation by the DBCA on the 4 December 2017 and by the Department on the 16 December 2017. The Auditor has conducted a number of site inspections: - 27 July 2020 - pre-rehabilitation commencing (Plates 1-4). - 14 July 2022 - implementation inspection (Plates 5-8). - 10 March 2023 - implementation inspection (Plates 9-12) - 4 October 2023 – implementation inspection following ‘ripping’ conducted in June 2023 (Plates 13-16) - 20 August 2024 – wet conditions onsite (Plates 17 and 18) - 7 September 2024 – fencing and gate installation inspection (Plates 21-24) - 18 April 2025 – planting progress (Plates 25-26)
6	Within 10 business days after commencement of the action, the person taking the action must advise the Department in writing of the actual date of commencement .	COMPLIANT		As reported in Appendices 14 and 15 in the ACR 2020 (EndPlan Environmental 2020), on the 15 August 2019, <i>Capecare</i> advised the Department that ground-disturbing activities within the development footprint had commenced on the 7 August 2019 in association with the relocation of Western Power’s electricity asset.
7	The person taking the action must maintain accurate records substantiating all activities associated with or relevant to the conditions of the approval, including measures taken to implement plans and strategies required by this approval, and make them available upon request to the Department . Such records may be subject to audit by the Department or an independent auditor in accordance with section 458 of the EPBC Act. The results of audits may also be publicised through the general media.	COMPLIANT	Appendix 3: Electronic Records of <i>Capecare</i> ’s Environmental Consultant	An inspection of <i>EndPlan Environmental</i> document index and e-records at the time of the audit indicates that accurate records for all applicable conditions have been maintained.

CONDITION No.	CONDITION	PROJECT COMPLIANCE	EVIDENCE	COMMENTS
8	Within three (3) months of every 12-month anniversary of the commencement of the action, the person taking the action must publish a report on their website addressing compliance with each of the conditions of this approval, including implementation of the ROMP as specified in the conditions. Documentary evidence providing proof of the date of publication and non-compliance with any of the conditions of this approval must be provided to the Department at the same time as the compliance report is published. Compliance reports must remain published, or until written approval by the Minister for removal of the report.	COMPLIANT	Appendix 4: List of Environmental Reports/Management Plans on <i>Capecare</i> website	A review of the <i>Capecare</i> website undertaken on the 6 August 2025 indicates the ACR 2024 report had been uploaded onto the <i>Capecare</i> website. The list of reports and management plans prepared for <i>Capecare</i> can be found online at: https:// Capecare.com.au/dunsborough-environmental-reports/
9	The person taking the action may choose to revise the ROMP approved by the Minister under condition 5 without submitting it for approval under section 143A of the EPBC Act, if the taking of the action in accordance with the revised plan would not be likely to have a new or increased impact . If the person taking the action makes this choice, they must notify the Department in writing that the approval plan has been revised and provide the Department , at least four weeks before implementing the revised plan, with: a. with an electronic copy of the revised plan; b. an explanation of the differences between the revised plan and the approved plan; and the reasons the person taking the action considers that the taking of the action in accordance with the revised plan would not be likely to have a new or increased impact .	NOT APPLICABLE	Appendix 2: Approved Rehabilitation Offset Management Plan (Version 6)	The approved ROMP (Version 6) was not varied during the audit period and did not require submission to the Department. <i>Capecare</i> aims to successfully implement the approved ROMP. Refer to EPBC 2 for details of implementation of the ROMP.
(a)	The person taking the action may revoke its choice under condition 9 at any time by giving written notice to the Department . If the person taking the action revokes the choice to implement the revised plan, without approval under section 143A of the EPBC Act , the plan approved by the Minister must be implemented.	NOT APPLICABLE	Appendix 2: Approved Rehabilitation Offset Management Plan (Version 6)	The approved ROMP (Version 6) has been sighted and there is no evidence in the form of correspondence entered into between <i>Capecare</i> and the Department to indicate that the approved ROMP has been revised during the compliance reporting period.

CONDITION No.	CONDITION	PROJECT COMPLIANCE	EVIDENCE	COMMENTS
(b)	If the Minister gives a notice to the person taking the action that the Minister is satisfied that the taking of the action in accordance with the revised plan would be likely to have a new or increased impact, then: a. condition 9 does not apply, or ceases to apply, in relation to the revised plan; and b. the person taking the action must implement the plan approved by the Minister. To avoid any doubt, this condition does not affect any operation of conditions 9 and 9A in the period before the day the notice is given. At the time of giving the notice, the Minister may also notify that for a specified period of time condition 9 does not apply for the plan required under the approval. Conditions 9, 9A and 9B are not intended to limit the operation of section 143A of the EPBC Act which allows the person taking the action to submit a revised plan to the Minister for approval.	NOT APPLICABLE	Appendix 2: Approved Rehabilitation Offset Management Plan (Version 6)	The approved ROMP (Version 6) was not varied during the audit period and did not require submission to the Department. Accordingly, the Minister did not request revisions to the approved ROMP (Version 6). <i>Capecare</i> aims to successfully implement the approved ROMP (Version 6).
11	If, at any time after 30 June 2021, the person taking the action has not commenced construction the action, then the person taking the action must not substantially commence the action without the written agreement of the Minister .	COMPLIANT		As reported in Appendices 14 and 15 of the ACR2020 (EndPlan Environmental 2020), on the 15 August 2019, <i>Capecare</i> advised the Department that ground-disturbing activities within the development footprint had commenced on the 7 August 2019 in association with the relocation of Western Power's electricity asset.
12	Unless otherwise agreed to in writing by the Minister , the person taking the action must publish the ROMP referred to in these conditions of approval on their website. The ROMP must be published on the website within 1 month of being approved.	NON-COMPLIANT		As reported in Appendix 18 of the ACR2020 (EndPlan Environmental, the ROMP was approved for implementation by the Department on the 16 December 2017. However, due to Christmas/New Year staff leave, the approved ROMP was published on the <i>Capecare</i> website on the 23 January 2018 (a period of 5 weeks). The Auditor considered that the historical non-compliance can be considered technical and minor in that it does not adversely affect the performance or intent of the measure.
13	Upon the direction of the Minister , the person taking the action must ensure that an independent audit of compliance with the conditions of approval is conducted and a report submitted to the Minister . The independent auditor must be approved by the Minister prior to the commencement of the audit. Audit criteria must be agreed to by the Minister and the audit report must address the criteria to the satisfaction of the Minister .	NOT APPLICABLE		The Minister did not request an independent audit of compliance with the conditions of approval during the ACR2025 reporting period.

TABLE 4: EPBC 2006/2834 Condition 5 – Rehabilitation Offset Management Plan Audit

REFERENCE No.	MANAGEMENT MEASURE	TIMING	EVIDENCE	COMMENT	CONFORMANCE STATUS
EPBC Condition 5: To offset the residual impacts of the action on the Western Ringtail Possum, the person taking the action must prepare and submit a Rehabilitation Offset Management Plan (ROMP). The ROMP must be prepared in consultation with the WA DBCA.					
ROMP 1	Specify an offset site at least 1 ha in size within the area shown at <u>Attachment B</u> .	Prior to construction commencing.	Appendix 2: Approved Rehabilitation Offset Management Plan (Version 6) Figure 3: Regional Location of Offset Site Figure 4: Existing Environment with Cadastre at Offset Site (2025) Plates 1 – 4: Aerial and ground views of offset site pre-rehabilitation (July 2020)	Section 1.1 of the ROMP identifies the Certificate of Title details for the offset site, and its location is shown in Figures 3 and 4 .	CONFORMANT
EPBC Condition 5b Provide for the planting of at least 2,500 Peppermint trees (<i>Agonis flexuosa</i>) per hectare within the offset site.					
ROMP 2	Revegetate the site using a minimum number of 9 plant taxa including 3 each of upper-storey, mid-storey and understorey species, matched to the landform, (i.e., upland and wetland) and ensuring a minimum number of 2,500 Peppermint seedlings are included in the upper-storey mix per hectare.	After the completion of 2-years weed control.	Planting of 2,500 Peppermint seedlings was conducted in July 2024. Due to the wet conditions, planting of understorey and wetland species has not yet taken place.	Section 3 and Table 4 of the ROMP identify the principal objectives, mechanism, targets and indicators to achieve planting mix. Section 4 identifies the methodology to be implemented.	NOT APPLICABLE
ROMP 3	Maintain revegetation at the offset site to ensure the survival of at least 80% of the Peppermint seedlings, and for the non-Peppermint mixed species survival rate.	Five years following initial planting.	Not applicable at this stage of rehabilitation	As described in Section 4 of the ROMP, ongoing management measures will be implemented to ensure a survival rate of 80% of the 2,500 Peppermint seedlings per hectare is maintained five years after planting.	NOT APPLICABLE
ROMP 4	Implement management measures to ensure that no patch greater than 100 m ² to have mid-storey and upper-storey native species absent and patches of 400m ² will contain at least 2 different under/mid-storey species and a minimum under/mid-storey cover of approximately 30%.	Five years following initial planting.	Not applicable at this stage of rehabilitation	As described in Section 4 of the ROMP, ongoing management measures to ensure that the DBCA's diversity and density requirements are met.	NOT APPLICABLE
EPBC Condition 5c: Include a methodology for ensuring a survival rate of 80% of the 2,500 Peppermint trees is maintained per hectare 5 years after planting.					
ROMP 6	Undertake site preparation (e.g., ripping and mounding).	Prior to planting.	Plates 13 and 14: Photographs of the offset site following soil ripping and mounding. Plates 15-18: Showing weed emergence October 2023 and June 2024.	Soil 'ripping' and 'mounding' was conducted in June 2023.	CONFORMANT
ROMP 7	Conduct soil testing to determine soil acidity, level of organic carbon, cation exchange capacity, and nutritional status.	Prior to planting.	Not applicable at this stage of rehabilitation.	Site preparation techniques are described in Section 4 of the ROMP.	NOT APPLICABLE
ROMP 8	If necessary, increase soil organic carbon by spreading compost at 4 m ³ per hectare (farm spreader), followed by a spray application of soil microbial inoculant through boomless spray nozzle (100 litres per hectare).	Prior to planting.	Not applicable at this stage of rehabilitation.	Site preparation techniques are described in Section 4 of the ROMP.	NOT APPLICABLE
ROMP 9	Should there be a requirement to undertake Redlegged earth mite control, use systemic insecticides and apply following the commencement of autumn rainfall, with retreatment in Spring.	Prior to planting.	Appendix 7: Red-legged mite correspondence	Redlegged mite management is described in Section 4.6.1 of the ROMP.	NOT APPLICABLE

REFERENCE No.	MANAGEMENT MEASURE	TIMING	EVIDENCE	COMMENT	CONFORMANCE STATUS
				Correspondence provided by <i>Total Horticultural Services</i> (8 September 2024) noted that the Redlegged mite has not been observed onsite.	
ROMP 10	Should quarterly site inspections indicate that the Redlegged earth mite is present, implement further treatments.	Prior to planting.	Appendix 7: Red-legged mite correspondence	Redlegged mite management is described in Section 4.6.1 of the ROMP. Correspondence provided by <i>Total Horticultural Services</i> (8 September 2024) noted that the Redlegged mite has not been observed onsite.	NOT APPLICABLE
EPBC Condition 5d: Describe monitoring and contingency measures if the survival rate (item) is not met.					
ROMP 11	Conduct quarterly site inspections to monitor the emergence of seedlings, species richness, species diversity, and number of seedlings/plants.	Post-planting - First week of January, April, July and October post-planting.	Not applicable at this stage of rehabilitation.	Belt transects and plot methodology are described in Section 5.2.1 of the ROMP. Initial plantings are anticipated during 2021-22 that will initiate quarterly site inspections.	NOT APPLICABLE
ROMP 12	Conduct quarterly qualitative assessment of weeds with weed infested areas mapped and annotated with corresponding control treatments to be implemented.	Post-planting - First week of January, April, July and October annually for 5 years.	Not applicable at this stage of rehabilitation.	Monitoring will also identify weed richness and density/percentage cover and compare to performance targets contained in Table 7 of the ROMP and identify areas where control treatments are required.	NOT APPLICABLE
ROMP 13	Prepare and submit a letter report to <i>Capecare</i> and the DBCA following quarterly site inspections and the annual spring monitoring assessment.	Post-planting - Within 1 week of the monitoring assessment being conducted.	Not applicable at this stage of rehabilitation.	The report will identify any triggers that will require corrective actions that are to be implemented. Triggers and corrective actions are identified in Table 7 of the ROMP.	NOT APPLICABLE
ROMP 14	Implement corrective actions if quarterly monitoring/site inspections or annual monitoring indicates rehabilitation is not developing in line with expected trends.	Post-planting - Following quarterly site inspections.	Not applicable at this stage of rehabilitation.	Corrective actions are identified in Table 7 of the ROMP.	NOT APPLICABLE
ROMP 15	Conduct annual monitoring of revegetation using belt transects for an overall vegetation assessment, and plots for assessment of tree density and tree health).	Post-planting - Annually late September for 5 years.	Not applicable at this stage of rehabilitation.	Belt transects and plot methodology are described in Section 5.2.1 of the ROMP.	NOT APPLICABLE
ROMP 16	Calculate the survival rate of plant species and undertake additional infill planting and weed control conducted on an 'as needs' basis.	Post-planting - Years 4 and 5.	Not applicable at this stage of rehabilitation.	Belt transects and plot methodology are described in Section 5.2.1 of the ROMP.	NOT APPLICABLE
ROMP 17	Maintain accurate records of all rehabilitation activities undertaken within the offset site for the duration of the rehabilitation program.	At all times.	Appendix 3: E-records of <i>Capecare's</i> Environmental Consultant Appendix 4: List of Environmental Reports/Management Plans on <i>Capecare's</i> website Appendix 5: Correspondence re uploading ACR Appendix 8: ROMP Annual Report 2024-2025 (THS 2025)	All records (hard and soft copies) are to be retained by <i>Capecare's</i> environmental consultant and rehabilitation contractor. These include: - Environmental Consultant (Appendix 3) - <i>Capecare</i> (Appendix 4) - Rehabilitation Contractor (Appendix 8) The ACR is uploaded onto the <i>Capecare</i> website and also issued to the Department (Appendix 5) and the DBCA through electronic transfer.	CONFORMANT
ROMP 18	Make the records available to the Department and the DBCA.	Upon request.	Not applicable	To date, no records have been requested by either the Department or the DBCA.	CONFORMANT

REFERENCE No.	MANAGEMENT MEASURE	TIMING	EVIDENCE	COMMENT	CONFORMANCE STATUS
ROMP 19	Conduct an annual audit of the implementation of management measures within the offset site to ensure compliance with the approved ROMP.	Within three (3) months of every 12-month anniversary of planting commencing.	Appendix 8: ROMP Annual Report 2024-2025 (THS 2025)	The annual audit will examine compliance against all management measures identified in this table. The rehabilitation contractor has prepared an annual report included in Appendix 8 identifying the tasks undertaken through the ACR2025 reporting timeframe and identified any issues that may have resulted in timeframes not being met.	CONFORMANT
ROMP 20	Prepare a rehabilitation annual compliance report that will include management actions taken, outcomes of the quarterly site inspections and annual monitoring program, corrective measures implemented during that calendar year, and performance of the revegetation process against the completion criteria.	Within three (3) months of every 12-month anniversary of planting commencing.	Appendix 8: ROMP Annual Report 2024-2025 (THS 2025)	Methodology is detailed in Section 4 of the ROMP; completion criteria are detailed in Section 3.3 and identified in Table 4. Timeframes for the implementation and completion of management measures and reporting requirement are detailed in Section 4.8 and Tables 6 and 7 of the ROMP. As shown in Appendix 8, the rehabilitation contractor has prepared an annual report identifying the tasks undertaken through the ACR2025 reporting timeframe and identified any issues that may have resulted in timeframes not being met.	CONFORMANT
ROMP 21	Submit the compliance report annually to the Department and the DBCA for the duration of the five-year management timeframe.	Within three (3) months of every 12-month anniversary of planting commencing.	Appendix 8: ROMP Annual Report 2024-2025 (THS 2025)	The Annual Compliance Report will be submitted to the Department and DBCA as part of the overall compliance reporting required by EPBC Condition 8. This ACR2025 incorporates the ROMP Annual Report 2023-2024 and assesses the compliance of the proponent's progress throughout the reporting timeframe against the EPBC 2006/2834 Approval Conditions.	CONFORMANT
EPBC Condition 5e:					
Contain measures to minimise human access, and impacts of herbivores, unplanned fire, weeds and Dieback (<i>Phytophthora cinnamomi</i>) within 3 years following commencement of rehabilitation works.					
ROMP 22	Install fencing around offset site to prevent unauthorised access and fauna entry.	Prior to planting.	Plates 21-24: Gates and fencing	As reported in ACR2024, external fencing exists on the perimeter of the offset site. Fencing details are described in Section 4.2 of the ROMP. The DBCA requested that additional entry gates be provided to access adjacent sites for management by the DBCA Fencing was installed in May 2024 prior to planting.	CONFORMANT
ROMP 23	Install educational signage adjacent to dual use path.	Prior to planting.	Appendix 9: Signage invoice and details Plate 27: Site Signage	Signage was installed in October 2024 and includes information such as the area that is being rehabilitated, the purpose of rehabilitation works and contact names and telephone numbers.	CONFORMANT
ROMP 24	Where practicable, schedule activities that involve soil disturbance preferably during low rainfall months (November to April) to prevent contamination with <i>Phytophthora cinnamomi</i> Dieback.	At all times.		As reported in ACR2024 Appendix 23, during the implementation of rehabilitation, the rehabilitation contractor implements the Dieback Hygiene Guidelines as	CONFORMANT

REFERENCE No.	MANAGEMENT MEASURE	TIMING	EVIDENCE	COMMENT	CONFORMANCE STATUS
				described in the City of Busselton’s document ‘Dieback Hygiene Guidelines for Meelup Regional Park’.	
ROMP 25	Ensure all vehicles, tools, equipment, machinery and footwear are free of all mud, soil and vegetative material to prevent contamination with <i>Phytophthora cinnamomi</i> Dieback.	Prior to entering the site.		As reported in ACR2024 Appendix 23 , during the implementation of rehabilitation, the rehabilitation contractor implements the Dieback Hygiene Guidelines as described in the City of Busselton’s document ‘Dieback Hygiene Guidelines for Meelup Regional Park’.	CONFORMANT
ROMP 26	Monitor for signs of herbivorous and predatory pest species (e.g., scats, diggings) within and adjacent to the offset site.	During quarterly site inspections and annual revegetation monitoring.	Not applicable at this stage of rehabilitation.	Introduced pest management is described in Section 4.7.1 of the ROMP.	NOT APPLICABLE
ROMP 27	Should signs of feral pests be observed, engage a qualified and experienced pest control subcontractor to eradicate the pest using either baiting, trapping or shooting.	Following quarterly site inspections.	Not applicable at this stage of rehabilitation.	Introduced pest management is described in Section 4.7.1 of the ROMP.	NOT APPLICABLE
ROMP 28	Eradicate rabbits through deploying a strain of rabbit haemorrhagic disease virus (also known as rabbit calicivirus disease) carried out under conditions set down in a permit issued by the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA).	Following quarterly site inspections.	Not applicable at this stage of rehabilitation.	Introduced pest management is described in Section 4.7.1 of the ROMP.	NOT APPLICABLE
ROMP 29	Culling (shooting) of the Western Grey Kangaroo is only be conducted by a licenced professional shooter.	Following consultation with the DBCA.	Not applicable at this stage of rehabilitation.	Native pest management is described in Section 4.7.2 of the ROMP.	NOT APPLICABLE
ROMP 30	Construct and maintain a 3m wide mineral earth firebreak around the external perimeter of the offset site fenceline.	Prior to planting commencing.	Plate 25: Southern boundary Peppermint saplings looking west (April 2025) Plate 26: Peppermint saplings near the southeast boundary (April 2025)	Fire management measures are described in Section 4.8 of the ROMP. Plates 25 and 26 show the existence of the mineral earth firebreak along the southern and southeastern boundaries.	NOT APPLICABLE
ROMP 31	Remove any overhanging trees and other vegetation impinging on the firebreak, consult with and get approval from the Blackwood District DBCA Office.	Prior to pruning/removal.		Fire management measures are described in Section 4.8 of the ROMP. As discussed in ACR2024 Appendix 24, in May 2024, the rehabilitation contractor requested a Permit to Burn from the City of Busselton in relation to weeds within and around the offset site. A Permit was issued by the City.	NOT APPLICABLE
ROMP 32	Check the status of the integrity of the firebreak and implement maintenance annually.	Prior to 15 December annually.		Fire management measures are described in Section 4.8 of the ROMP. As discussed in ACR2024 Appendix 24, in May 2024, the rehabilitation contractor requested a Permit to Burn from the City of Busselton in relation to weeds within and around the offset site. A Permit was issued by the City.	NOT APPLICABLE
ROMP 33	Conduct a weed survey of the rehabilitation site.	Prior to commencing weed control.		As noted in ACR 2020, environmental weeds include those listed as Declared Plants under the Government of Western Australia’s <i>Agriculture and Related Resources Protection Act 1976</i> . In total, 41 introduced species were	CONFORMANT

REFERENCE No.	MANAGEMENT MEASURE	TIMING	EVIDENCE	COMMENT	CONFORMANCE STATUS
				observed during a late September 2017 site visit conducted by Dr Dennis Brearley (Onshore Environmental), an experienced botanist.	
ROMP 34	Undertake chemical weed control for at least one year prior to planting.	Pre-planting	Plates 1-4: Photographs of offset site July 2020 Plates 5-8: Photographs of offset site July 2022 Plates 9-12: Photographs of offset site March 2023 Plates 13-14: Photographs of offset site June 2023 Plates 15-16: Photographs of offset site October 2023 Plates 17-18: Photographs of offset site June 2024 Appendix 8: ROMP Annual Rehabilitation Report 2024-2025 (THS 2025) Appendix 10: Tax Invoices for Offset Site Weed Control	Weed control methods are described in Section 4.3 of the ROMP. Control measure has been extended to two years to optimise planting conditions. Observations made during successive annual site inspections indicates that weed control has been mainly effective. An inspection of the tax invoices relating to weed control onsite and paid by <i>Capecare</i> indicates a suitably experienced contractor has been engaged and requisite work has been implemented by THS. As reported in ACR2022, THS recommended to <i>Capecare</i> that due to the amount of weed seed contained within the topsoil of the offset site, that one (1) more year of weed control be implemented. <i>Capecare</i> has agreed to fund this additional weed control.	CONFORMANT
ROMP 35	Undertake ongoing maintenance weed control through a combination of manual removal and spraying of herbicide.	Post-planting	Appendix 10: Tax Invoices for Offset Site rehabilitation	Weed control methods are described in Section 4.3 of the ROMP. As shown in Appendix 10, weed control has continued to be implemented through the ACR2025 reporting period.	NOT APPLICABLE
ROMP 36	Undertake tubestock planting for revegetation of upland, wetland and interface zones and advise DBCA of plant species numbers.	Post-intensive weed control	Appendix 8: ROMP Annual Rehabilitation Report 2024-2025 Appendix 10: Tax Invoice for Offset Site Rehabilitation	As reported in ACR2024, in July 2024, the following activities were conducted: - 'Dry' zone 2500+ <i>Agonis flexuosa</i> forestry tubes planted. - All tubes were drenched with a Biosoil Solutions 'liquid blend / solution' of: - Certified Organic Compost / Mycorrhizal powder / calcium powder / Bio+ Fish&Kelp. Supplied by Bio Soils Solutions. - Small control plot set up to monitor succuss of 'Drench'. - Plots included: - A. No treatment – Tubes only - B. Tubes soaked in 'liquid blend' / planted. - C. Tubes soaked in 'liquid blend' / planted with 50-80 grams of Organic Compost. - D. Tubes soaked in 'liquid blend' / planted with 50-80 grams of Organic Compost and 20 grams Terracottem.	NOT APPLICABLE

REFERENCE No.	MANAGEMENT MEASURE	TIMING	EVIDENCE	COMMENT	CONFORMANCE STATUS
				No planting out of wetland and interface species has been conducted due to dry summer/autumn followed by high water levels throughout winter 2025.	
ROMP 37	If insufficient plant stock of local provenance is available, source tubestock from nurseries that are NIASA accredited and will guarantee the quality of the plant material, including <i>Phytophthora</i> dieback free status.	Post intensive weed control		Sourcing plant material is described in Section 4.5.2 of the ROMP. As discussed in ACR2024 Appendix 12, plant stock was purchased from a locally credited source.	NOT APPLICABLE
ROMP 38	Undertake broadcast seeding using local provenance seed where practicable and available, with the seed mix based on the species listed in Table 5.	Autumn prior to the main winter rainfall and following the required soil preparation and weed treatment.	Appendix 11: Seed Collection – Species Names and Collection Location	Direct seeding methodology is described in Section 4.5.3 of the ROMP. As shown in Appendix 11 , seed collection from flora both within and surrounding the offset site has been collected and stored. To date, no broadcast seeding has been conducted.	NOT APPLICABLE
ROMP 39	Determine seed broadcast rates by annual seed availability for individual species. Mix seeds with a suitable bulking and spreading agent (preferably vermiculite) and spread manually.	Autumn prior to the main winter rainfall and following the required soil preparation and weed treatment.	Not applicable at this stage of rehabilitation.	Direct seeding methodology is described in Section 4.5.3 of the ROMP. To date, no broadcast seeding has been conducted.	NOT APPLICABLE
ROMP 40	Undertake planting of suitably mature tubestock, (between 6 to 12 months to enable optimal establishment and growth) within upland areas after the season's first major rainfall event.	Winter		As reported in ACR2024 Appendices 21, 26 and 27, in July 2024, the following activities were conducted: - 'Dry' zone 2500+ <i>Agonis flexuosa</i> forestry tubes planted. - All tubes were drenched with a Biosoil Solutions 'liquid blend / solution' of: - Certified Organic Compost / Mycorrhizal powder / calcium powder / Bio+ Fish and Kelp. Supplied by Bio Soils Solutions. - Small control plot set up to monitor success of 'Drench'. - Plots included: - A. No treatment – Tubes only - B. Tubes soaked in 'liquid blend' / planted. - C. Tubes soaked in 'liquid blend' / planted with 50-80 grams of Organic Compost. - D. Tubes soaked in 'liquid blend' / planted with 50-80 grams of Organic Compost and 20 grams Terracottem.	NOT APPLICABLE
ROMP 41	Undertake planting of suitable mature tubestock in wetland areas when flood waters begin to recede.	Spring	Plates 17-18: Mounding and weed emergence of the site (June 2024)	The timeframe identified is required in order to reduce the potential for seedlings suffering from prolonged waterlogging, Site conditions were not conducive to wetland planting due to winter inundation of the area in Spring 2024 and winter 2025.	NOT APPLICABLE

REFERENCE No.	MANAGEMENT MEASURE	TIMING	EVIDENCE	COMMENT	CONFORMANCE STATUS
ROMP 42	Provide a spreadsheet detailing the final species type and number of tubestock planted to the Department and the DBCA.	At the end of initial planting.	Not applicable at this stage of rehabilitation.	The spreadsheet information will be used as baseline data for comparison in future monitoring assessments and to determine the survival rate (or otherwise) of revegetation, whether completion criteria have been met and whether additional plantings are required. As reported in ACR2024, planting of 2,500 Peppermint tubestock was undertaken in July 2024. Lowland planting has not been conducted due to dry spring/summer in 2024/2025 and extremely high water levels in the lowland/interface areas during winter 2025.	NOT APPLICABLE
ROMP 43	Undertake infill planting of tubestock on an ‘as needs’ basis.	Annually until completion criteria are met.	Not applicable at this stage of rehabilitation.	Methodology to ensure that the survival rate is met is described in Section 4.5.4 of the ROMP.	NOT APPLICABLE
ROMP 44	Undertake hand watering of tubestock on an ‘as needs’ basis.	Summer for up to 2 years post-planting.	Not applicable at this stage of rehabilitation.	The requirement for when hand watering will be undertaken will be contingent on when reliable rainfall ceases.	NOT APPLICABLE

5. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT

5.1 Conclusions

On the basis of the audit undertaken during the course of the **ACR 2025** reporting period *Capecare* was found to be fully compliant with all EPBC 2006/2834 Approval Conditions.

In all, this audit addressed 63 conditions and sub-conditions as indicated in **Table 5**.

TABLE 5: Summary of Audit Findings

Condition Set	Status			Total
	Complaint	Non-compliant	Not Applicable	
EPBC 2006/2834	15	1	4	20
	Conformant	Non-conformant	Not Applicable	Total
EPBC 2006/2834 Cond 5 (ROMP)	13	0	30	43
Total Conditions Audited	28	1	34	63

The following conclusions are offered following completion of the compliance audit.

- No non-compliances or non-conformances were identified;
- No AOC's were identified; and
- A total of four OFI's were identified (see section 5.2 following).

5.2 Opportunities for Improvement

5.2.1 ROMP Schedule Review

Observations through working on the offset site, indicates that there are significant seasonally damp areas that are not conducive to the establishment of dryland tree species such as Peppermint (*Agonis flexuosa*). While weed control has been effective to present, regeneration of weed species in more saturated soils has required additional treatments. In addition, at the request of the DBCA, *Capecare* is funding the eradication of an extensive area of Arum lilies located outside of the rehabilitation site within the bordering wetland area of the Broadwater Nature Reserve. The Arum Lily is a declared pest in Western Australia.⁸

1. Now that implementation of the ROMP has commenced, it is recommended that Table 6 'Schedule for Weed Control, Revegetation, Monitoring and Reporting' of the ROMP be updated to be consistent with the current implementation schedule.

5.2.2 Review of Condition 5b

The wet winters experienced at the rehabilitation offset site in 2021 to 2023, and in particular 2025 indicates that approximately 50% of the offset site is subject to seasonal flooding. While inter-seasonal variation in the extent of seasonally saturated soils is anticipated, the extent and duration of inundation within these transitional areas located on the offset site is likely to preclude successful establishment of the required density of Peppermints (2,500 trees per Ha) in those areas. The ability for the site to successfully provide for the planting of at least 2,500 Peppermint trees per hectare may need to be reviewed as Peppermint trees do not thrive in saturated soil conditions.

⁸ Arum lily: declared pest | Agriculture and Food

It is noted that consultation with the DBCA during the preparation of the ROMP, resulted in Capecare providing “additional overstorey and understorey planting across all landscape elements of the offset site planting” so that rehabilitation did not result in a monoculture of Peppermints.

To reflect typical WRP habitat, the DBCA recommended that additional overstorey species be planted including *Banksia grandis* (Bull Banksia), *Banksia attenuata* (Candlestick Banksia) and *Corymbia calophylla* (Marri).

It is recommended that:

2. The extent of more saturated soils as indicated by the extent of winter grasses be suitably demarcated and georeferenced.
3. Based on the outcomes of 2, aspects of Condition 5b be reconsidered in light of the extent of more saturated soils on the site, specifically the development of an updated landscaping plan considerate of appropriate species for the mosaic of soil conditions within the site.
4. In light of the DBCA requesting more diverse plantings at the site and their inclusion in Table 5 of the approved ROMP, and observations made on the extent of saturated soils, aspects of Condition 5b be reconsidered reduce the number of Peppermints required to be planted thereby enabling a broader range of overstorey and understorey species that are typically found in WRP habitat in the Dunsborough-Busselton area.

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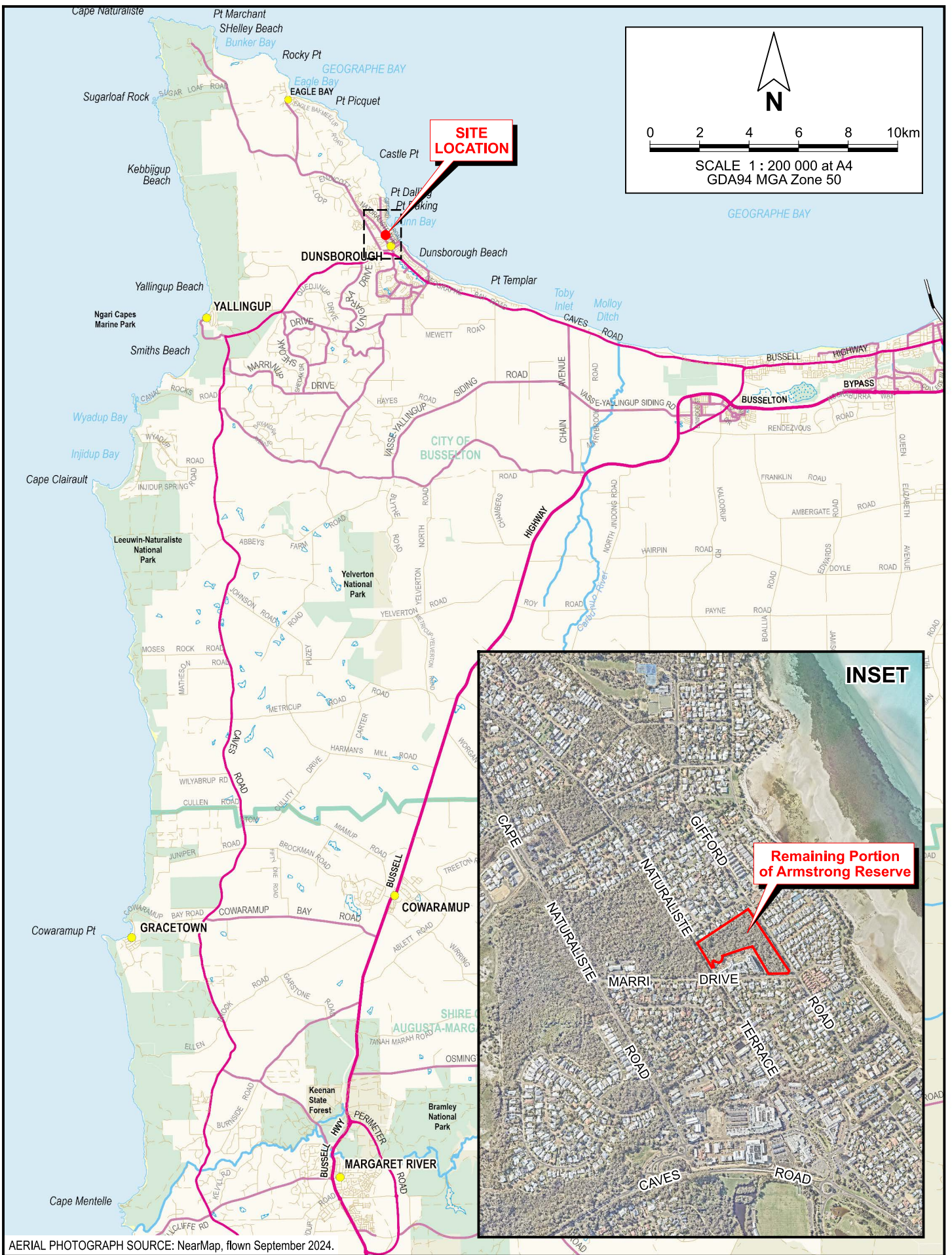
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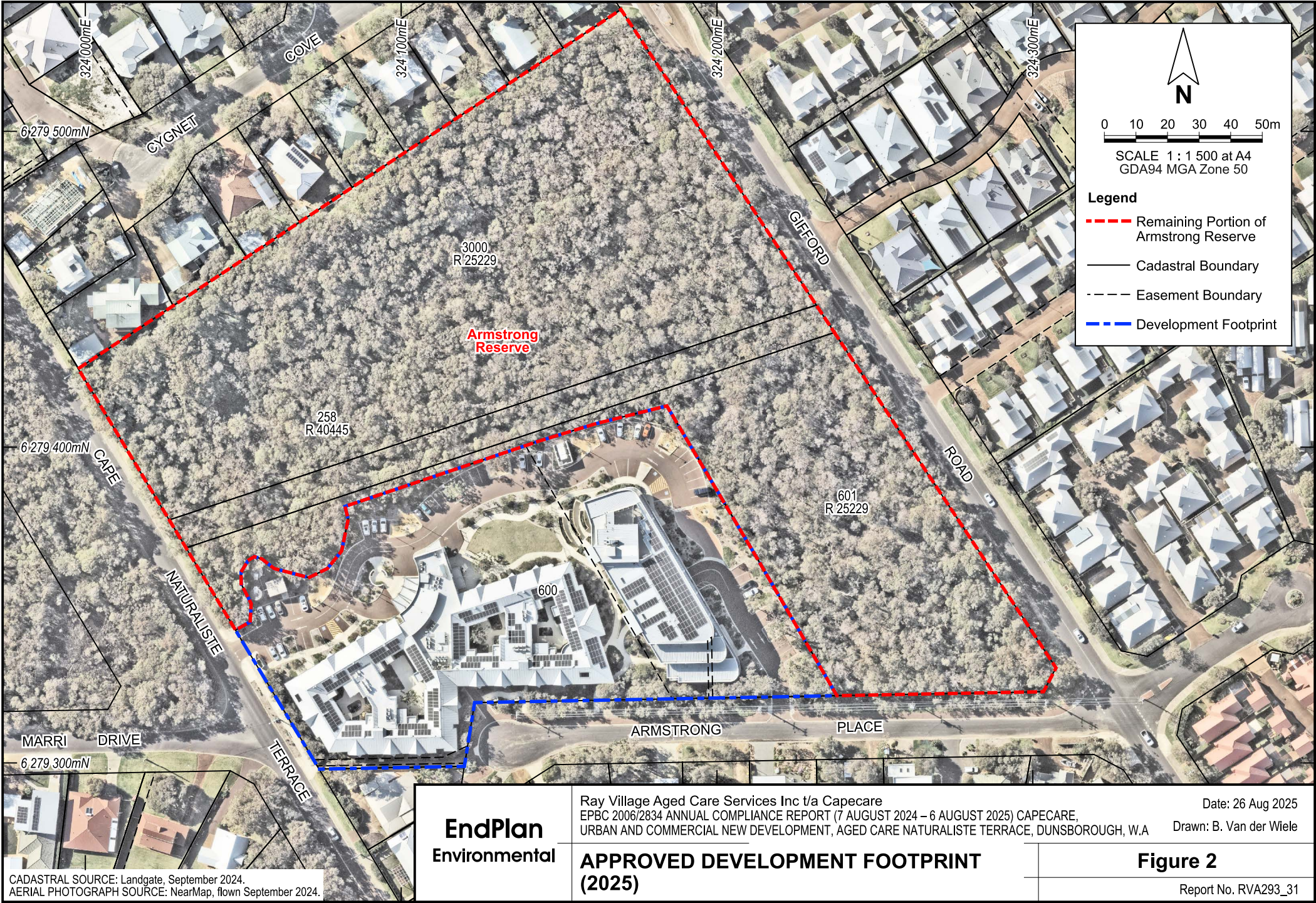
FIGURES

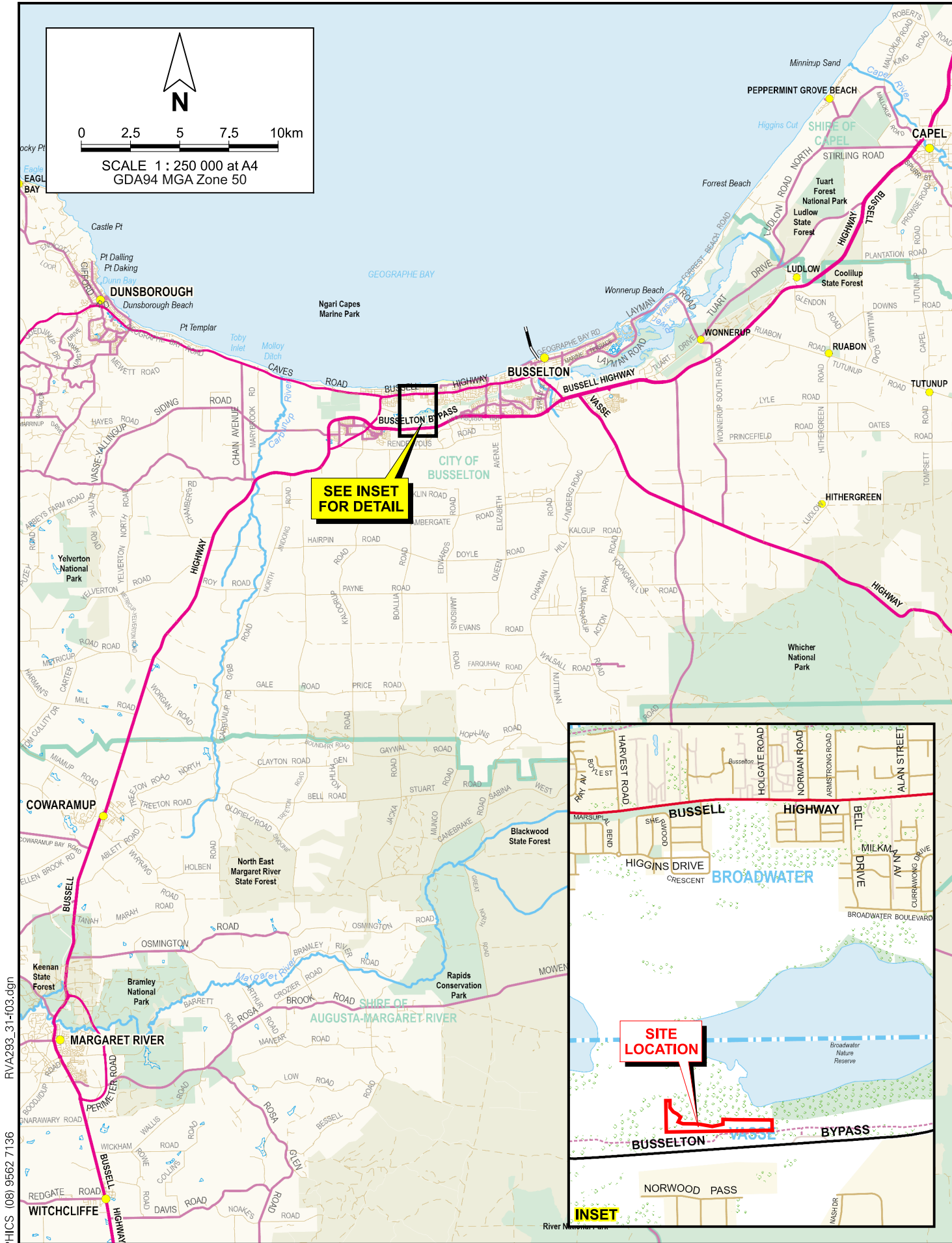
**EPBC 2006/2834 ANNUAL COMPLIANCE REPORT
(7 AUGUST 2024 – 6 AUGUST 2025)**

**CAPECARE, URBAN AND COMMERCIAL NEW DEVELOPMENT, AGED CARE
NATURALISTE TERRACE, DUNSBOROUGH, W.A.**



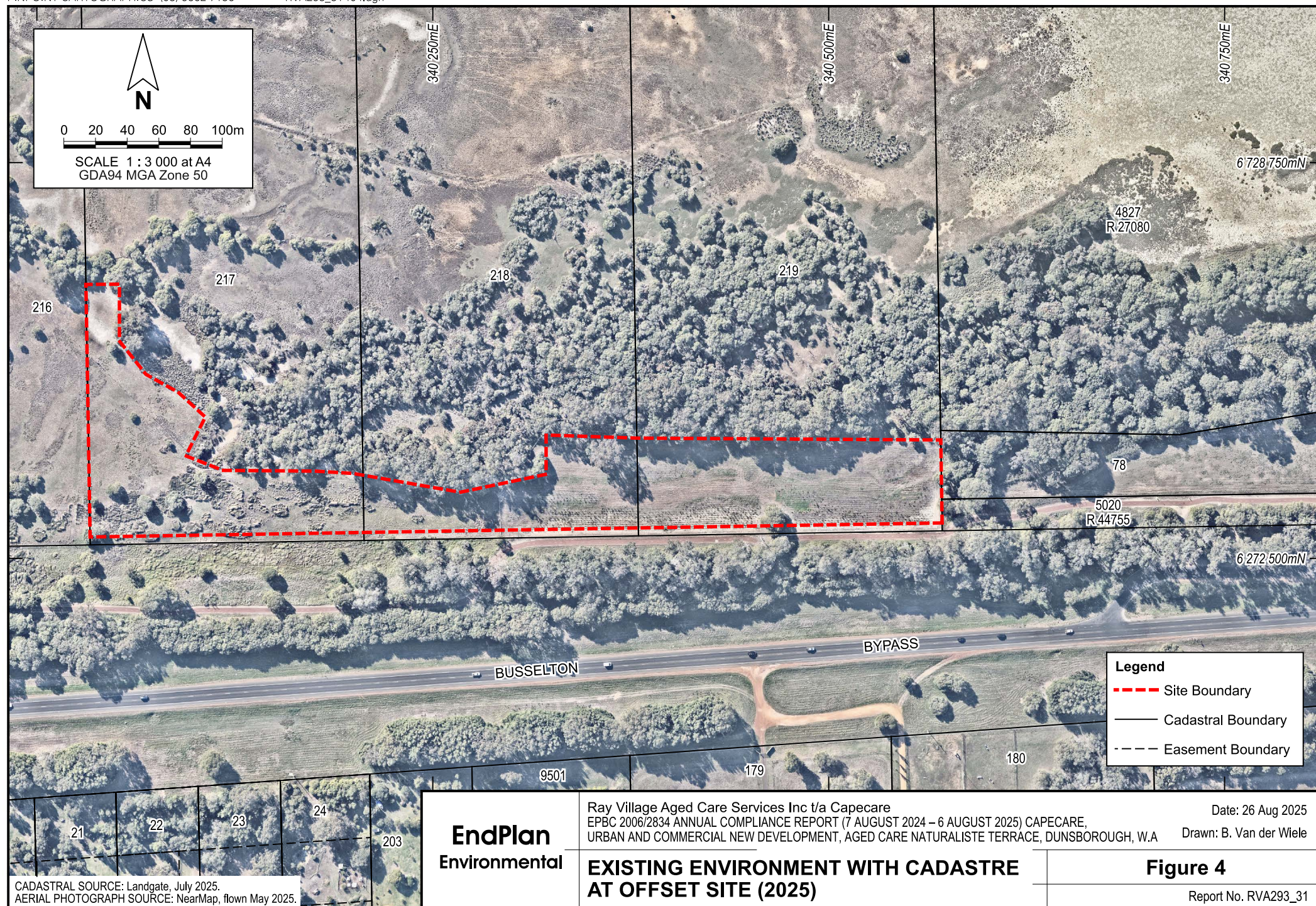
EndPlan Environmental	Ray Village Aged Care Services Inc t/a CapeCare EPBC 2006/2834 ANNUAL COMPLIANCE REPORT (7 AUGUST 2024 – 6 AUGUST 2025) CAPECARE, URBAN AND COMMERCIAL NEW DEVELOPMENT, AGED CARE NATURALISTE TERRACE, DUNSBOROUGH, W.A REGIONAL LOCATION	Date: 26 Aug 2025 Drawn: B. Van der Wiele Figure 1 Report No. RVA293_31
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PINPOINT CARTOGRAPHICS (08) 9562 7136 RVA293_31-103.dgn

EndPlan Environmental	Ray Village Aged Care Services Inc t/a Capecare EPBC 2006/2834 ANNUAL COMPLIANCE REPORT (7 AUGUST 2024 – 6 AUGUST 2025) CAPECARE, URBAN AND COMMERCIAL NEW DEVELOPMENT, AGED CARE NATURALISTE TERRACE, DUNSBOROUGH, W.A	Date: 26 Aug 2025 Drawn: B. Van der Wiele
	REGIONAL LOCATION OF OFFSET SITE	Figure 3 Report No. RVA293_31



PLATES

**EPBC 2006/2834 ANNUAL COMPLIANCE REPORT
(7 AUGUST 2024 – 6 AUGUST 2025)**

**CAPECARE, URBAN AND COMMERCIAL NEW DEVELOPMENT, AGED CARE
NATURALISTE TERRACE, DUNSBOROUGH, W.A.**



PLATE 1: Eastern portion of the offset site (July 2020)

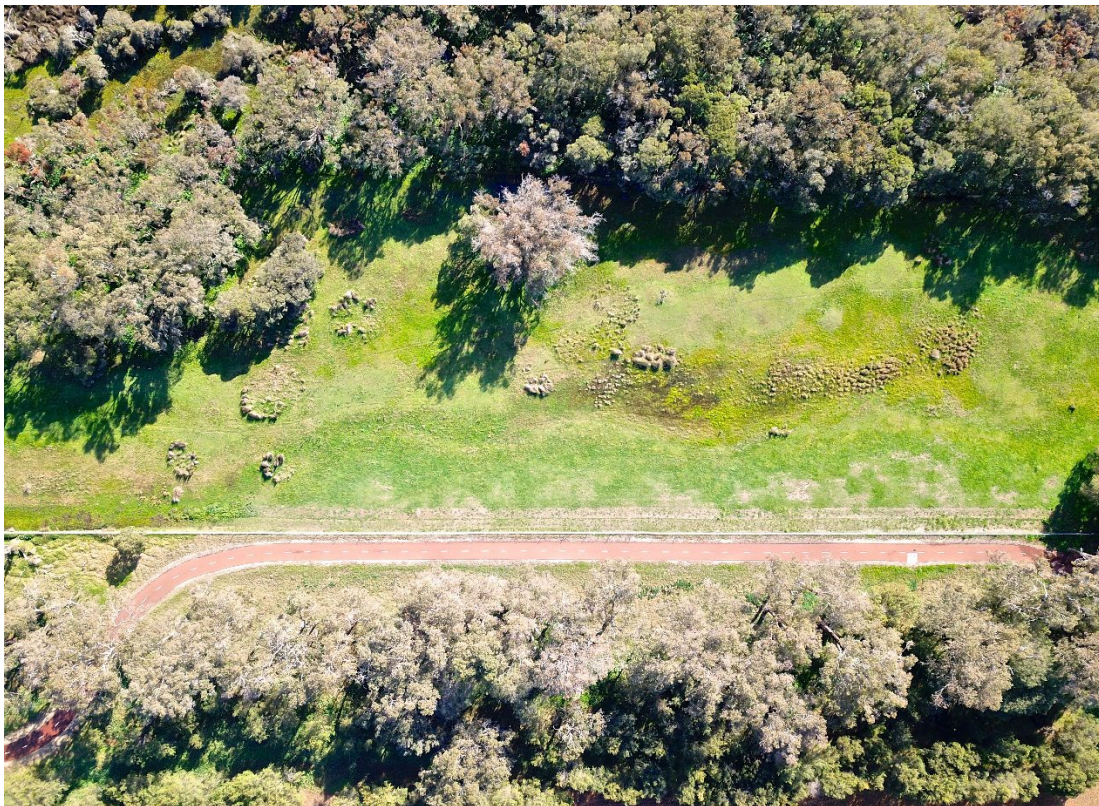


PLATE 2: Western portion of the offset site (July 2020)



PLATE 3: Mid-point of the offset site looking north (July 2020)



PLATE 4: Southern boundary of the offset site looking west (July 2020)



**PLATE 5: Broadwater Nature Reserve offset site looking north
(July 2022)**



**PLATE 6: Eastern boundary of the offset site looking north
(July 2022)**



PLATE 7: Midpoint of the offset site looking north (July 2022)



PLATE 8: Southern boundary of the offset site looking west (July 2022)



PLATE 9: Broadwater Nature Reserve offset site looking north (March 2023)



PLATE 10: Eastern boundary of the offset site looking north (March 2023)



PLATE 11: Southern boundary of the offset site looking west (March 2023)



PLATE 12: Midpoint of the offset site looking north (March 2023)



**PLATE 13: Western portion of the offset site following ripping
(June 2023)**



**PLATE 14: Eastern portion of the offset site following ripping
(June 2023)**



PLATE 15: Weed emergence western portion of the offset site following ripping (September 2023)



PLATE 16: Weed emergence eastern portion of the offset site following ripping (September 2023)



**PLATE 17: Western portion of the offset site following mounding
(June 2024)**



**PLATE 18: Eastern portion of the offset site following mounding
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**EPBC 2006/2834 ANNUAL COMPLIANCE REPORT
(7 AUGUST 2024 – 6 AUGUST 2025)**

**CAPECARE, URBAN AND COMMERCIAL NEW DEVELOPMENT, AGED CARE
NATURALISTE TERRACE, DUNSBOROUGH, W.A.**

APPENDIX 1

**CERTIFICATE OF TITLE LOT 600 NATURALISTE TERRACE,
DUNSBOROUGH
(Source: Landgate 2019)**

999L
RAY VILLAGE AGED SERVICES INC
Exam - Post
M924358



WESTERN



AUSTRALIA

REGISTER NUMBER	
600/DP403383	
Duplicate Edition	DATE DUPLICATE ISSUED
1	8/4/2015

DUPLICATE CERTIFICATE OF TITLE
UNDER THE TRANSFER OF LAND ACT 1893

VOLUME
2862

FOLIO
254

The person described in the first schedule is the registered proprietor of an estate in fee simple in the land described below subject to the reservations, conditions and depth limit contained in the original grant (if a grant issued) and to the limitations, interests, encumbrances and notifications shown in the second schedule.



REGISTRAR OF TITLES

LAND DESCRIPTION:

LOT 600 ON DEPOSITED PLAN 403383

REGISTERED PROPRIETOR:
(FIRST SCHEDULE)

RAY VILLAGE AGED SERVICES INC OF 20 RAY AVENUE, BUSSELTON
(TF M924358) REGISTERED 26 FEBRUARY 2015

LIMITATIONS, INTERESTS, ENCUMBRANCES AND NOTIFICATIONS:
(SECOND SCHEDULE)

1. M924358 CONDITIONAL TENURE LAND. LAND SUBJECT TO CONDITIONS PURSUANT TO S75 LAA. MINISTER'S CONSENT REQUIRED TO TRANSFER OR ENCUMBER LAND. SEE INSTRUMENT M924358 REGISTERED 26.2.2015.

Warning: A current search of the certificate of title held in electronic form should be obtained before dealing on this land.
Lot as described in the land description may be a lot or location.

-----END OF DUPLICATE CERTIFICATE OF TITLE-----

STATEMENTS:

The statements set out below are not intended to be nor should they be relied on as substitutes for inspection of the land and the relevant documents or for local government, legal, surveying or other professional advice.

SKETCH OF LAND: DP403383.
PREVIOUS TITLE: LR3140-192, LR3164-892, LR3140-193, LR3140-194.
PROPERTY STREET ADDRESS: NO STREET ADDRESS INFORMATION AVAILABLE.
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: CITY OF BUSSELTON.



APPENDIX 2

APPROVED REHABILITATION OFFSET MANAGEMENT PLAN (VERSION 6)

(Source: EndPlan Environmental, 2017)

REHABILITATION OFFSET MANAGEMENT PLAN (EPBC 2006/2834)

PORTION LOTS 217 - 219 BUSSELTON BYPASS, VASSE (BROADWATER NATURE RESERVE)



Prepared for:
RAY VILLAGE AGED SERVICES INCORPORATED T/A CAPECARE
20 RAY AVENUE
BUSSELTON WA 6280

Report Date: 30 November 2017
Document No. RVA292_43_V6

DOCUMENT STATUS:

REVISION CONTROL			
Document Title: REHABILITATION OFFSET MANAGEMENT PLAN (EPBC 2006/2834) PORTION LOTS 217 - 219 BUSSELTON BYPASS, VASSE (BROADWATER NATURE RESERVE)			
Document No.	Version	Issue Date	Issued To
RVA292_43	draft	26 June 2017	Client / Total Horticultural Services
RVA292_43	V1	11 September 2017	Client / Onshore Environmental
RVA292_43	V2	2 October 2017	Client / Onshore Environmental
RVA292_43	V3	10 October 2017	Client / Onshore Environmental
RVA292_43	V4	20 October 2017	Client / Dept Biodiversity Conservation & Attractions / Department of the Environment and Energy
RVA292_43	V5	17 November 2017	Dept Biodiversity Conservation & Attractions / Department of the Environment and Energy
RVA292_43	V6	30 November 2017	Dept Biodiversity Conservation & Attractions / Department of the Environment and Energy / Client

STATEMENT OF LIMITATIONS

Scope of Services

This report has been prepared in accordance with the scope of work set out in the contract, or as otherwise agreed, between the Client and EndPlan Environmental* (EndPlan).

Reliance on Data

In preparing the report, EndPlan has relied upon data, surveys, analyses, designs, plans and other information provided by the Client and other individuals and organisations. Except as otherwise stated in the report, EndPlan has not verified the accuracy or completeness of the data. To the extent that the statements, opinions, facts, information, conclusions and/or recommendations in the report ("conclusions") are based in whole or part on the data, those conclusions are contingent upon the accuracy and completeness of the data provided. EndPlan will not be liable in relation to incorrect conclusions should any data, information or condition be incorrect or have been concealed, withheld, misrepresented or otherwise not fully disclosed to EndPlan.

Environmental Conclusions

Within the limitations imposed by the scope of work, the preparation of this report has been undertaken and performed in a professional manner, in accordance with generally accepted practices and using a degree of skill and care ordinarily exercised by reputable environmental consultants under similar circumstances. No other warranty, expressed or implied, is made.

Report for Benefit of Client

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Other Limitations

The scope of work did not include any assessment of the title to or ownership of the properties, buildings and structures referred to in the report nor the application or interpretation of laws in the jurisdiction in which those properties, buildings and structures are located.

THIS MANAGEMENT PLAN HAS BEEN PREPARED BY ENDPLAN ENVIRONMENTAL IN ASSOCIATION WITH:

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M: 0447366460
E: admin@endplanenvironmental.com.au

Declaration of Accuracy

I declare that:

1. To the best of my knowledge, all the information contained in, or accompanying this Rehabilitation Offset Plan is complete, current and correct.
2. I am duly authorised to sign this declaration on behalf of the approval holder.
3. I am aware that:
 - a. Section 490 of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth) (EPBC Act) makes it an offence for an approval holder to provide information in response to an approval condition where the person is reckless as to whether the information is false or misleading.
 - b. Section 491 of the EPBC Act makes it an offence for a person to provide information or documents to specified persons who are known by the person to be performing a duty or carrying out a function under the EPBC Act or the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Regulations 2000* (Cth) where the person knows the information or document is false or misleading.
 - c. The above offences are punishable on conviction by imprisonment, a fine or both.

Signed

Full name (please print)

Organisation (please print)

Date

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1. INTRODUCTION

Ray Village Aged Services (Inc.) trading as Capecare (Capecare) proposes to develop Lot 600 Naturaliste Terrace, Dunsborough (development area) as an aged care facility.

The development area is situated within the municipal boundary of the City of Busselton and is located approximately 500 m north of the business centre of the town of Dunsborough. The development area is bounded by Armstrong Place to the south, Gifford Road to the east and Naturaliste Terrace to the west (refer to **Figure 1**).

Previously comprising Lots 111, 115, 116, 117 Naturaliste Terrace and a 9994 m² portion of Lot 257 Naturaliste Terrace (**Figure 2**), in accordance with the Western Australian *Town Planning and Development Act 2005*, rezoning of the development area has been undertaken resulting in the amalgamation of the previous lots into a single lot (Lot 600 on Deposited Plan 403383 Armstrong Place, Dunsborough). Lot 600 is now the legal responsibility of Capecare and will be retained as one Title in perpetuity. The remainder of Armstrong Reserve has subsequently been gazetted into three separate lots: the City of Busselton will retain the vesting of Reserve 25339 (Lots 3000 and 601) for the purpose of 'Landscape Protection', while the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DEWR) will retain the vesting of Reserve 40445 (Lot 258) for the purpose of 'Drainage' (refer to **Appendix 1**).

1.1 Purpose and Scope

This Rehabilitation Offset Management Plan (ROMP) has been commissioned by Capecare to fulfil the requirements of **Condition 5** of the conditions of approval for EPBC 2006/2834 as varied on 18 October 2017 (refer to **Appendix 2**).

The ROMP will be implemented within the designated offset site which comprises a portion of Lots 217 - 219 (on Deposited Plan 4918 / Volume 1918 / Folio 406) Busselton Bypass, Vasse (offset site) situated within the Dunsborough region (refer to **Figure 3**). The offset site is vested in the Western Australian Conservation and Parks Commission and the Department of Biodiversity Conservation and Attractions (DBCA)¹ and forms part of the Broadwater Nature Reserve (refer to **Figure 4**).

The ROMP identifies rehabilitation strategies, management actions, monitoring activities, contingency measures, auditing and reporting requirements to be undertaken to satisfy Condition 5 of the EPBC 2006/2834, as varied (refer to **Appendix 2**).

Table 1 (over the page) details the requirements of Condition 5 and the section(s)/table(s) of the ROMP in which the requirement is addressed.

¹ Previously the Department of Parks and Wildlife (DPaW)

TABLE 1
EPBC 2006/2834 APPROVAL CONDITION 5 AND WHERE THE REQUIREMENTS ARE ADDRESSED IN THE ROMP

CONDITION No.	REQUIREMENT	SECTION OF REPORT
5	To offset the impacts of the action on the Western Ringtail Possum, the person taking the action must prepare and submit a Rehabilitation Offset Management Plan (ROMP). The ROMP must be prepared in consultation with the Western Australian Department of Biodiversity Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) and must:	Evidence of consultation with DBCA is included in accompanying documents (refer to Appendix 3).
a.	specify an offset site of at least 1 ha in size within the area shown at <u>Attachment B</u> ;	Refer to Appendix 2, Section 1.1 and Figure 3 .
b.	provide for the planting of at least 2,500 Peppermint trees (<i>Agonis flexuosa</i>) per hectare within the offset site;	The proposed species and densities to be planted are identified in Tables 4 and 5 and Section 3 .
c.	include a methodology for ensuring a survival rate of 80% of the 2,500 Peppermint trees is maintained per hectare 5 years after planting;	Methodology is detailed in Section 4 . Objectives, targets and indicators are detailed in Tables 4 and 6 . Completion criteria are detailed in Section 3.3 . Timeframes for the implementation and completion of the above measures / programs /reporting are detailed in Section 4.8 and Tables 6 and 7 .
d.	describe monitoring and contingency measures if the survival rate (item c) is not met; and	Refer to Section 5, Chart 3 and Table 7 .
e.	contain measures to minimise human access, and the impacts of herbivores, unplanned fire, weeds and Dieback (<i>Phytophthora cinnamomi</i>) within 3 years following commencement of rehabilitation works.	Refer to Section 4 .

1.2 Project Overview

1.2.1 Approval

The *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act), sets out the way in which the Commonwealth Government regulates the environmental impacts of projects or 'actions'. An 'action' is defined broadly in the EPBC Act and includes a project, a development, an undertaking, an activity or series of activities, or an alternation of any of these things (Commonwealth of Australia, 2009).

On the 30 May 2006, Capecare referred a proposal to develop an aged care facility at Armstrong Reserve, Naturaliste Terrace, Dunsborough, Western Australia to the then Commonwealth Department of the Environment and Heritage (now the Department of the Environment and Energy - DotEE) for a decision as to whether or not an approval was required under Chapter 4 of the EPBC Act.

On the 28 June 2006, Capecare was advised that the proposal was determined to be a 'Controlled Action' due to potential impacts on the *Pseudocheirus occidentalis* (Western Ringtail Possum). The

Western Ringtail Possum was, at the time of the referral decision, listed as 'Vulnerable' under the EPBC Act and as 'Critically Endangered' under the Western Australian *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950*.

An Approval for the proposed action, made under sections 130(1) and 133 of the EPBC Act, was issued to Capecare on the 25 February 2013. The Approval decision, which has effect until the 31 December 2021², related to the Controlling Provision being listed threatened species and communities (sections 18 and 18A) and was subject to 13 conditions (refer to **Appendix 4**). Condition 5 required Capecare to provide an environmental offset in lieu of the clearing of approximately 9,020 m² of Western Ringtail Possum habitat within the development area.

An environmental offset is a conservation action that compensates for the negative environmental impacts of an action, such as a development. Under the EPBC Act environmental offsets policy, offsets should directly correlate to the impact of a proposed action (Commonwealth of Australia, 2012).

Following further consultation with the DotEE regarding the environmental complexities of the offset site, and with respect to the request by the DBCA that Capecare undertake additional overstorey and understorey planting across all landscape elements of the offset site, a delegate of the Federal Minister for the Environment and Energy varied the Conditions of Approval on the 18 October 2017 (refer to **Appendix 2**).

1.2.2 Project Components

Capecare proposes to develop the 1.28 ha development area that is to be zoned "Special Purposes - Aged Persons Housing" under the City of Busselton's (City) Local Planning Scheme No. 21. The remainder of Armstrong Reserve has been gazetted as Lots 3000 and 601 Naturaliste Terrace (Reserve 25229) for the purpose of 'Landscape Protection' vested in the City of Busselton and Lot 258 (Reserve 40445) for the purpose of 'Drainage' vested in the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (refer to **Appendix 1**).

While approximately 4,332 m² of the development area has historically been cleared, a further 9,020 m² area of Western Ringtail Possum habitat will be required to be cleared to enable construction of the aged care facility. To compensate for the removal of this area of habitat, rehabilitation of 1 ha of degraded Western Ringtail Possum habitat is required to be undertaken at the designated offset site (refer to **Figure 3**).

Since the EPBC Act Approval was issued, Capecare has liaised with the DotEE and the DBCA with respect to the requirements of Condition 5. Given that the offset site is vested in the DBCA, specific revegetation requirements have been requested by the DBCA to be implemented. The requirements are identified in **Section 4.5.4**.

² Capecare has applied to the Minister for a variation to the implementation period of the Approval requesting that it be extended to 2025 to enable completion of the management period of this ROMP.

1.3 Definitions

Department: Is the Australian Government Department administering the EPBC Act 1999.

DBCA: The Western Australian Department of Biodiversity Conservation and Attractions (or equivalent agency).

DWER: The Western Australian Department of Water and Environmental Regulation.

Minister: Is the Minister administering the EPBC Act 1999 and includes a delegate of the Minister.

Proposed development footprint: The area identified as '*Proposed Development Footprint*' at Attachment A of the EPBC Act Approval (refer to **Appendix 2**).

Rehabilitation: Acknowledges that vegetation has been permanently altered, but seeks to return a native plant community that has elements that are compatible with surrounding vegetation.

Revegetation: The planting or direct seeding of native species in areas that have been cleared or highly modified.

Weed: Any plant species (native or more frequently exotic to a region) which has the potential to impact on the ecology of a natural area.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The offset site is located on the southern portion of the Swan Coastal Plain; a narrow plain approximately 30 km wide extending from Jurien Bay in the north to almost Cape Naturaliste in the south. The land is associated with the flat, inland Yoongarillup Plain that is characterised by low ridges and swales with a thin cover of siliceous sands over limestone (Churchward and McArthur, 1980).

2.1 Climate

The Dunsborough region experiences a Mediterranean climate with warm, dry summers and mild, wet winters. High-pressure cells dominate climatic patterns during summer and the passage of cold fronts and associated low-pressure cells dominate during winter.

Data included in **Tables 2 and 3**, and shown pictorially on **Charts 1 and 2** have been obtained from the Bureau of Meteorology's (BOM) Busselton Aero Weather Station (Site No. 009603) located at the Busselton Airport, the closest weather station to the offset site (Bureau of Meteorology, 2017).

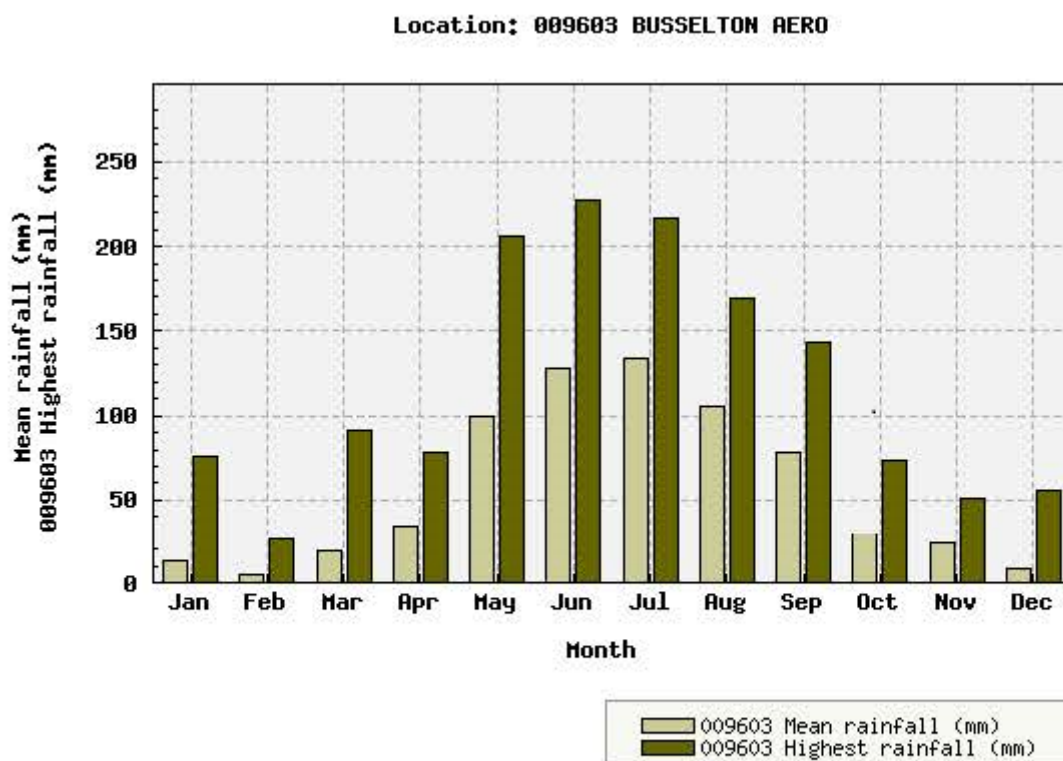
2.1.1 Rainfall

The long-term (1997-2016) mean annual rainfall is 657.5 mm, with the lowest monthly total of 4.4 mm recorded in February and the highest (133.8 mm) recorded in July. During 2016, the total rainfall recorded was 781.4 mm which is considerably above the long-term mean annual rainfall. The lowest monthly rainfall for 2016 was 4.8 mm (November) and the highest monthly total was 181.0 mm (July) (refer to **Table 2 and Chart 1**). Rainfall events, particularly in terms of intensity, are irregular and characterised by a winter maximum which results from rain-bearing low pressure cells crossing the south-west coastal area.

TABLE 2
RAINFALL DATA RECORDED AT BUSSELTON AERO WEATHER STATION

STATISTIC	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
Mean Rainfall (mm) for years 1997-2016	12.9	4.4	19.2	34.0	99.8	127.9	133.8	105.7	77.8	30.2	23.6	9.1	657.5
Rainfall (mm) 2016	64.4	5.0	44.0	41.2	90.2	112.2	181.0	133.0	58.4	37.4	4.8	9.8	781.4

Source: Bureau of Meteorology (2017)



Australian Government
Bureau of Meteorology

CHART 1: Monthly mean rainfall (mm) recorded at the Busseton Aero Weather Station (long-term and 2016).

2.1.2 Temperature

The long-term data (1997-2016) for mean daily temperature shows a mean maximum temperature of 30.2°C in January/February and a mean minimum temperature of 7.2°C in July (refer to **Table 3 and Chart 2**). During 2016, a mean maximum temperature of 14.6°C was recorded in February with the mean minimum temperature of 7.2°C recorded in July.

**TABLE 3
TEMPERATURE DATA RECORDED AT BUSSELTON AERO WEATHER STATION**

STATISTIC		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Mean maximum temperature (°C) for years 1997-2016		30.2	30.2	27.9	24.0	20.5	17.8	16.8	17.3	18.3	21.3	25.0	27.9
Mean minimum temperature (°C) for years 1997-2016		14.3	14.6	13.3	11.0	9.1	7.6	7.2	7.7	8.6	10.7	12.3	10.3

Source: Bureau of Meteorology (2017)

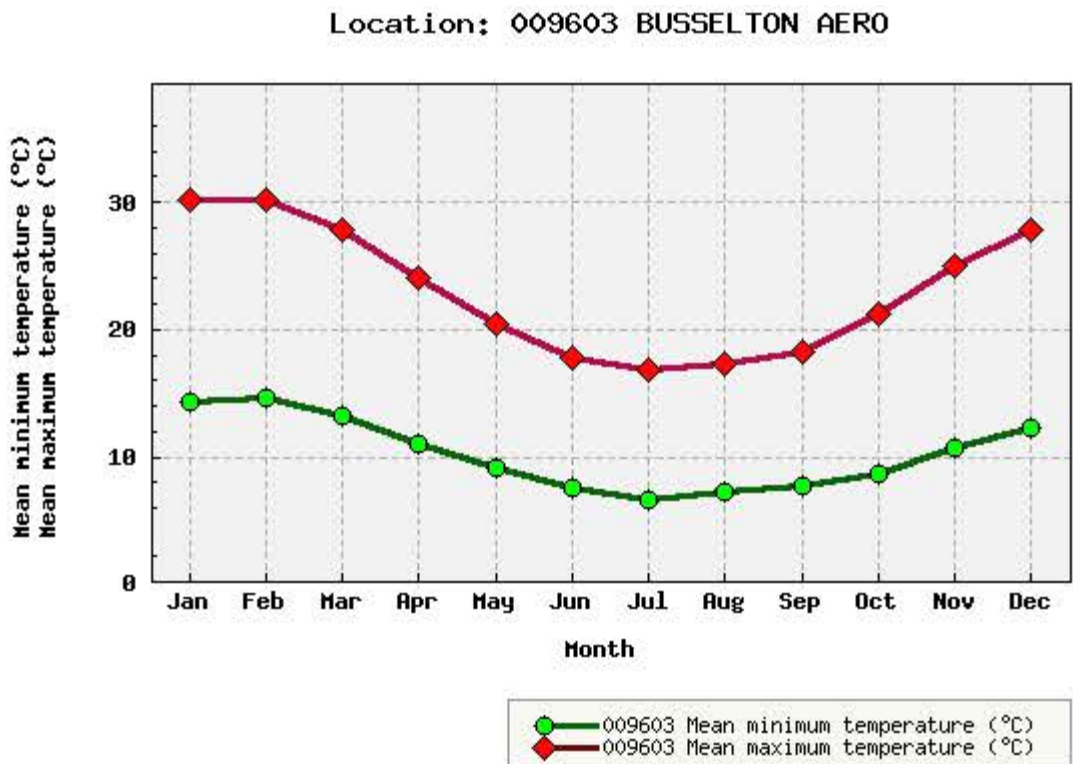


CHART 2: Mean Maximum and Minimum Temperatures (°C) Recorded at the Busselton Aero Weather Station (2016).

2.2 Geology and Soils

The offset site is located at the southern extremity of the Swan Coastal Plain which is bounded by the Whicher Scarp to the south and Geographe Bay to the north. This area is thought to have originally comprised relatively low sand drifts that have been flattened as a result of long-term pastoral use (Tille and Lantzke, 1990).

The regional geology of the Busselton-Capel area is dominated by a Cretaceous sedimentary sequence that was deposited within a major graben structure in the southern Perth Basin. The stratigraphy underlying the offset site comprises the Leederville Formation unconformably overlying Permian deposits and comprises a sequence of onshore fluvial (river) and paludal (wetland) deposits (sediments) that are essentially flat-lying with a gentle slope to the north and have a thick weathering profile, up to about 25 m thick (Department of Water, 2008).

The soils-landscaping mapping for the general area (Department of Agriculture and Food WA, 2008) identifies the area of the offset site as belonging to the Spearwood Dunes System characterised by low relief dunes generally <10 m in elevation. The offset site forms part of the Vasse Wonnerup Subsystem and is comprised of three distinct sub-units:

- **211VaWOwy** – located in the northern half described as Vasse Wonnerup very wet saline flats; Phase Wet and Semi-wet soils and Saline wet soils;
- **211SpLD1** – located in the southern half described as Ludlow flats Phase Yellow and Brown DotEp sands; and
- **211VaWOw** – located in the north-western portion described as Vasse Wonnerup wet flats Phase Semi-wet and Wet soils with some Saline 48274827wet soils and Pale DotEp sands.

Figure 5 identifies the location of each of the soil-landscape units.

2.3 Wetlands

The *Geomorphic Wetlands Swan Coastal Plain* dataset displays the location, boundary, geomorphic classification (wetland type) and management category of wetlands on the Swan Coastal Plain (Department of Environment and Conservation, 2012) viewable online using the Government of Western Australia's *WA Atlas* (2017).

A conservation wetland (UFI 13156), part of the Broadwater wetland system is located to the north of the offset site and a multiple use wetland (UFI 13195) is located across the northern half of the offset site (refer to **Figure 6**).

2.4 Vegetation

2.4.1 Biogeographic Region

The site is located within the Swan Coastal Plain (SWA) Region under the Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia (IBRA7) codes and in the Swan Coastal Plain 02 (SWA02) subregion that is characterised by a low-lying coastal plain, mainly covered by woodlands (Government of Australia, 2012).

2.4.2 Vegetation Complex

The offset site is located within the Karrakatta Complex - Central and South (Heddlé *et al.*, 1980) and the Ludlow Units (LW) and (L) (Mattiske and Havell, 1998).

2.4.3 Vegetation Type and Condition

The dominant plant community in the adjacent reserve comprises a Low Forest dominated by *Eucalyptus rudis* subsp. *rudis* and *Melaleuca raphiophylla* with scattered *Agonis flexuosa* over a degraded understorey comprising a dense cover (>70%) of *Zantedeschia aethiopica* (Arum Lily).

On-site, the vegetation comprises one mature *Agonis flexuosa* tree, one mature *Eucalyptus rudis* tree, and scattered *Melaleuca raphiophylla* trees, while the native understorey strata have been totally removed as a result of historical grazing and replaced by a dense cover (>70%) of annual pasture grasses and weeds (refer to **Section 2.5**).

The condition of remnant vegetation across the site was assessed using the condition rating scale of Keighery published in *Bush Forever* (Government of WA, 2000) that ranges from Pristine (which means

that the vegetation exhibits no visible signs of disturbance) to Completely Degraded (where the vegetation structure is no longer intact and without native plant species). While vegetation fringing the northern boundary of the offset site (within the multiple use wetland) is in a Good to Degraded condition, the entire offset site has been cleared for annual pasture and the vegetation condition is rated as Completely Degraded³.

Due to the degree of clearing undertaken within the offset site to provide annual pasture for cattle grazing, the vegetation was unmappable for *Phytophthora* dieback.

2.5 Weeds

Environmental weeds include those listed as Declared Plants under the Government of Western Australia's *Agriculture and Related Resources Protection Act 1976*. Declared Plants require a varying degree of control, depending upon their rating in the district in which they are encountered (Government of Western Australia, 2009; Department of Agriculture and Food Western Australia, 2017a and 2017b).

The following 41 introduced species were observed during a late September 2017 site visit:

- *Amaranthus albus* (Tumbleweed)
- *Avena barbata* (Bearded Oat)
- *Arctotheca calendula* (Cape Weed)
- *Briza minima* (Shivery Grass)
- *Bromus diandrus* (Great Brome)
- *Carduus tenuiflorus* (Slender Thistle)
- *Cenchrus clandestinus* (Kikuyu Grass)
- *Conyza bonariensis* (Flaxleaf Fleabane)
- *Cynodon dactylon* (Couch Grass)
- *Disa bracteata* (African Orchid)
- *Dittrichia graveolens* (Stinkwort)
- *Ehrharta longiflora* (Annual Veldt Grass)
- *Euphorbia peplus* (Petty Spurge)
- *Geranium molle* (Doves foot Geranium)
- *Holcus lanatus* (Yorkshire Fog)
- *Hypochaeris glabra* (Flatweed)
- *Lolium rigidum* (Wimmera Ryegrass)
- *Lotus angustissimus* (Narrowleaf Trefoil)
- *Lupinus cosentinii* (Western Australian Blue Lupin)
- *Lythrum hyssopifolia* (Lesser Loosestrife)
- *Malva parviflora* (Marshmallow)
- *Medicago polymorpha* (Burr Medic)
- *Melilotus indicus* (King Island Melilot)
- *Mentha pulegium* (Pennyroyal)
- *Oxalis pes-caprae* (Soursob)
- *Romulea rosea* (Guildford Grass)
- *Rumex acetosella* (Sorrel)

³ The structure of the vegetation is no longer intact and the area is completely or almost completely without native species.

- *Rumex crispus* (Curled Dock)
- *Rumex hypogaeus* (Doublegee)
- *Solanum nigrum* (Deadly Nightshade)
- *Sonchus asper* (Rough Sowthistle)
- *Sonchus oleraceus* (Common Sowthistle)
- *Sparaxis bulbifera* (Sparaxis)
- *Spergularia rubra* (Sand Spurry)
- *Stellaria media* (Common Chickweed)
- *Stenotaphrum secundatum* (Buffalo Grass)
- *Symphotrichum squamatum* (Bushy Starwort)
- *Trifolium fragiferum* (Strawberry Clover)
- *Trifolium lappaceum* (Burr Clover)
- *Vulpia myuros* (Rat's Tail Fescue)
- *Zantedeschia aethiopica* (Arum Lily)

Zantedeschia aethiopica (Arum Lily) is listed as a Declared Pest in Western Australia. It occurs as scattered plants within the offset site; these plants can be easily removed prior to commencing rehabilitation. However, the larger risk is posed from the adjacent Broadwater Nature Reserve where there has been no management of Arum Lily for an extended period, and the Declared Pest now provides a seasonal cover of 95 percent. This loading significantly increases the risk of spread into the neighbouring offset site and threatens the sustainability of the native revegetation cover in the event that it continues to be unmanaged.

2.6 Fauna

2.6.1 Fauna Habitats

The adjacent Broadwater Nature Reserve supports a Low Forest dominated by *Eucalyptus rudis* subsp. *rudis* and *Melaleuca raphiophylla* with scattered *Agonis flexuosa* over a degraded understorey comprising a dense cover (>70%) of *Zantedeschia aethiopica* (Arum Lily). There is evidence of crown decline within the dominant canopy species, *Eucalyptus rudis* subsp. *rudis* (Flooded Gum). The offset site comprises annual pasture which currently provides limited value in terms of fauna habitat, other than for kangaroo grazing.

2.6.2 Conservation Significant Fauna

Habitat parameters affecting the distribution of the Western Ringtail Possum (*Pseudocheirus occidentalis*) are well known with the population on the Swan Coastal Plain predominantly located in the coastal strip between Bunbury and Albany (extending inland in riparian habitat between the Collie and Blackwood Rivers), and in the Upper Warren region. Habitat is associated with stands of myrtaceous trees (usually Peppermint Tree [*Agonis flexuosa*]) growing near the coast, swamps, watercourses or floodplains, and at topographic low points which provide cooler, often more fertile conditions (Department of the Environment, 2015c).

The area lies within the known distribution of the Ringtail Possum (*Pseudocheirus occidentalis*) in the Dunsborough to Bunbury Zone, and habitat within the Broadwater Nature Reserve is mapped as high quality for the species. Lots 217 – 219 provide a small and discrete area suitable to meeting the offset conditions required by Capecare, and would further enhance a previous Western Ringtail Possum

habitat creation offset implemented by Main Roads Department along the Busselton Bypass Road (Kim Williams, Parks and Wildlife Service, DBCA, pers. comm. 31 October 2017).

2.7 Pests

2.7.1 Introduced

The following introduced pest species are likely to inhabit or range through the offset site: *Vulpes vulpes* (European red fox), *Oryctolagus cuniculus* (feral European rabbit), and *Felis catus* (feral or semi-domestic cat).

The European red fox is an opportunistic predator and scavenger and has been recognised as a serious threat to Australian native fauna. Fox population densities may range from 0.2 to 12 adults per km² with fox groups having well defined home ranges with stable borders; the size of the home range averaging approximately 30 ha in urban areas (Animal Pest Management Services, 2017).

Feral rabbits are nocturnal grazers preferring green grass and herbs thereby preventing regeneration by eating seeds and seedlings and contributing to the decline in numbers of many native plants and animals (Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities, 2011).

Feral cats range in size from 3.5- 6.5 kg, are nocturnal hunters capable of killing prey up to their own body size and are thought to have contributed to the extinction of a number of small to medium sized ground-dwelling mammals and ground-nesting birds in Australia. Home ranges of 1-10 km may be extended during times of food shortage (Animal Pest Management Services, 2017).

The *Threat Abatement Plan for Predation by Feral Cats* (Commonwealth of Australia, 2015) states that:

The responsibility for managing domestic cats ultimately rests with their owners. State, territory and local governments are supporting initiatives aimed at encouraging responsible pet ownership, including developing appropriate legislation, education and awareness programs, and management plans to address local problems with domestic and stray cats.

In Western Australia, the *Cat Act 2011* requires the identification, registration and sterilisation of domestic cats, and gives local government authorities the power to administer and enforce the legislation (Department of Local Government, 2013). From the 1 November 2013, the full *Cat Act 2011* required that all cats that have reached six months of age be microchipped, sterilised and registered with the relevant local government authority.

While responsible cat management includes keeping a cat confined to its property, especially at night (Department of Local Government, 2013), this is particularly difficult for authorities to enforce.

Feral predators such as foxes and cats (both feral and domestic) have the potential to be concentrated in remnant bushland areas such as in or near to the offset site and have an adverse impact on the Western Ringtail Possum through predation, while the introduced pest the European rabbit can have an adverse impact on revegetation measures through herbivoring.

Management actions to reduce the impact of introduced pests on the Western Ringtail Possum are identified in **Section 4.7.1**.

2.7.2 Native

A large population of native Western Grey Kangaroos (*Macropus fuliginosus*) are known to inhabit the Broadwater Nature Reserve including the offset site moving freely throughout the Reserve. This species can have an adverse impact on the revegetation process due to their foraging activity and preference for young green growth of saplings and grasses (introduced and native).

The Western Grey Kangaroo is protected under the Western Australian *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950* and is also a declared pest of agriculture under the provisions of the *Agriculture and Related Resources Protection Act 1976*. This declaration allows for the approval and implementation of a Western Grey Kangaroo management plan and management strategies in various areas of the state.

Management actions to reduce the impact of the kangaroo on revegetation are identified in **Section 4.7.2**.

3. REHABILITATION STRATEGY

The rehabilitation process must acknowledge that native vegetation at the offset site has been permanently altered, but seeks to return a native plant community that has elements that are compatible with original and adjacent vegetation complexes. Capecare will be responsible for managing the revegetation for a period of five years during the early establishment phase.

3.1 Rehabilitation Objectives

The principal objectives of the ROMP as they apply to the offset site are to:

1. Undertake native rehabilitation across a minimum 1 hectare area of annual pasture within the offset site that has previously been cleared of native vegetation and subjected to prolonged grazing by dairy cattle;
2. Revegetate using a minimum number of nine plant taxa including three each of overstorey, mid-storey and understorey species, matched to the landform, i.e. upland and wetland, and ensuring a minimum number of 2,500 Peppermint seedlings are included in the overstorey mix; and
3. Maintain revegetation at the offset site for a period of five years following planting to ensure the survival of at least 80 percent of the Peppermint seedlings and that no patch greater than 100 m² has mid-storey and upper storey native species absent and patches of 400 m² will contain at least two different under/mid-storey species and a minimum under/mid-storey cover of approximately 30 percent.

3.2 Targets and Indicators

Targets and indicators have been established for each of the principal objectives of the ROMP to ensure that the rehabilitation performance is measurable as identified in **Table 4**.

3.3 Completion Criteria

The completion criteria as prescribed by EPBC Condition 5(c) requires there to be a survival rate of 80 percent (equivalent to 2,000 Peppermints per hectare) for the offset site five years after planting. For the non-Peppermint mixed species survival rate five years after planting, no patch greater than 100 m² will have mid-storey and upper storey native species absent and patches of 400 m² will contain at least two different under/mid-storey species and a minimum under/mid-storey cover of approximately 30 percent.

At the end of the initial planting, a spreadsheet will be provided to the DotEE and the DBCA detailing the final species type and number of tubestock planted. This information will be used as baseline data for comparison in future monitoring assessments and to determine the survival rate (or otherwise) of revegetation, whether completion criteria have been met and whether additional plantings are required.

TABLE 4
TARGETS AND INDICATORS FOR REHABILITATION OBJECTIVES

CRITERION / OBJECTIVE	MECHANISM	TARGET	INDICATOR(S)	MEASUREMENT TOOL
Undertake native rehabilitation across a minimum 1 ha area of annual pasture that has previously been cleared of native vegetation and subjected to prolonged grazing by dairy cattle.	Implement the approved ROMP.	Rehabilitate no less than 1 ha of land within the designated offset site.	The annual monitoring confirms that all required components of the ROMP have been appropriately implemented.	Quarterly site inspections of revegetation progress undertaken in January, April, July and October. Annual revegetation monitoring and reporting undertaken in September.
Revegetate using a minimum number of nine plant taxa including 3 each of upper storey, mid-storey and understorey species, matched to the landform, i.e. upland and wetland, and ensuring a minimum number of 2,500 Peppermint seedlings are included in the upper storey mix per hectare.	Implement rehabilitation methodologies listed in Section 4 of the ROMP.	2,500 peppermint seedlings planted per hectare within the designated offset site.	Revegetation monitoring confirms that at least 2,500 Peppermint seedlings per hectare were planted. Review of plant orders and invoices confirms total number of tubestock.	Quarterly site inspections of revegetation progress undertaken in January, April, July and October. Annual revegetation monitoring and reporting undertaken in September.
Maintain revegetation at the offset site for a period of five years following planting to ensure the survival of at least 80% of the Peppermint seedlings, and for the non-Peppermint mixed species survival rate five years after planting, no patch greater than 100 m ² will have mid-storey and upper storey native species absent and patches of 400m ² will contain at least 2 different under/mid-storey species and a minimum under/mid-storey cover of approximately 30%. Five years following planting, the management responsibility for the site will devolve to the DBCA.	Implement rehabilitation methodologies listed in Section 4 of the ROMP.	Ongoing management measures to ensure a survival rate of 80% of the 2,500 Peppermint seedlings is maintained per hectare five years after planting. Ongoing management measures to ensure that no patch greater than 100 m ² will have mid- and upper storey native species absent and patches of 400 m ² will contain at least 2 different under/mid-storey species and a minimum under/mid-storey cover of approximately 30%.	Revegetation monitoring confirms that at least 2,000 Peppermint seedlings per hectare occur within the designated offset site after five years, representing an 80% survival rate. Revegetation monitoring confirms that patches greater than 100 m ² have mid-storey and upper storey native species present and patches of 400 m ² will contain at least 2 different under/mid-storey species with a minimum under/mid-storey cover of approximately 30%.	Quarterly site inspections of revegetation progress undertaken in January, April, July and October. Annual revegetation monitoring and reporting undertaken in September.

4. METHODOLOGY AND MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

Parts of the Broadwater Nature Reserve and its associated landforms have been successfully rehabilitated to develop into Western Ringtail Possum habitat whilst other areas, particularly the wetland, have proven difficult to successfully rehabilitate. The use of site-specific appropriate site preparation, weed control and planting methodologies will form the basis of ensuring the objectives identified in **Table 4** can be achieved over CapeCare's five-year management period. The use of specialist subcontractors to implement the methodologies and assess the outcomes throughout the management period will also be critical to rehabilitation success at the offset site.

4.1 Site Preparation

There are three landforms represented within the offset site:

1. An elevated sandy ridge comprising deep grey sandy soil and supporting one large isolated tree of *Agonis flexuosa* (Peppermint) over cleared annual pasture grasses and weeds;
2. A seasonally wet floodplain (dark clayey sand) fringing the Broadwater wetland and supporting one large isolated tree of *Eucalyptus rudis* (Flooded Gum) and scattered trees of *Melaleuca raphiophylla* (Swamp Paperbark) over cleared annual pasture grasses and weeds; and
3. An unincised ephemeral drainage line with seasonal pools during winter months.

As shown in **Appendix 5**, approximately 0.5 hectares of the offset site supports the elevated sandy ridge with deep grey non-wetting sands. This landform will be ideal for establishment of Peppermint woodland that will develop into Western Ringtail Possum habitat. Deep ripping on the contour by a D9 dozer with modified 'winged' tyne at less than 1 metre intervals and to a minimum depth of 500 mm will be the site preparation technique. This method directs water following rainfall into the base of ripples where seedlings will be establishing, increasing plant available water in the otherwise non-wetting soils. The ripples also provide protection to developing seedlings from prevailing winds.

The seasonally wet floodplains occur over approximately 0.70 hectares situated lower in the landscape, fringing the Broadwater wetland. These areas were holding surficial standing water during site visits conducted in late August and late September 2017. Prolonged waterlogging is potentially a major issue for developing seedlings. Rip mounding is an appropriate site preparation technique in soils that are subject to waterlogging as it allows plant roots to develop along the tops of mounds above the level of seasonal inundation, which promotes faster early plant growth and increased survival rates.

An unincised drainage line supporting seasonal pooling of surface water occurs over approximately 0.60 hectares of the offsite site. Due to the increased rate of flow along this drainage line, site preparation is not recommended owing to the potential for scouring. Any revegetation will occur directly into the existing profile using plant species that are adapted to being seasonally inundated. Revegetation of this landform will occur later in the year during periods when surface water is receding.

4.2 Fencing

The southern boundary of the offset site is currently fenced with 1.8 m high chain mesh. The other three perimeters are currently fenced with ringlock or single strand fencing to 1.2 m height. In order

to manage kangaroo herbivoring, the offset site will be fenced with a 1.5m netting fence with 1.8m posts (thereby providing potential to add a further 300 mm netting at a later stage if needed) and the installation of one way “roo gates” to enable animals to escape the fenced area will be required. Additional rabbit-proof meshing for the base will be 500 mm high attached as an apron at the base, extending a minimum of 400 mm height above ground level and dug in 100 mm (refer also to **Section 4.7**).

4.3 Weed Control

The offset site has been actively managed as annual pasture and grazed by cattle for an extended period, resulting in the site being dominated by a mixture of introduced annual and perennial grasses in combination with other common pasture weeds including Cape Weed and Guildford Grass. Timely treatment of weeds within the rehabilitation area will therefore be critical to revegetation success. Knockdown herbicide treatments will be implemented prior to revegetation using glyphosate (Roundup), with broadscale use of a grass selective herbicide (e.g. Fusilade or Verdict) following revegetation, in combination with targeted spot-spraying of woody weeds. It will be important not to use any residual herbicides which prevent native seed germination.

Following planting, quarterly qualitative assessment of weeds at the offset site will be conducted by a qualified botanist (January, April, July and October), with weed infested areas mapped and corresponding control treatments to be conducted annotated.

Weed control will be ongoing throughout Capecare’s five-year management period.

4.4 Soil Amelioration

Soil testing will be undertaken to confirm soil acidity, level of organic carbon, cation exchange capacity, and nutritional status of *in situ* soil. Given that the site supports low quality annual pasture, it is likely that soil amelioration will be required prior to revegetation. Depending on soil test results, there may be a requirement to increase soil organic carbon by spreading compost at 4 m³ per hectare (farm spreader), followed by a spray application of soil microbial inoculant through boomless spray nozzle (100 litres per hectare), prior to planting seedlings and direct sowing native seed.

4.5 Planting Seedlings and Direct Sowing

Revegetation will consist of a number of steps, including:

- Species selection and plant allocation;
- Sourcing plant material;
- Direct seeding;
- Planting seedlings;
- Plant establishment; and
- Documentation.

4.5.1 Species Selection and Plant Allocation

As identified in **Table 5**, a recommended list of plant species for revegetation of upland, wetland and interface zones within the offset site was provided by the DBCA (refer to **Appendix 3**). Not all of the recommended plant species are readily available from local nurseries hence additional species have been added to the original list.

4.5.2 Sourcing Plant Material

Where practicable, plant species used in revegetation works will be of local provenance. However, in acknowledging that sourcing sufficient plant stock of local provenance can be difficult, tubestock from species that are found in the Dunsborough region may be sourced from nurseries that are NIASA accredited which will guarantee the quality of the plant material, including *Phytophthora* dieback free status.

4.5.3 Direct Seeding

Direct seeding will be undertaken using local provenance seed where practical and available, with the seed mix based on the species listed in **Table 5**. Direct sowing is an effective method of providing rapid native cover and reducing potential issues with introduced species by increasing competition during the early establishment phase.

Seed broadcast rates will be determined by annual seed availability for individual species. All seeds will be mixed with a suitable bulking and spreading agent (preferably vermiculite), and manually spread ensuring even coverage over the whole area. Sowing of the upland seed mix (elevated sandy ridges) will occur in early winter, following the required soil preparation and subsequent weed treatment. For wetland areas, direct sowing will be delayed until at least late August when flood waters are receding.

4.5.4 Seedling Planting

Plant stock (tubestock) used should be suitably mature (9-12 months) and appear to be thriving in order to enable optimal establishment and growth.

Initial planting of seedlings within upland areas (elevated sandy ridges) will commence after the season's first major rains, and following required treatment of subsequent weed germination (typically post-June). All seedlings will be planted into the base of riplines at even spacings (planting density to be confirmed following ripping).

For wetland areas, planting of seedlings will be delayed until at least late-August when flood waters typically begin receding. The later planting reduces the potential for seedlings to suffer from prolonged waterlogging. All seedlings will be planted into the top of mounds at even spacings (planting density to be confirmed following mounding).

Infill/supplementary planting of tubestock will be undertaken in the second year following planting if determined to be required during the annual monitoring program completed by an appropriately qualified botanist. Supplementary planting in Year 3 will be informed by the outcomes of Year 2 (2019) planting, with annual review ensuring that the survival rate is met at the corresponding month in 2023.

TABLE 5
SPECIES LIST FOR REVEGETATION AREA

PLANTING ZONE	OVERSTOREY ^a		MIDSTOREY ^b		UNDERSTOREY ^c	
	SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME	SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME	SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME
Upland Zone	<i>Agonis flexuosa</i>	Coastal Peppermint	<i>Acacia saligna</i> ⁴	Coojong	<i>Adenanthos meisneri</i> ⁴	Prostrate Woollybush
	<i>Banksia grandis</i>	Bull Banksia	<i>Jacksonia furcellata</i>	Grey stinkwood	<i>Gastrolobium praemorsum</i> ⁵	Bronze Butterfly
	<i>Banksia attenuata</i>	Candle Banksia	<i>Kunzea glabrescens</i>	Spearwood	<i>Hardenbergia comptoniana</i> ⁶	Native wisteria
	<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>	Marri	<i>Melaleuca systena</i>	Coastal Honeymyrtle	<i>Hibbertia cuneiformis</i>	Cutleaf Hibbertia
			<i>Melaleuca thymoides</i>	Sand Myrtle	<i>Hypocalymma angustifolium</i>	White Myrtle
			<i>Spyridium globulosum</i>	Basket Bush	<i>Kennedia prostrata</i>	Scarlet Runner
					<i>Lepidosperma gladiatum</i>	Coast Sword-sedge
					<i>Rhagodia baccata</i>	Berry Saltbush
					<i>Stirlingia latifolia</i> ⁴	Blueboy
Wetland Zone	<i>Agonis flexuosa</i>	Coastal Peppermint	<i>Acacia saligna</i> ³	Coojong	<i>Baumea juncea</i>	Bare twig rush
	<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i>	Flooded gum	<i>Astartea scoparia</i>	Common Astartea	<i>Ficinia nodosa</i>	Knotted Club Rush
	<i>Melaleuca raphiophylla</i>	Swamp Paperbark	<i>Banksia littoralis</i>	Swamp Banksia	<i>Gahnia trifida</i> ⁵	Coast Saw-sedge
	<i>Melaleuca preissiana</i>	Moonah	<i>Callistachys lanceolata</i>	Wonnich	<i>Juncus krausii</i>	Shore rush
			<i>Hakea prostrata</i>	Harsh Hakea	<i>Juncus pallidus</i>	Pale rush
			<i>Hakea varia</i>	Variable-leaved Hakea	<i>Lepidosperma longitudinale</i>	Pithy Sword-sedge
			<i>Kunzea recurva</i>	Pink Pompoms	<i>Patersonia occidentalis</i>	Purple Flag
			<i>Melaleuca viminea</i>	Mohan		
			<i>Melaleuca incana</i>	Grey Honeymyrtle		
			<i>Pericalymma ellipticum</i>	Swamp Teatree		
			<i>Taxandria linearifolia</i>	Swamp Peppermint		
			<i>Taxandria parviceps</i>	Winter White Tea Tree		
Interface Zone					<i>Adriana quadripartita</i>	Bitter Bush

Notes: ^a 50% comprised of the following species in each zone
^b 25% comprised of at least 3 of the following species in each zone
^c 25% comprised of at least 3 of the following species in each zone

⁴ Potential to become weedy and reduce species richness
⁵ Infrequently available from nurseries in high plant numbers
⁶ Climber (non-structural component of revegetation)

4.6 Plant Disease

4.6.1 *Phytophthora* dieback

Human activity can cause the most significant, rapid and widespread distribution of both of these pathogens, and bush restoration projects can also inadvertently spread the pathogen through the inadvertent use of infected plant stock and importation of infested soil. Introducing soil or plant stock into the offset site can potentially introduce *Phytophthora* dieback and inadvertently spread the disease.

Phytophthora dieback management within the revegetation area will include, but not be limited to, the following management actions:

- Scheduling activities that involve soil disturbance during low rainfall months (November to April) when the soil is dry;
- Vehicles, tools, equipment, machinery and footwear used should be free of all mud, soil and vegetative material prior to entering the offset site; and
- Soil or plant stock used for revegetation should only be obtained from a soil/plant stock supplier accredited with Nursery Industry Accreditation Scheme of Australia (NIASA) accreditation.

4.6.2 Redlegged earth mite

The Redlegged earth mite (*Halotydeus destructor*) is a major pest of pastures, crops and vegetables in regions of Australia with cool wet winters and hot dry summers such as the offset site. Earth mites are active in the cool, wet part of the year (April to November) with over-summering eggs hatching in autumn following exposure to cooler temperatures and adequate rainfall. During this time, two to three generations may hatch, releasing swarms of mites which attack crop seedlings and emerging pasture plants (Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development, 2017).

Given the weather conditions experienced at the offset site, its historical use for cattle grazing and the annual pasture species that dominate the site, there may be a requirement to undertake Redlegged earth mite control. Typical control utilises systemic insecticides that are applied following the commencement of autumn rainfall, with possible retreatment required in spring. Further treatments will only be implemented should quarterly site inspections indicate that the Redlegged earth mite is present.

4.7 Pest Control

4.7.1 Introduced Pests

A fence will be constructed around the perimeter of the offset site to provide for long-term protection of revegetation from herbivorous pest species and to protect the Western Ringtail Possum population from predators (refer to **Section 4.2** for fence details).

Monitoring for signs of herbivorous and predatory pest species (e.g. scats, diggings) within and adjacent to the offset site will be undertaken during quarterly site inspections and annual revegetation

monitoring. Should signs of feral pests be observed during site inspections, a qualified pest control subcontractor will be employed to eradicate the pest(s).

Eradication of foxes, cats and rabbits will be undertaken on an 'as needs' basis in order to protect the plantings and seedlings.

Fox eradication will utilise either baiting, trapping or shooting using qualified and experienced subcontractors.

The preferred method for rabbit eradication is through deploying a strain of rabbit haemorrhagic disease virus (RHDV; also known as rabbit calicivirus disease or viral haemorrhagic disease virus). Eradication via this method will be carried out under conditions set down in a specific permit issued by the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA) under Commonwealth legislation (*Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Code Act 1994*) and will be used in accordance with all relevant State and Commonwealth legislation. Should the need arise, and following consultation with local DBCA staff, additional rabbit control using approved baiting techniques (ie: 1080 Oats) will be implemented.

4.7.2 Native Pests

Managing kangaroo numbers will be required to control the total grazing pressure on the offset site.

As previously discussed in **Section 4.2**, the perimeter of the offset site will be fenced to provide for long-term protection from pest species including kangaroos.

The Western Grey Kangaroo Management Plan for Western Australia includes the legalities of destroying kangaroos on non-private land, such as the offset site, when the population is found to contain excessive numbers. In light of this, culling (shooting) may be required as a short-term control measure but will need to be authorised by the DBCA prior to implementation (Department of Environment and Conservation). The implementation of a 'cull' will only be undertaken following consultation with officers from the Parks and Wildlife Services and will be conducted by a licenced professional shooter.

4.8 Fire Management

The Southwest of Western Australia generally experiences a cool to mild growing season (August-November) followed by four months of summer drought conditions during which the potential for bush fire to occur is at its peak. The worst fire weather conditions occur during this summer drought when a low pressure trough forms off the west coast creating mid-level disturbances and bringing unstable atmospheric conditions from the north or north-west that result in thunderstorms and the potential for lightning strike as a fire ignition source.

The *Map of Bush Fire Prone Areas* (Department of Fire and Emergency Services, 2017) identifies land falling within, or partially within, a bush fire prone area as designated by the Fire and Emergency Services Commissioner.

Plate 1 (over the page) shows the bush fire prone areas (highlighted in pink) both within and surrounding the offset site. The amount and type of vegetation to the north and south of the offset

site has the capacity to directly contribute to the risks associated with bush fire, its spread into or out of these areas, as environmental conditions allow and impacts on the environment and therefore the revegetation of the offset site.

Vegetation located to the north and south of the offset site needs to be considered due to the potential for fire to spread into or out of these areas. The result of fire spreading into the offset site could potentially result in excessively high mortality rates of juvenile plantings.

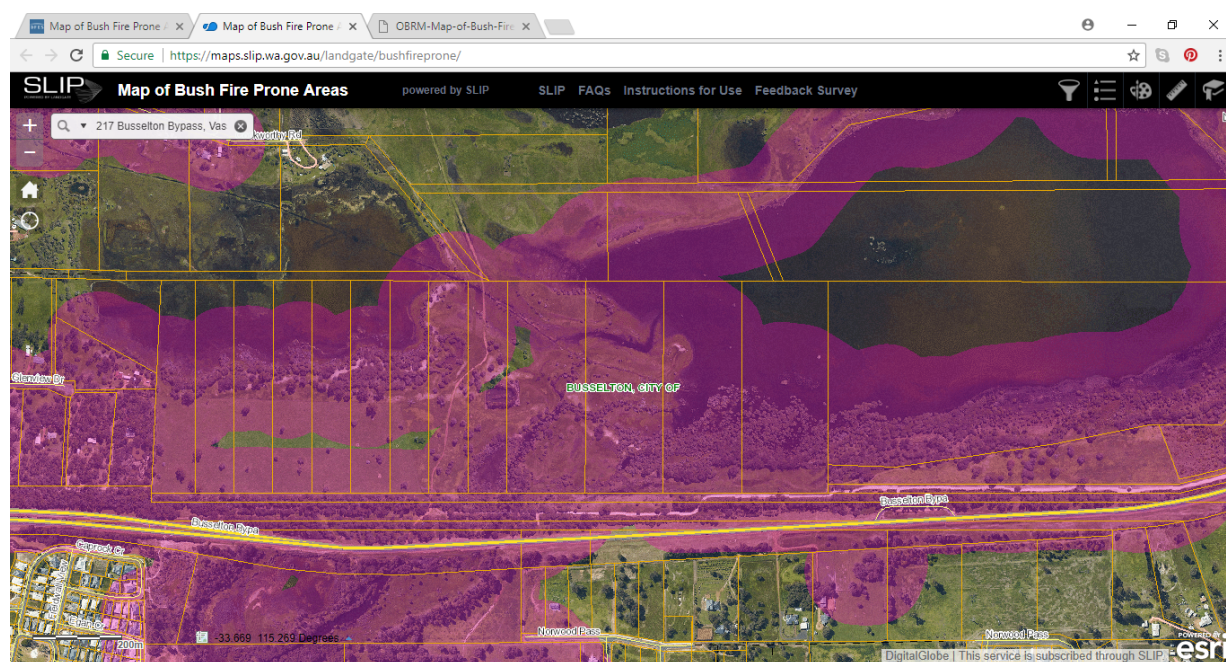


PLATE 1: Map of Bush Fire Prone Areas in and around Offset Site
(Source: Department of Fire and Emergency Services, 2017)

To prevent potential bush fire impacts on the offset site, and in keeping with the *Bush Fires Act 1954*, a 3m wide mineral earth firebreak will be cleared and maintained around the external perimeter of the offset site fenceline. Consultation and approval from local DBCA staff will be sought prior to pruning any overhanging trees and other vegetation impinging upon the firebreak. The firebreak will be installed prior to planting commencing and maintenance will be conducted prior to 15 December annually (refer to **Appendix 6**).

4.9 Rehabilitation Chronology

The chronology for proposed stages involved with rehabilitation implementation, rehabilitation management monitoring and reporting are summarised in **Table 6** (over the page).

TABLE 6
SCHEDULE FOR WEED CONTROL, REVEGETATION, MONITORING AND REPORTING

	2018				2019				2020				2021				2022				2023			
	Autumn	Winter	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter	Spring	Summer
Rehabilitation Implementation:																								
Installation of fence and firebreak																								
Pre-planting weed control																								
Site preparation (deep ripping, mounding)																								
Redlegged earth mite control																								
Apply microbial inoculation																								
Planting seedlings / direct sowing native seed																								
Rehabilitation Management:																								
Weed control (as directed by quarterly inspections)																								
Infill planting (if required)																								
Fence inspection and maintenance																								
Fox control (if required)																								
Rabbit control (if required)																								
Kangaroo control (if required)																								
Firebreak maintenance																								
Rehabilitation Monitoring and Reporting:																								
Quarterly site inspections and reporting																								
Annual rehabilitation monitoring and reporting																								

5. MONITORING AND CORRECTIVE MEASURES

5.1 Quarterly Site Inspections

Quarterly site inspections will be completed by an appropriately qualified rehabilitation professional (preferably a botanist) during the first week of January, April, July and October during the five year management period following rehabilitation commencing.

5.2 Revegetation and Weed Control

Monitoring will be completed annually during late September and continue throughout CapeCare's five year management period. The monitoring procedure will involve two methods; belt transects for an overall vegetation assessment, and plots for assessment of tree density and tree health.

Two further annual monitoring events will be conducted in Years 4 and 5 to calculate the survival rate of the Peppermint trees and non-Peppermint species, and additional infill planting and weed control conducted on an 'as needs' basis in Year 4.

5.2.1 Belt transects

Permanent belt transects of 20 contiguous one metre square quadrats will be established throughout the rehabilitated offset area (refer to **Chart 3** over the page). A GPS location of the start point and the orientation of each belt transect will be recorded and a photo monitoring point will be established. The 20 x 1m² quadrats along each transect line will be assessed individually. For each species within a quadrat, the number present, percentage ground cover, and maximum plant height will be recorded. Summarised data will provide mean density values (no. plants/m²), mean percentage ground cover, and mean maximum plant height for each belt transect. The number of transects established will be determined by a species accumulation curve.

Data will be collated for each landform within the offset area (i.e. upland, wetland) with data for native plant taxa summarised separately to introduced plant taxa.

5.2.2 Tree plots

Permanent 20 m by 20 m plots will be established to monitor density, health and height of tree species within the rehabilitation (refer to **Chart 3** over the page). The western boundary of each plot will be aligned with the 20 m by 1 m belt transect described in **Section 5.2.1** above. Within each plot the species name, height and condition (0 dead, 5 full healthy crown) of each tree present will be recorded and later summarised to provide average data for each tree species.

The survival rate of Peppermints and non-Peppermints will be determined by individual counting and recording the location of plants (dead, alive, absent).



CHART 3: Layout of Permanent Belt Transect (20, 1m by 1m quadrats) and Tree Plots (20m by 20m), to be Established as part of the Monitoring Program

5.3 Corrective Actions

In the event that quarterly monitoring/site inspections or annual monitoring indicates rehabilitation is not developing in line with expected trends for the plant biodiversity parameters being monitored, the corrective actions identified in **Table 7** (over the page) will be implemented.

TABLE 7
TRIGGERS AND CORRECTIVE ACTIONS FOR REHABILITATION

ITEM	TRIGGER	CORRECTIVE ACTION
1.	Revegetation completion criteria for Peppermints and non-Peppermint species are not met at Years 2 or 3	1. Identify the cause/survival rate. 2. Implement one or more corrective actions, such as: - Undertaking additional infill planting; - Implementing supplementary watering, fertilising, wetting agents if required; 3. Monitor the success of the corrective action.
1.	Revegetation completion criteria for Peppermints and non-Peppermint species are not met at Years 4 or 5	1. Undertaking additional infill planting; 2. Monitor the success of the corrective action.
2.	Weed coverage is impacting on development of the native species cover	1. Identify the cause/weed species. 2. Implement one or more corrective actions, such as: - Using a different chemical for eradicating the species identified; - Utilising hand weeding/digging; - Conducting additional weed controls. 3. Monitor the success of the corrective action.
3.	Insect attack is reducing plant productivity within the native revegetation cover	1. Identify the insect/s. 2. Implement one or more corrective actions, such as: - Apply an appropriate insecticide aimed at eradicating the species identified; - Increasing nutritional status of soil to improve plant health and increase plant resistance. 3. Monitor the success of the corrective action.
4.	The revegetation area appears to be suffering dieback/revegetation is not thriving as expected.	1. Identify the cause, including whether dieback is caused by <i>Phytophthora</i>. 2. Engage a <i>Phytophthora</i> dieback consultant to confirm the presence of the disease. 3. Implement management measures prescribed by the dieback consultant. 4. Monitor the success of the corrective action.
5.	Unauthorised access (humans, feral or pest species) into revegetation area.	1. Identify the nature and extent of pest/unauthorised human access. 2. Undertake fence maintenance. 3. Implement eradication of feral species (baiting, trapping, shooting) on an 'as-needs-basis' in consultation with the DBCA.

6. RESPONSIBILITIES, RECORD-KEEPING, AUDITING AND REPORTING

6.1 Proponent Responsibilities

Capecare is the proponent for the proposed development of an aged care facility to be constructed on Lot 600 Naturaliste Terrace, Dunsborough and will be responsible for the preparation and implementation of this ROMP within the designated offset site identified in **Appendix 5**.

Capecare will be responsible for engaging appropriately qualified and experienced subcontractors and consultants to undertake the rehabilitation activities and for ensuring that the rehabilitation activities are implemented in accordance with the approved ROMP.

Capecare will engage an experienced, and preferably locally based, rehabilitation professional to oversee the implementation of the approved ROMP, undertake quarterly site inspections, and undertake annual rehabilitation monitoring and advise Capecare on appropriate subcontractors capable of undertaking specific tasks required to implement the ROMP. It is recommended that specialist contractors are sourced to undertake site preparation and weed control; these items will be critical to rehabilitation success at the offset site.

6.2 Record-keeping, Auditing and Reporting

Capecare will maintain accurate records of all rehabilitation activities undertaken within the offset site for the duration of the rehabilitation program. These records will be made available to the DotEE and the DBCA upon request.

Following quarterly site inspections and the annual spring monitoring assessment, a letter report will be provided to Capecare and the DBCA within one week of each quarterly site inspection being conducted. The report will identify any triggers that will require corrective actions identified in **Table 7** to be implemented in a timely and effective manner.

An annual audit of the implementation of management measures within the offset site will be undertaken by the proponent's environmental consultant to ensure compliance with the approved ROMP. The information gathered will form the basis of an annual compliance report that will include: all management actions taken, the outcomes of the quarterly site inspections and annual monitoring program, any corrective measures implemented during that calendar year, and performance of the revegetation process against the completion criteria identified in **Table 4**.

The annual compliance report will be submitted to the DotEE and DBCA for the duration of Capecare's five-year management period.

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APPENDIX 3

**E-RECORDS OF CAPECARE'S ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANT
(Source: EndPlan Environmental 2025)**

Doc. No.	Date	Comments	Email	Ltr	Rpt	Memo	Other
RVA293_01_V1	18/08/20	EPBC 2006/2834 ANNUAL COMPLIANCE REPORT (7 AUGUST 2019 – 6 AUGUST 2020) CAPECARE, URBAN AND COMMERCIAL NEW DEVELOPMENT, AGED CARE NATURALISTE TERRACE, DUNSBOROUGH, W.A.			X		
RVA293_02	18/08/20	Ministerial CAR Audit Table					X
RVA293_03	14/10/20	EPBC drafting request					X
RVA293_04	12/11/20	WRP survey proposed scope of works		X			
RVA293_05_V1	24/05/21	MINISTERIAL STATEMENTS 926 AND 1094 - ARMSTRONG RESERVE, DUNSBOROUGH, URBAN AND COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT COMPLIANCE ASSESSMENT REPORT (8 MARCH 2020 – 7 MARCH 2021)			X		
RVA293_06	22/05/21	CAR drafting request					X
RVA293_07	27/05/21	CAR cover letter		X			
RVA293_08	31/05/21	Urban Developer Award notes					X
RVA293_09_V1	03/11/21	EPBC 2006/2834 ANNUAL COMPLIANCE REPORT (7 AUGUST 2020 – 6 AUGUST 2021) CAPECARE, URBAN AND COMMERCIAL NEW DEVELOPMENT, AGED CARE NATURALISTE TERRACE, DUNSBOROUGH, W.A.			X		
RVA293_10	12/10/21	EPBC drafting request	X				
RVA293_11_V1	07/06/22	MINISTERIAL STATEMENTS 926 AND 1094 - ARMSTRONG RESERVE, DUNSBOROUGH, URBAN AND COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT COMPLIANCE ASSESSMENT REPORT (8 MARCH 2021 – 7 MARCH 2022)			X		
RVA293_12	13/05/22	Draft potential non-compliance letter to DWER		X			
RVA293_13	25/05/22	CAR drafting request					X
RVA293_14	29/05/22	Additional CAR audit requirements		X			
RVA293_15	07/06/22	CAR cover letter		X			
RVA293_16_draft		EPBC 2006/2834 ANNUAL COMPLIANCE REPORT (7 AUGUST 2021 – 6 AUGUST 2022) CAPECARE, URBAN AND COMMERCIAL NEW DEVELOPMENT, AGED CARE NATURALISTE TERRACE, DUNSBOROUGH, W.A.			X		
RVA293_17	10/08/22	EPBC ACR drafting request	X				X
RVA293_18_CAR	31/03/23	CAR Attachment 2					X
RVA293_18_draft	31/03/23	CAR draft report			X		
RVA293_18_V1	19/07/23	MINISTERIAL STATEMENTS 926 AND 1094 - ARMSTRONG RESERVE, DUNSBOROUGH, URBAN AND COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT COMPLIANCE ASSESSMENT REPORT (8 MARCH 2022 – 7 MARCH 2023)			X		
RVA293_19	05/05/23	CAR cover letter		X			
RVA293_20_draft	19/09/23	EPBC 2006/2834 ANNUAL COMPLIANCE REPORT (7 AUGUST 2022 – 6 AUGUST 2023) CAPECARE, URBAN AND COMMERCIAL NEW DEVELOPMENT, AGED CARE NATURALISTE TERRACE, DUNSBOROUGH, W.A.			X		
RVA293_21	14/03/23	CAR drafting request	X				
RVA293_22	31/03/23	CAR Plates					X

[illegible]

APPENDIX 4

**LIST OF ENVIRONMENTA REPORTS/MANAGEMENT PLANS ON
CAPECARE'S WEBSITE
(Source: Capecare 2025)**



DUNSBOROUGH ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

Statements of Compliance

	DOCUMENT
	EPBC 20062834 Annual Compliance Report 2023-2024

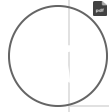
Management Plans

	DOCUMENT
	Armstrong Reserve Weed Management Plan 2020

Ministerial Statement 1094 (cond.6.1-6.3)
Western Ringtail Possum Survey
Report_Nov 2023

capecare

Environmental Management Plan Armstrong
Approved



	EPBC 2006:2834 ANNUAL COMPLIANCE REPORT (AUGUST 2022 – AUGUST 2023)
	EPBC 2006:2843 ANNUAL COMPLIANCE REPORT (MARCH 2022 – MARCH 2023)
	WRP Survey Armstrong Reserve February 2023
	WRP Survey Armstrong Reserve November 2022
	EPBC 2006/2834 Annual Compliance Report (7 August 2021 – 6 August 2022)
	2022 Environmental Report – Statement of Compliance
	2021 Environmental Report – Statement of Compliance
	2020 Environmental Report – Statement of Compliance
	EPBC 2006:2834 ANNUAL COMPLIANCE REPORT (7 AUGUST 2020 – 6 AUGUST 2021)
	Armstrong Reserve Rehabilitation March 2021
	Armstrong Reserve Rehabilitation November 2020
	Armstrong Reserve Rehabilitation Baseline Monitoring Report Baseline August 2020

	Environmental Management Plan Appendices 7 to 10
	Environmental Management Plan Appendices 5 to 6
	Environmental Management Plan Appendices 1 to 4
	Capecare 2012 Responses to PER Submissions
	2017 Rehabilitation Offset Management Plan

WRP Survey Armstrong Reserve March

WRP Survey Armstrong Reserve November

2020

Armstrong Reserve Targeted WRP Survey
2019

Armstrong Reserve Compliance Assessment
Report

EPBC 2006:2834 ANNUAL COMPLIANCE
REPORT (7 AUGUST 2019 – 6 AUGUST 2020)

EPBC 2006:2834 ANNUAL COMPLIANCE
REPORT (25 FEBRUARY 2018 – 24 FEBRUARY
2019)

EPBC 2006:2834 ANNUAL COMPLIANCE
REPORT (25 FEBRUARY 2017 – 24 FEBRUARY
2018)

2020 Compliance Assessment Plan

2019 Environmental Report- Statement of
Compliance

2018 Environmental Report- Statement of
Compliance

2017 Environmental Report- Statement of
Compliance

2016 Environmental Report- Statement of
Compliance

2014 Environmental Report- Statement of
Compliance

APPENDIX 5

**CORRESPONDENCE RE WEBSITE PUBLICATION OF ACR
(Source: EndPlan Environmental 2024)**

From: [Bernadette](#)
To: ["epbcmonitoring"](#)
Cc: [Tim Nayton](#)
Subject: RE: EPBC 2006/2834 Annual Compliance Report (7 August 2023 - 6 August 2024) [SEC=OFFICIAL]
Date: Wednesday, 30 October 2024 11:08:00 AM

Good afternoon Nick,

I have uploaded the report onto the Department's SigBox account.

Thank you for providing the information to access the SigBox account. Makes life very easy!

Kind regards

Bernadette van der Wiele

Director

EndPlan Environmental

EndPlan Environmental is the trading name of Wiske Pty Ltd

[ABN 23 684 573 524]

PO Box 138 North Fremantle WA 6159

M: 0447 366 460

PLEASE NOTE: Parts or all of this e-mail may contain confidential or otherwise privileged information. If you are not the intended recipient, please delete this e-mail from your files, and notify the sender. Thank you for your assistance.

From: epbcmonitoring <epbcmonitoring@dcceew.gov.au>
Sent: Wednesday, 30 October 2024 6:12 AM
To: Bernadette <bernadette@endplanenvironmental.com.au>
Cc: Tim Nayton <tim.nayton@capecare.com.au>
Subject: RE: EPBC 2006/2834 Annual Compliance Report (7 August 2023 - 6 August 2024) [SEC=OFFICIAL]

[SEC=OFFICIAL]

Hi Bernadette,

The department's preference is that approval holders utilise our SigBox account.

Hopefully you will have received an email with a link to it a short time ago.

Please let me know if that is not the case.

Regards,

Nick Mackenzie

Senior Compliance Officer

Environmental Permitting and Compliance Division | Compliance and Enforcement Branch
| Approvals Compliance Section



Acknowledgement of Country

Our department recognises the First Peoples of this nation and their ongoing connection to culture and country. We acknowledge Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples as the Traditional Owners, Custodians and Lore Keepers of the world's oldest living culture and pay respects to their Elders past, present and emerging.

From: Bernadette <bernadette@endplanenvironmental.com.au>
Sent: Monday, 28 October 2024 2:41 PM
To: epbcmonitoring <epbcmonitoring@dcceew.gov.au>
Cc: Tim Nayton <tim.nayton@capecare.com.au>
Subject: EPBC 2006/2834 Annual Compliance Report (7 August 2023 - 6 August 2024)

Good afternoon,

On behalf of my client, Capecare, I would like to forward the following Annual Compliance Report to the Department:

EPBC 2006/2834 Annual Compliance Report (7 August 2023 – 6 August 2024)
Capecare, Urban and Commercial New Development, Aged Care
Naturaliste Terrace, Dunsborough, W.A.

However, due to the size of the report, I will need to send it via Hightail (a large file transfer website). Can you please advise whether the Department will accept this form of transfer?

Kind regards

Bernadette van der Wiele

Director

EndPlan Environmental

EndPlan Environmental is the trading name of Wiske Pty Ltd
[ABN 23 684 573 524]
PO Box 138 North Fremantle WA 6159
M: 0447 366 460

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APPENDIX 6

REGULATION 4 LAWFUL AUTHORITY (Source: DBCA 2023)

REGULATION 4 LAWFUL AUTHORITY

CONSERVATION AND LAND MANAGEMENT REGULATIONS 2002

Pursuant to regulation 4(1) of the Conservation and Land Management Regulations 2002 (the Regulations) this notice gives “lawful authority” to the person named thereon (the Authority Holder) to undertake or perform the activity described under “Authorised Activities” (below), on specified CALM Act lands during the specified period.

AUTHORITY HOLDER DETAILS

Name:	Sly	Graeme Leslie
	(Surname)	(Other Names)
Address:	14 Cloisters Cove, West Busselton	
Phone:	0419964072	
Affiliation:	Total Horticultural Services	
Email:	ths@westnet.com.au	

AUTHORISED ACTIVITIES:

The Authority Holder is authorised to undertake the following activities, associated with undertaking rehabilitation for EPBC2006/2834 Capecare - Approved ROMP, on areas of CALM Act Land and subject to the Conditions below. Specifically, lawful authority is issued under the following Regulations:

- 13 – Cultivation of native plants
- 34 – Unauthorised buildings
- 35A – Quarrying, removing or disturbing soil
- 38 – Unauthorised signs
- 47 – Entering CALM land via gates
- 51 – Use of vehicles on CALM land
- 52 – Off-road vehicles

CALM ACT LANDS TO WHICH THE AUTHORISATION APPLIES:

Lots 217 – 219 Busselton Bypass, Vasse (adjacent to Broadwater Nature Reserve (R 27080))

SPECIFIED PERIOD OF LAWFUL AUTHORITY:

2/8/2023	And	30/12/2026	Or sooner if revoked
Commencement		Cessation	

Details of “Nominated Vehicle/s”:

Make and Model	Type	Registration
Mazda BT-50	4WD Table Top / Enclosed Canopy	1HAY065
Mazda	4WD Table Top	BSN16524
Isuzu	Twincab Tip Truck	BSN63C
Hino	Tip Truck	BSN784L
Mitsubishi Triton	Dual Cab	BSN415G
Mitsubishi Canter	Tip Truck	BY76954
Honda	2 x 4 Motor bike	n/a
Nissan	Dual Cab	GRENVILLE

CONDITIONS:**The Authority Holder must comply with the following conditions:**

1. Where applicable, licenses issued under Regulation 89 of the Conservation and Land Management Regulations 2002 or under Regulations 14-22 and 54-59 of the Biodiversity Conservation Regulations 2018 for the taking of flora and/or fauna are required in addition to this authority.
2. This Authority does not comprise lawful authority to enter CALM Land the subject of Division 1 of Part 3 of the Regulations unless the land and/or waters is described below. (“CALM Land” is defined in Regulation 2 to mean land, or land and waters to which the Regulations apply, including caves and parts of caves on, or under that land. The Regulations apply to the land and waters described in Regulation 3 of the Regulations)
3. No bioprospecting involving the removal of sample aquatic and terrestrial organisms (both flora and fauna) for chemical extraction and bioactivity screening is permitted to be conducted without specific written approval by the Director General of Parks and Wildlife.
4. Further standard conditions below form part of this Authority.

--	--

District Manager
Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions

DATE OF ISSUE

DELEGATE CEO

Additional Information

1. This Law Authority is not transferable to any other person.
2. Without lawful authority it is an offence to undertake these activities, and other activities prescribed in the Conservation and Land Management Regulations, on CALM Act land. Penalty \$2 000.
3. Failure to comply with any of the Conditions of this Lawful Authority may result in its cancellation.

Blackwood District Regulation 4 additional conditions:

1. All activities must adhere to the Rehabilitation Offset Management Plan for EPBC 2006/2834. Any deviations must be discussed with DBCA prior to implementation.
2. No feral animal control is to be undertaken without prior discussion with the District Conservation Coordinator. This includes any application of insecticides.
3. A list of chemicals planned for use in weed control operations is to be provided to DBCA prior to commencement.
4. Any signage or padlocks are to be removed by the cessation date of this lawful authority.
5. Hygiene – Dieback (*Phytophthora cinnamomi*) and invasive species

- a. The licensee is to ensure that all activities are carried out under hygienic conditions with respect to all vehicles, any collection of material and personal hygiene to minimise disease risks and negate the spread of invasive species.
 - b. All vehicles, footwear and equipment shall be clean prior to entry into DBCA-managed lands.
6. Any unlawful activities observed on DBCA-managed lands are to be reported to the Blackwood District Office (08 9752 5555)
7. Any sightings of threatened or priority listed species or communities are to be reported to the District Conservation Coordinator (08 9752 5555).
8. Additional to the required report of collection activities, copies of the project findings and collection activities within the specified forest blocks, must be forwarded to the Blackwood district office at the conclusion of work in that area. This report must include any outcomes of the research/survey/collection. Failure to adhere to this condition may lead to the district not supporting future Regulation 4 applications from the permit holder.

APPENDIX 7

RED-LEGGED MITE CORRESPONDENCE
(Source: Total Horticultural Services 2024)

From: [Total Horticultural Services](#)
To: [Bernadette](#)
Subject: Re: Redlegged earth mite
Date: Sunday, 8 September 2024 9:39:42 PM
Attachments: [THS Logo.png](#)

Hi B

Red-legged earth mite have not yet been an issue to date.

We have attempted to maintain minimal growth to provide a food source.

Site inspection would include the following: fence / rabbit proof

weed infestation

pest infestation

water requirement

Regards

Graeme



On 8/09/2024 1:56 pm, Bernadette wrote:

Hello Graeme,

Can you please advise whether the following is a recognised issue at the rehab site?

Should quarterly site inspections indicate that the Redlegged earth mite is

present, implement further treatments.

Kind regards

Bernadette van der Wiele

Director

EndPlan Environmental

EndPlan Environmental is the trading name of Wiske Pty Ltd

[ABN 23 684 573 524]

PO Box 138 North Fremantle WA 6159

M: 0447 366 460

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Virus-free. www.avg.com

APPENDIX 8

ROMP REHABILITATION PROGRESS ANNUAL REPORT 2024-2025

(Source: Total Horticultural Services 2025)



**ROMP – IMPLEMENTATION PLAN
BROADWATER NATURE RESERVE
BUSSELTON BYPASS**

ABN: 17 816 919 672
14 CLOISTERS COVE
BUSSELTON WA 6280
PHONE: (08) 9754 6475
FAX: (08) 9751 2126
MOBILE: 0419 964 072
EMAIL: ths@westnet.com.au

**Quarterly site inspection: 21/8/2024 –
20/8/2025**

Project: Capecare EPBC2006-2834

Location: Portion Lots 218 & 219 Busselton Bypass, Vasse (Broadwater Nature Reserve)

Site inspection / Report Preparation: Graeme Sly

Site condition:

Area: 1.5ha

Site is a small highly modified agricultural farmland.

Vegetation cover is still primarily infested with exotic weed coverage.

Site has only two clump / single trees (*Agonis flexuosa*)

Site borders:

- North: Broadwater wetland. (*Agonis flexuosa* dominant vegetation type)
- East: Private property / Broadwater wetland
- South: Bussell Bypass / shoulder remnant vegetation, exotic weed dominant sub-story
- West: Existing grazing land

Weed Species observed:

Weed seed bank still evident

SITE ACTIVITIES

DATE/S	ACTIVITY	DESCRIPTION
24- 30/9/2024	Routine inspection and knockdown application	Germination of annual weed species has again occurred. Knockdown applied, hand application of spray

DATE/S	ACTIVITY	DESCRIPTION
15/10/2024	Routine inspection	Undertake inspection of entire site. Check Arum Lily control. Check wet / dry areas of site. Site very wet. No vehicle access. Minor germination of weeds
23/11/2024	Routine inspection	Site still very wet. Spray bike bogged. Arum Lily control throughout site has been successful. Beyond boundary has also been successful but there is still plants / clump evident
30/12/2024	Routine Inspection	Undertake inspection to determine planting areas of 'wet' v dryland Undertake line trim / slashing of weed growth Wet zone still moist.
12/1/2025	Routine inspection	Germination of summer weeds in 'wet' zone 'Dry' zone, moisture levels are low.
17-18/1/2025	Routine inspection	Summer weeds evident, primarily fleabane / nightshade. Slashing / line trimming
17/2/2025	Routine inspection	Slashing of weeds. Kangaroos making pathway through site. Close all gates / repair holes
20/3/2025	Routine inspection	Routine check
26-28/4/2025	Routine inspection	Weed control spraying – hand. Line trim / slash
22-28/5/2025	Routine inspection	Weed control spraying
18/6/2025	Routine inspection	Weed control, Weed seed bank still high very evident. 'Wet' zone greater than 'dry'
3-5/8/2025	Routine inspection	Weed germination in wet zone. Minimal weed germination in dry zones. Heavy rain events have now produced above average precipitation for July / August. Wet zone is now inundated

Note:

Results from each application of knockdown has been successful in controlling weed germination BUT the germination from the seed bank is still evident.

Weed germination in late July / August was high. Hand application of knockdown to be undertaken.

Planting of 'wet zone' will not occur until we can access to site / zone and we are confident with the germination of weeds is minimised.

With the volume of seed collected (quantity and variety of species), soil preparation with minimal weed germination and growth is vital for the successful rehabilitation. Continued weed control will be required to obtain an acceptable seed bed / planting environment.

Nil / minimal visual evidence of non-target species being killed through chemical application.

Seed is still being stored under appropriate conditions with Cape Life.

SITE IMAGES

24/12/2024

Peppermint tube starting to be established. Late spring germination of weeds. 'Wet' area of site still inundated.



25/8/2025





End of report.

APPENDIX 9

SITE SIGNAGE

(Source: Total Horticultural Services 2025)

Quote

CAPECARE
20 Ray Ave
Broadwater, WA, 6280

Issue date
19/09 2024

Reference
3688



Broadwater Nature Reserve sign

Description	Qty	Unit price	Total
ALUMINIUM COMPOSITE PANEL SIGN	1	160.00	160.00
-			
1200mm x 1000mm			
-			
PRINTED FULL COLOUR ONE SIDE			
-			
MATT UV LAMINATE			

Supply Only

Sub-total 160.00

GST 10% 16.00

Total 176.00

Bluewater Print (A&R Gibbs Pty Ltd)

Unit 1 / 22 Burler Drive Vasse Business Park Vasse WA 6280 - POSTAL: PO Box 1849 Busselton WA 6280 - t: 0404 99 33 55 e: allan@bluewaterprint.com.au ABN: 64 167 713 868



PURCHASE ORDER

Capecare

20 Ray Ave
Broadwater, WA, 6280
AUSTRALIA

SUPPLIER:

Bluewater Print
649A9A760A4F484F9BFD04EDE611945F
1/12 Burler Drive, Vasse Business Park
Vasse, WA, 6280
0404993355
AUSTRALIA

PO Number: SAP4945
Order Date: 25/09/2024
Needed By: 02/10/2024
Net Payment Terms: 30
Ship To Attn: Farmer, Cathy
Shipping: AUD 0.00
Tax: AUD 16.00
Total: AUD 176.00
Currency: AUD
Notes To Supplier:

SHIP TO:

Cathy Farmer
Capecare DUNS
171 Naturaliste Terrace
DUNSBOROUGH, WA, 6281
AUSTRALIA

BILL TO:

Capecare
20 Ray Ave
Broadwater, WA, 6280
AUSTRALIA

NO.	Supplier Part ID	Description	Quantity	Unit Price	Subtotal
1	Quote 3688	Aluminium Composite Panel Sign 1200mm x 1000mm Printed full colour one side	1.00 Each	AUD 160.00	AUD 160.00
SUBTOTAL:					AUD 160.00
SHIPPING:					AUD 0.00
TAX:					AUD 16.00
TOTAL:					AUD 176.00

INSTRUCTIONS

Please send all invoices only to invoices@capecare.com.au for processing.

Any payment queries or statements please contact: rina.boardman@capecare.com.au

**EPBC 2006/2834
BUSHLAND REVEGETATION
WORKS IN PROGRESS**

ENQUIRIES:

Proponent – Capecare: (08) 9786 5555

Contractor – Total Horticultural Services: (08) 9754 6475

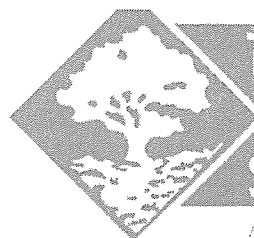
Environmental Consultant – EndPlan Environmental: 0447 366 460

CAPECARE LOGO

THS LOGO

APPENDIX 10

TAX INVOICES FOR OFFSET SITE REHABILITATION WORKS
(Source: Capecare 2025)



TOTAL HORTICULTURAL SERVICES

ABN: 17 816 919 672
14 CLOISTERS COVE
BUSSELTON WA 6280
PHONE: (08) 9754 6475
MOBILE: 0419 964 072
EMAIL: ths@westnet.com.au

Invoice to:-

Cape Care
20 Ray Avenue
Busselton
WA 6280

Invoice #: 00015883

Date 30/06/2025

TAX INVOICE

Purchase Order

Item or Service	Quantity	Rate	Amount	Tax
RE: EPBC 2006-2834				
Monitoring / Reporting				GST
2024 - Q4			\$180.00	GST
2025 - Q1			\$180.00	GST
2025 - Q2			\$180.00	GST
25/9/24 - Arum Lily control			\$324.00	GST
26/9/24 - Hand spraying & line trimming				
LABOUR	8 hr	\$66.00	\$528.00	GST
LABOUR	8 hr	\$55.00	\$440.00	GST
30/12/24 - Line trim, weed control, remove broken branches, repair fence				
LABOUR	7.75 hr	\$66.00	\$511.50	GST
LABOUR	7.75 hr	\$55.00	\$426.25	GST
31/12/24 - Continue as above				
LABOUR	4.75 hr	\$66.00	\$313.50	GST
LABOUR	4.75 hr	\$55.00	\$261.25	GST
17/2/25 - Line trim, weed control				
LABOUR	5 hr	\$66.00	\$330.00	GST
LABOUR	5 hr	\$55.00	\$275.00	GST

Please Note: Owership of materials used for this service only transfer from Total Horticultural Services upon full settlement of this invoice.

Total excluding GST

GST @ 10%

Total including GST

DIRECT CREDIT DETAILS

GL&SH SLV

Tas : TOTAL HORTICULTURAL SERVICES

BSB : 086 565 Account 459 861 816

Prepaid

Balance



ABN: 17 816 919 672
14 CLOISTERS COVE
BUSSELTON WA 6280
PHONE: (08) 9754 6475
MOBILE: 0419 964 072
EMAIL: ths@westnet.com.au

Invoice to:-

Cape Care
20 Ray Avenue
Busselton
WA 6280

Invoice #: 00015883

Date 30/06/2025

TAX INVOICE

Purchase Order

Item or Service	Quantity	Rate	Amount	Tax
28/4/25 - Weed control spraying LABOUR	5 hr	\$66.00	\$330.00	GST

Please Note: Ownership of materials used for this service only transfer from Total Horticultural Services upon full settlement of this invoice.

DIRECT CREDIT DETAILS
GL&SH SLY

Tas : TOTAL HORTICULTURAL SERVICES
BSB : 086 565 Account 459 861 816

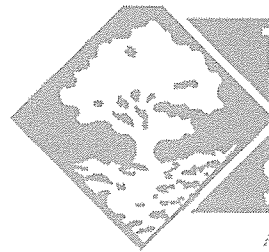
Total excluding GST	\$3,890.45
---------------------	------------

GST @ 10%	\$389.05
-----------	----------

Total including GST	\$4,279.50
---------------------	------------

Prepaid	\$0.00
---------	--------

Balance	\$4,279.50
---------	------------



TOTAL HORTICULTURAL SERVICES

ABN: 17 816 919 672
14 CLOISTERS COVE
BUSSELTON WA 6280
PHONE: (08) 9754 6475
MOBILE: 0419 964 072
EMAIL: ths@westnet.com.au

Invoice to:-

Cape Care
20 Ray Avenue
Busselton
WA 6280

5885- Professional Services
50% - DUN RES CARE
50% - DUN ILA corporate services

Invoice #: 00015379

Date 18/09/2024

TAX INVOICE

Purchase Order

Item or Service	Quantity	Rate	Amount	Tax
CAPE CARE				
RE: EPBC 2006-2834				
MONITORING / REPORTING				
2024 - Q3			\$180.00	GST
AUGUST 2024 - Compliance report			\$822.00	GST
Site prep / planting				
19/7/24 - Knockdown application			\$844.00	GST
July - Supply tube stock & microbial inoculent				
Tube	2,500	\$1.36	\$3,400.00	GST
- Planting of tube stock				
Planting per tube	2,500	\$1.32	\$3,300.00	GST

Please Note: Owership of materials used for
this service only transfer from Total
Horticultural Services upon full settlement
of this invoice.

DIRECT CREDIT DETAILS
GL&SH SLV

Tas : TOTAL HORTICULTURAL SERVICES
BSB : 086 565 Account 459 861 816

Total excluding GST \$7,769.09

GST @ 10% \$776.91

Total including GST \$8,546.00

Prepaid \$0.00

Balance \$8,546.00



TOTAL HORTICULTURAL SERVICES

ABN: 17 816 919 672
14 CLOISTERS COVE
BUSSELTON WA 6280
PHONE: (08) 9754 6475
MOBILE: 0419 964 072
EMAIL: ths@westnet.com.au

Invoice to:-

Cape Care
20 Ray Avenue
Busselton
WA 6280

COPY

Invoice #: 00015312

Date 31/05/2024

TAX INVOICE

Purchase Order SAP4410

Item or Service	Quantity	Rate	Amount	Tax
RE: EPBC 2006-2834				
CAPE CARE ROMP				
Undertake completion of fence & additional gate			\$24,739.00	GST
Less deposit paid INV14815 - 30/6/23			-\$8,400.00	GST
Additional gate			\$1,320.00	GST

Please Note: Owership of materials used for
this service only transfer from Total
Horticultural Services upon full settlement
of this invoice.

DIRECT CREDIT DETAILS
GL&SH SLY

Tas : TOTAL HORTICULTURAL SERVICES
BSB : 086 565 Account 459 861 816

Total excluding GST	\$16,053.64
GST @ 10%	\$1,605.36
Total including GST	\$17,659.00
Prepaid	\$0.00
Balance	\$17,659.00



TOTAL HORTICULTURAL SERVICES

ABN: 17 816 919 672
14 CLOISTERS COVE
BUSSELTON WA 6280
PHONE: (08) 9754 6475
MOBILE: 0419 964 072
EMAIL: ths@westnet.com.au

Invoice to:-

Cape Care
20 Ray Avenue
Busselton
WA 6280

COPY

Invoice #: 00015310

Date 31/05/2024

TAX INVOICE

Purchase Order SAP4411

Item or Service	Quantity	Rate	Amount	Tax
RE: MONITORING / REPORTING				
2023 Q2			\$180.00	GST
2023 Q3			\$180.00	GST
2023 Q4			\$180.00	GST
2024 Q1			\$180.00	GST
2024 Q2			\$180.00	GST
August 2023 - Compliance report			\$724.00	GST

Please Note: Owership of materials used for
this service only transfer from Total
Horticultural Services upon full settlement
of this invoice.

DIRECT CREDIT DETAILS

GL&SH SLY

Tas : TOTAL HORTICULTURAL SERVICES

BSB : 086 565 Account 459 861 816

Total excluding GST \$1,476.36

GST @ 10% \$147.64

Total including GST \$1,624.00

Prepaid \$0.00

Balance \$1,624.00



TOTAL HORTICULTURAL SERVICES

ABN: 17 816 919 672
14 CLOISTERS COVE
BUSSELTON WA 6280
PHONE: (08) 9754 6475
MOBILE: 0419 964 072
EMAIL: ths@westnet.com.au

Invoice to:-

Cape Care
20 Ray Avenue
Busselton
WA 6280

COPY

Invoice #: 00015311

Date 31/05/2024

TAX INVOICE

Purchase Order SAP4407

Item or Service	Quantity	Rate	Amount	Tax
RE: EPBC 2006-2834				
CAPE CARE ROMP				
24/8/23 - Arum Lilly control			\$548.00	GST
12/10/23 - Knockdown weed control application			\$844.00	GST
20/12/23 - Knockdown weed control application - "wet" area only			\$684.00	GST
28/5/24 - Rip / Mound / soil preparation			\$1,040.00	GST

Please Note: Owership of materials used for
this service only transfer from Total
Horticultural Services upon full settlement
of this invoice.

DIRECT CREDIT DETAILS GL&SH SLY

Tas : TOTAL HORTICULTURAL SERVICES
BSB : 086 565 Account 459 861 816

Total excluding GST \$2,832.73

GST @ 10% \$283.27

Total including GST \$3,116.00

Prepaid \$0.00

Balance \$3,116.00

APPENDIX 11

SEED COLLECTION – SPECIES NAMES AND COLLECTION LOCATION

(Source: Total Horticultural Services 2024)



Total Horticulture Broadwater 2020/21 Collection Record

Species	Batch I.D	Date	Provenance/Location	Quantity
<i>Acacia littorea</i>	BR171220-B	17/12/20	Busselton Reserve	109
<i>Acacia saligna</i>	BR171220-A	17/12/20	Main Roads Res. Ludlow	197
<i>Agonis flexuosa</i>	BR100321-A	10/3/21	Forrest Beach	418
<i>Banksia grandis</i>	BR240221-B	24/2/21	Jasper Farm	150
<i>Callistachys lanceolata</i>	BR220121-B	22/1/21	McGregor FB	56
<i>Calothamnus quadrifidus</i>	BR020221	2/2/21	Stirling FB	250
<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>	BR120121-D	12/1/21	Treeton FB	312
<i>Eucalyptus gomphocephala</i>	BR020221-A	2/2/21	Stirling FB	274
<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i>	BR190321-A	19/3/21	Shire of Capel reserve	302
<i>Ficinia nodosa</i>	BR090221-C	9/2/21	Quindalup reserve	20
<i>Hakea lissocarpa</i>	BR220121-D	22/1/21	Jindong - MR reserve	7
<i>Hakea varia</i>	BR090221-A	9/2/21	Busselton reserve	7
<i>Hardenbergia comptoniana</i>	BR101220-A	10/12/20	Peppermint Grove	150
<i>Juncus kraussii</i>	BR220321-B	22/3/21	Busselton rd reserve	34
<i>Juncus pallidus</i>	BR221220-A	22/12/20	Capel Shire Reserve	243
<i>Kennedia coccinea</i>	BR241220-A	24/12/20	MR Reserve Busselton	78
<i>Kennedia prostrata</i>	BR101220-B	10/12/20	Main Roads Reserve	73
<i>Kunzea glabrescens</i>	BR240221-A	24/2/21	Jasper Farm	163
<i>Melaleuca acutifolia</i>	BR030321-A	3/3/21	Stirling block	128
<i>Melaleuca cuticularis</i>	BR220221-B	22/2/21	Busselton shire reserve	109
<i>Melaleuca incana</i>	BR120121-C	12/1/21	Treeton FB	224
<i>Melaleuca osullivanii</i>	BR150221-A	15/2/21	Jasper Farm	133
<i>Melaleuca raphiophylla</i>	BR150221-B	15/2/21	Jasper Farm	88
<i>Melaleuca systena</i>	BR220221-C	22/2/21	Stirling block	278
<i>Melaleuca teretifolia</i>	BR220221-A	22/2/21	Main rd reserve	189
<i>Melaleuca thymoides</i>	BR220121-C	22/1/21	Molloy FB	36
<i>Melaleuca viminea</i>	BR220321-A	22/3/21	Main Rd reserve- Busselton	339
<i>Patersonia occidentalis</i>	BR120121-B	12/1/21	Treeton FB	114
<i>Regelia ciliata</i> - 'B' grade clean	BR220221-D	22/2/21	Stirling FB	45
<i>Rhagodia baccata</i>	BR190321-A	19/3/21	Busselton shire reserve	200
<i>Spyridium globulosum</i>	BR271120-A	27/11/20	Capel Shire Reserve	323
<i>Viminaria juncea</i>	BR221220-B	22/12/20	Main Rd reserve- Busselton	301
Total				5350

Certificate of Successful Completion

Intertek

This is to Certify that

Adriaan Hendrik Van Der Wiele

has successfully completed the

Intertek

Environmental Management Systems

Auditor / Lead Auditor Training Course

The Course includes the assessment and evaluation of Environmental Management Systems to conform to the requirements of ISO 14001:2004 and ISO 19011:2011

*This course is certified by International Register of Certificated Auditors (IRCA)
- IRCA REFERENCE A17228 -*

The course meets the training requirements for individuals seeking certification under the IRCA Auditor Certification Schemes



Authorising Signature: *Ivanharov*

Course Dates: 11th – 15th May 2014

Certificate Number: 107886

For IRCA Membership Application To Be Made Within 3 Years From Last Day of Course



STATEMENT OF LIMITATIONS:

Scope of Services

This report has been prepared in accordance with the scope of work set out in the contract, or as otherwise agreed, between the Client and EndPlan Environmental* (EndPlan).

Reliance on Data

In preparing the report, EndPlan has relied upon data, surveys, analyses, designs, plans and other information provided by the Client and other individuals and organisations, most of which are referred to in the report ("the data"). Except as otherwise stated in the report, EndPlan has not verified the accuracy or completeness of the data. To the extent that the statements, opinions, facts, information, conclusions and/or recommendations in the report ("conclusions") are based in whole or part on the data, those conclusions are contingent upon the accuracy and completeness of the data. EndPlan will not be liable in relation to incorrect conclusions should any data, information or condition be incorrect or have been concealed, withheld, misrepresented or otherwise not fully disclosed to EndPlan.

Environmental Conclusions

Within the limitations imposed by the scope of work, the preparation of this report has been undertaken and performed in a professional manner, in accordance with generally accepted practices and using a degree of skill and care ordinarily exercised by reputable environmental consultants under similar circumstances. No other warranty, expressed or implied, is made.

Report for Benefit of Client

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EndPlan Environmental is an Associate Member of the



EndPlan Environmental is the trading name of Wiske Pty Ltd

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