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CLEARING PERMIT APPLICATION

Supporting Document - Stage 14F Dalyellup, WA

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rpsgroup.com

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1 BACKGROUND

Stage 14F of the residential subdivision at Dalyellup Beach Estate ("the site"), is currently being developed by Satterley Property Group (SPG). Dalyellup Beach estate is a residential subdivision development located 10 km south of Bunbury, Western Australia. Stage 14F, is adjacent to a vegetated ecological corridor along Harewoods road and will develop 21 residential lots.

A clearing permit application, under Part V Division 2 of the Environmental Protection Act 1986 (EP Act), is being sought for the three titled lots in the western portion of Stage 14F. The permit will apply to the clearing of 0.12 ha of native vegetation on the 3 western lots (2669-2671) illustrated in Figure A.

Clearing of approximately 2.38 ha of vegetation within Stage 14F was undertaken in 2014 in accordance with EPBC 2004/1726. In November 2014, civil works were completed on three western lots (2669-2671) in accordance with Western Australian Planning Commission (WAPC) approval 141292 (Appendix B). These three lots were titled and released for sale.

Changes to bushfire regulations and setback requirements under State Planning Policy (SPP) 3.7 – Bushfire and Planning for Bushfire Guidelines (updated in 2015 and 2024), resulted in a further 0.12 ha of native vegetation within the vegetated corridor adjacent to Harewoods road to be cleared to maintain compliance with BAL (Bushfire Attack Levels) levels. The clearing will accommodate the construction of a 3 metre wide strategic firebreak on the 3 lots (2669-2671) is a requirement of the Bushfire Management Plan (BMP) to be implemented under Condition 8 of WAPC Approval 202856 (Appendix B). A referral to clear native vegetation was submitted to DWER in early July 2026 however this was withdrawn on 27 July 2026, upon DWER advice that a permit to clear native vegetation on these three lots was required.

There are eighteen remaining lots within stage 14F being developed as part of the Dalyellup Beach Estate. The Stage 14F subdivision received EPBC approval (EPBC 2025/10199) by DCCEEW in 2025, with a subsequent WAPC approval 202856 in 2026. The clearing of vegetation on these lots is being undertaken separately to lots the three lots 2669-2671 to which this current clearing permit application applies.

A detailed flora and vegetation assessment was undertaken by RPS in 2025 within a survey footprint of that includes the proposed clearing footprint area. The survey identified key flora and vegetation values to support an environmental impact assessment of Satterley's proposed development of the site.

Supporting the area permit clearing application, the following figures and appendices have been provided:

- Figures A and B including on Figure A that clearly indicates the proposed native vegetation clearing area and Figure B that displays conservation fauna data points
- Appendix A: Referral Decision EPBC 2025/10199
- Appendix B: WAPC approvals
- Appendix C: Certificates of Title
- Appendix D: Landowner consent
- Appendix E: Detailed Flora and Vegetation Report (RPS 2025)
- Appendix F: Construction Environmental Management Plan

2 LANDHOLDER CONTEXT

The addresses and ownership details are provided below:

[redacted]

The landowners have provided consent to SPG as the proponent of the clearing permit application (refer Appendix D).

A copy of the Certificate of Titles are provided in Appendix C.

2.1 Proposed clearing area

Figure A shows the spatial extent of the 0.12 ha of native vegetation subject to this clearing permit application. The total disturbance footprint within the project site is 0.49 ha and 0.36 ha was previously cleared in 2014.

A summary of the Area Permit clearing application is provided in Table 1.

Table 1: Clearing proposal summary

Location	Mining tenement 08/510, Exmouth
Approved mining disturbance area	Lots 2 (2669), 4 (2670) and 6 (2671) Citrine St, Dalyellup.
Clearing area	• 0.12 ha of native vegetation to be cleared within a 0.49 ha disturbance footprint.
Timing	• Clearing is proposed to occur as one action within 2026.
Clearing method	• The native vegetation will be cleared mechanically.
Purpose of clearing	• To meet updated setbacks required by State Planning Policy (SPP) 3.7 – Bushfire and Planning for Bushfire Guidelines (updated in 2015 and 2024) that resulted in increased setback requirements between building envelopes and areas of remnant vegetation. • The additional clearing area was approved under EPBC 2025/10199 however the clearing on subject land (lots 2, 4 and 6 Citrine Street) is unable to be authorized under the current WAPC approval 202856 applicable to the remainder of Stage 14F (to the east) as the three lots in question were already titled and released for sale.

Vegetation proposed to be cleared	• 0.12 ha of Tuart Woodland (vegetation type EgAfAs*El) in Degraded to Completely Degraded condition (RPS 2025).

3 EXISTING ENVIRONMENT

3.1 Land systems and surface geology

The site is encompassed by the Spearwood soil system (211Sp) which is described as sand dunes and plains, yellow deep sands, pale deep sands and yellow / brown shallow sands (Biggs, 1981).

3.2 Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia

The site is located in the IBRA bioregion of the Swan Coastal Plain and the Perth (SWA02) subregion. This subregion comprises a low-lying coastal plain covered with woodlands dominated by Banksia and tuart on sandy soils, *Casuarina obesa* on outwash plains and paperbark in swampy areas (Mitchell et al. 2002).

Annual rainfall ranges between 600 and 1000 mm and the climate is Mediterranean (Mitchell et al. 2002).

3.3 Vegetation and flora

The flora and vegetation survey report (RPS 2025, Appendix F) was undertaken in accordance with the Environmental Protection Authority's (EPA) Technical Guidance for terrestrial flora and vegetation surveys (EPA 2016a). The findings of this report relevant to the area proposed to be permanently lost through clearing are summarised as follows:

- No Threatened flora species listed under the Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (BC Act), or the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act), were recorded. No Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) listed Priority flora species were recorded.
- The Tuart (*Eucalyptus gomphocephala*) woodlands and forests of the Swan Coastal Plain threatened ecological community (TEC) is mapped over the site.
- Vegetation condition of the site was classified as Degraded to Completely Degraded (RPS 2025).

There is approximately 300 ha of Tuart TEC protected in reserves within 7.5 km of the site and approximately 1.53 ha of the Tuart TEC patch is to be retained adjacent to the proposed clearing area (i.e. within the ecological linkage corridor). Therefore, impacts to the TEC within the project area are not considered significant.

3.4 Environmentally sensitive areas

No Environmentally Sensitive Areas were identified within the project site (RPS 2025).

3.5 Fauna

A fauna assessment of the project site (Harewood 2024) identified the following:

- Western ringtail possum - evidence of this listed threatened species was recorded within the project site.
- Black cockatoos
  - several plant species used for foraging by one or more species of black cockatoos were recorded across the 0.12 ha proposed clearing footprint, however no actual evidence of foraging was observed during the survey period
  - No evidence of black cockatoo roosting within the site was observed.
  - There was one potential breeding tree for black cockatoos (>300 mm Diameter at Breast Height, no hollows) identified within the 0.12 ha clearing footprint.
- No evidence of any migratory or priority species using the subject site was found.

3.6 Inland waters

3.6.1 Groundwater

Groundwater beneath the site is characterised by a superficial and Yarragadee formations at depth in DWER's Water Register (DWER 2025). The superficial formation is generally shallow in thickness and is recharged from rainfall infiltration. The Yarragadee formation underlies the superficial formation and is at shallow depth (10 m) in Dalyellup.

The project area is located within the Bunbury Water Reserve, a Priority Area – P3 Public Drinking Water Source Area. The proposed residential development will be connected to deep sewer which will minimise water quality contamination risks.

A groundwater licence (GWL) overlaps the project area at the western end. GWL111211 is held by the Shire of Capel to extract up to 311,000 kL annually from the superficial formation.

Also, GWL204082 for dust suppression for earthworks and construction purposes is current until March 2032

3.6.2 Surface water

There are no surface water bodies within the project area.

4 POTENTIAL IMPACTS AND PROPOSED AVOIDANCE AND MITIGATION MEASURES

4.1 Assessment of impacts under EPBC act referral

Stages 12 to 14 of the Dalyellup Beach Estate were referred to the (then) Commonwealth Department of Environment and Heritage (DEH) (now Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW)) for assessment under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act) in August 2004. The EPBC decision determination was deemed Not a Controlled Action - Particular Manner (NCA-PM) (2004/1726) and implementation of the project was initiated, with initial clearing being implemented and civil works completed on the three western lots.

Following changes to SPP 3.7, Stage 14F of the Dalyellup Beach Estate (including both the 0.12 ha associated with this clearing permit application, as well as the 0.73 ha to the east, totalling 0.85 ha of proposed clearing) was again referred to DCCEEW for assessment, including impacts on Matters of National Environmental Significance (WRP, black cockatoos and Tuart TEC). The referral was approved (EPBC 2025/10199: Not a Controlled Action).

4.2 Avoidance and mitigation

SPG as the proponent for the proposed clearing, are proposing to undertake avoidance and mitigation measures to minimise the need for and scale of the proposed clearing of native vegetation. These measures are listed below.

4.2.1 Avoidance measures

- Street setbacks were minimised in consultation with the Shire of Capel in order to keep the area of clearing to a minimum, while meeting the setbacks to native vegetation under SPP 3.7
- The existing cleared area located north of the proposed clearing area will provide access to the site, therefore avoiding any additional clearing of native vegetation for access tracks.

4.2.2 Mitigation measures

- The risk of impacts from weeds or diseases will be managed through good vehicle hygiene during clearing activities
- Weed control will be carried out within the 12 months following clearing activities to reduce impacts on the adjacent area of retained vegetation in the ecological corridor.
- Clearing activities will avoid wherever possible, peak breeding times for WRP described by Jones *et al*. (1994); April to July and September to November
- Delineation of the proposed clearing area prior to commencement of clearing activities (i.e. via a survey and the installation of temporary fencing or flagging) to prevent disturbance outside of proposed clearing area
- A fauna spotter will be employed to manage any encounters with black cockatoos, WRP or other fauna during clearing activities
- All site personnel to undertake an environmental induction, including information on required fire management actions (e.g. no smoking on site, adherence to all fire ban notices, storage of flammable materials, access to fire extinguishers).
- Residential lots will be bounded by a dog-proof conservation fence and gates and cat enclosures promoted by proponent to all landowners.
- A WRP Linkage Conservation Management Plan (RPS 2025) was approved by DCCEEW in 2025 and will be implemented with management actions to maintain the viability of the WRP Ecological Corridor that is adjacent to the residential lots within Stage 14F.

- A Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP, RPS 2025, Appendix E) was approved by DCCEEW in 2025 and will be implemented to minimise impacts on WRP, Tuart TEC and black cockatoos during vegetation clearing and construction. The CEMP is a requirement of both the EPBC 2025/10199 and WAPC 202856 approvals.

5 ASSESSMENT AGAINST THE 10 CLEARING PRINCIPLES

Table 2 provides an assessment of the proposed clearing activities against the 10 clearing principles as outlined in Schedule 5 of the EP Act to determine whether the proposed clearing is at variance to the principles.

Table 2: Assessment of the proposed clearing against the 10 clearing principles

Principle	Assessment	Outcome
(a) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises a high level of biological diversity	Up to 0.12 ha of native vegetation will require clearing meet setback requirements outlined in SPP3.7. The vegetation to be cleared is in Degraded to Very Degraded condition. One TEC (Tuart TEC) listed under the EPBC Act was recorded within the site. No DBCA listed PECs were recorded within the site. No Threatened flora species listed under the BC Act or any flora species protected under the EPBC Act were recorded within the site. No DBCA listed Priority species were recorded within the site. Consequently, the biodiversity values associated with the native vegetation proposed to be cleared is considered to be low.	The proposal is not likely to be at variance with the principle
(b) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises the whole or part of, or is necessary for the maintenance of, a significant habitat for fauna indigenous to Western Australia	Habitat within the site contains potentially suitable foraging habitat for black cockatoos, and one potentially suitable breeding tree (no hollows) for nesting. No evidence of black cockatoo foraging, nesting or roosting was observed Harewood 2024). One WRP was observed by Harewood (2025, Figure B). Up to 0.12 ha of WRP habitat will be cleared. Given the larger area (0.23 ha immediately adjacent, forming part of a larger 1.21 ha corridor to be retained) of similar habitat to the clearing area, it is unlikely that WRP are solely reliant on the site for food resources or habitat.	The proposal is not likely to be at variance with the principle
(c) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it includes, or is necessary for the continued existence of, rare flora	No Threatened flora species listed under the BC Act or any species protected under the EPBC Act or DBCA listed priority species were recorded within the site.	The proposal is not at variance with the principle
(d) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises the whole or a part of, or is necessary for the maintenance of, a threatened ecological community	One TEC (Tuart TEC) listed under the EPBC Act was recorded within the site. Given a larger area (0.23 ha of Tuart TEC immediately adjacent, forming part of a larger 1.53 ha Tuart TEC patch within the ecological corridor to be retained), it is considered that the ecological function of the Tuart TEC patch will be maintained.	The proposal is not at variance with the principle
(e) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is significant as a remnant of native vegetation in an area that has been extensively cleared	RPS (2025) identified that the site is within the IBRA bioregion of the Swan Coastal Plain and the Perth (SWA02) subregion. The vegetation unit mapped across the site was Tuart Woodland. Given that the vegetation proposed to be cleared is in a Degraded to Very Degraded condition, and larger areas of similar habitat is being retained adjacent to the clearing area, it is not considered to be of conservation significance.	The proposal is not likely to be at variance with the principle
(f) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is growing in or in association with a watercourse or wetland	There are no watercourses or wetlands within or proximate to the site.	The proposal is at variance with the principle

Principle	Assessment	Outcome
(g) Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause appreciable land degradation	Land degradation can be caused or exacerbated by uncontrolled run-off and wind or water erosion. The underlying soils of the site are mapped as Spearwood soil system (211Sp) which is described as sand dunes and plains, yellow deep sands, pale deep sands and yellow / brown shallow sands (Biggs 1981). Areas cleared to meet bushfire setback requirements will be stabilised where necessary through retaining and/or landscaping works that meet bushfire management objectives. Given the relatively small size of the clearing area, sandy soils (runoff unlikely), and proposed landscaping and/or retaining works, the proposed clearing is unlikely to increase the erosion or runoff risk to an extent that would result in appreciable land degradation.	The proposal is not likely to be at variance with the principle.
(h) Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to have an impact on the environmental values of any adjacent or nearby conservation area	The site does contain vegetation to maintain an ecological corridor for the conservation of WRP. 0.23 ha of the WRP vegetation corridor immediately adjacent to the site will be retained and connects with a larger 1.21 ha corridor to be retained. The area to be cleared does not contain any WRP dreys. The proposed clearing is unlikely to impact upon the environmental values of the ecological corridor that will continue to be managed for the long-term viability of WRP conservation.	The proposal is not at variance with the principle.
(i) Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause deterioration in the quality of surface or underground water	There are no watercourses or wetlands within or proximate to the site. Clearing of 0.12 ha of vegetation is not expected to have any impact on groundwater.	The proposal is not likely at variance with the principle.
(j) Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause, or exacerbate, the intensity of flooding	There are no watercourses or wetlands within or proximate to the site. Its underlying sandy soils and dunal topography have a low waterlogging risk and a low flood risk. The site's elevation is approximately 12-14 m AHD and slopes to the west. Consequently, the clearing of native vegetation will not cause, or exacerbate the incidence or intensity of flooding due to increased run-off in localised areas.	The proposal is not likely to be at variance with the principle.

6 CONCLUDING REMARKS

The 0.12 ha of native vegetation proposed to be cleared is required to meet SPP 3.7 bushfire setbacks between building envelopes and native vegetation. The vegetation to be cleared is in Degraded to Very Degraded condition. Impacts to native flora, vegetation and fauna have been assessed under the EPBC Act and the referral (2025/10199) was considered not to have a significant impact on conservation significant flora and fauna and was approved as Not a Controlled Action.

To address potential impacts on conservation significant fauna and vegetation, mitigation measures will be implemented as outlined in the CEMP during clearing activities and through on-going actions outlined in the WRP LCMP.

7 REFERENCES

Biggs ER 1981, Bunbury-Burekup 1:50 000 Sheets 2031 III – 2031 II Urban Geology Series, Geological Survey of Western Australia.

Jones, B.A.; How, R.A. and Kitchener, D.J. 1994. A Field Study of *Pseudocheirus occidentalis* (Marsupialia: Petauridae). II. Population studies. Wildlife Research 21: 189-201.

Mitchell, D., Williams, K., and Desmond, A. (2002) Swan Coastal Plain 2 (SWA2 – Swan Coastal Plain subregion). In A Biodiversity Audit of Western Australia's 53 Biogeographic Subregions in 2002. (McKenzie, N. L., May, J. E., and McKenna, S., eds). Department of Environment and Conservation, Perth, Australia.

RPS. 2025. Detailed flora and vegetation report. Dalyellup Stage 14F. Unpublished report for Satterley Property Group.

Department of Water and Environmental Regulation 2026. Water Register. https://maps.water.wa.gov.au/#/webmap/register. Accessed 31 August 2026

FIGURES



Figure A

Disturbance Footprint

GDA2020 MGA Zone 50

0 50 100 200 m

APRX: OEENVPER_444848_Stage14F_ClearingReferral
Map: OEENVPER_444848_A4_FigA_DisturbanceFootprint
Date exported: 5/5/2026
Scale: Map 1:2,750 @ A4
Created by: qi.sun
Source: Nearmap Imagery April 2026

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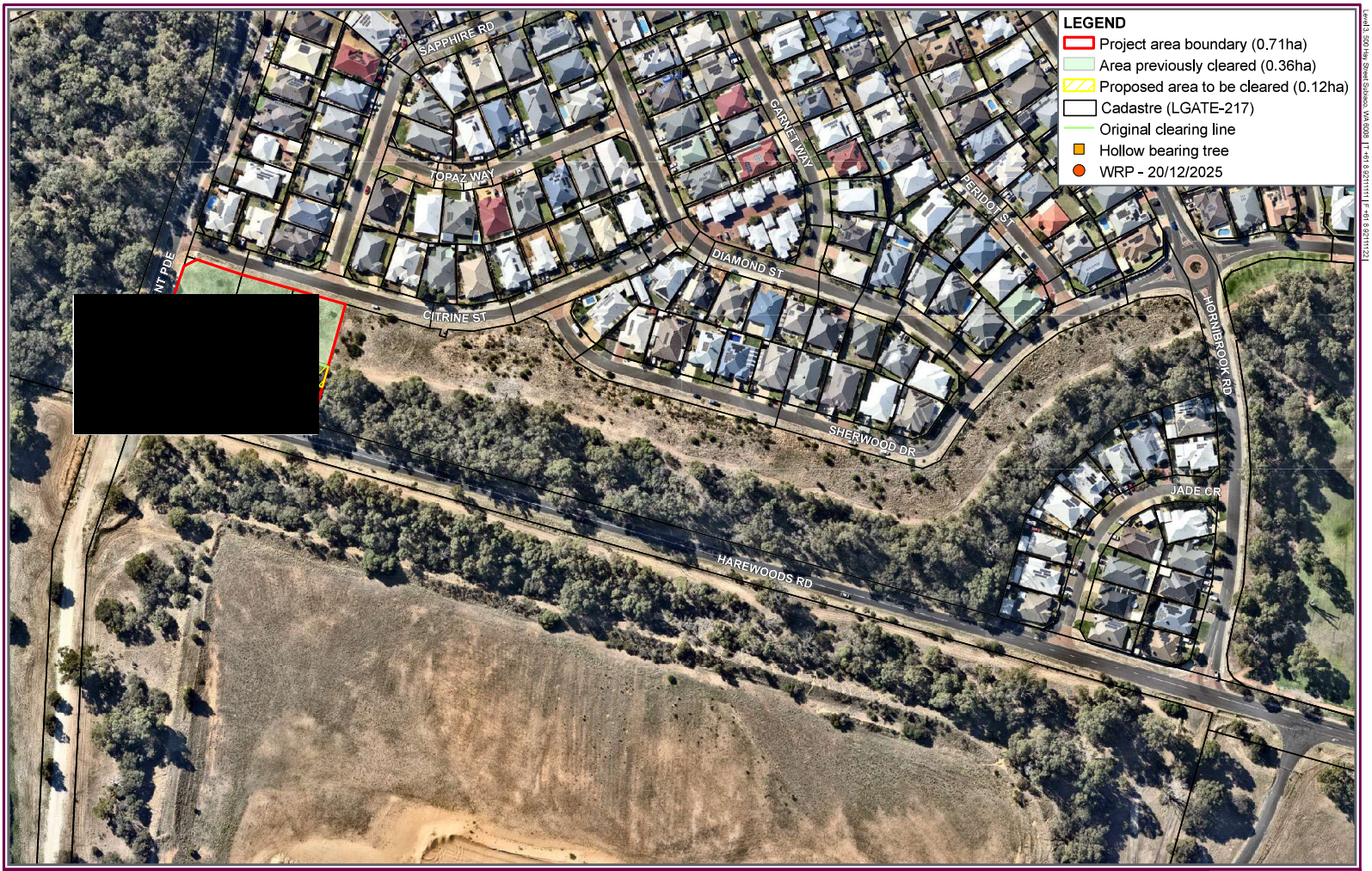


Figure B

Stage 14F WRP corridor amendment

APRX: OEENVPER_444848_Stage14F_ClearingReferral
Map: OEENVPER_444848_A4_FigB_WRPCorridor
Date exported: 5/5/2026
Scale: Map 1:2,750 @ A4
Created by: qi.sun
Source: Nearmap Imagery April 2026

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Appendix A:
Referral Decision EPBC 2025/10199



Australian Government
Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water

Notification of referral decision – not controlled action if taken in a particular manner

Stage 14F residential development, Dalyellup, WA (EPBC 2025/10199)

This decision is made under sections 75 and 77A of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act).

Proposed Action

person proposing to take the Action	Satterley Property Group Pty Ltd ABN: 38 009 054 979
proposed Action	The development of residential lots and associated infrastructure (including bushfire safety requirements) at lots 311 and 312, Harewoods Road, Dalyellup in the Shire of Capel, approximately 9.5 km southwest of Bunbury (See EPBC Act referral 2025/10199).

Referral decision: not a controlled action if taken in a particular manner

status of proposed Action	The proposed Action is not a controlled action provided it is taken in the manner set out in Annexure A.

Person authorised to make decision

name and position	Kate Hamer Acting Branch Head Environment Assessments West
signature	
date of decision	18 July 2025

Annexure A

Note: Words and terms appearing in **bold** (excluding headings) have the meaning assigned to them at **Part B - Definitions**.

Part A – Particular manners specific to the Action

The following measures must be taken to avoid significant impacts on:

- Listed threatened species and communities (sections 18 and 18A)

CLEARING LIMITS

1) To avoid impacts to **protected matters**, the person taking the Action must not:

   a) **clear** outside the **Action area**.

   b) **clear** during the **Western Ringtail Possum breeding season**.

   c) **construct** outside of the **Action area**.

Western Ringtail Possum Linkage Conservation and Management Plan Addendum

2) To avoid significant impacts to **Western Ringtail Possum** (*Pseudocheirus occidentalis*), the person taking the Action must:

   a) identify a **corridor link** for **Western Ringtail Possum** and be designated as prescribed in section 5.2.1 of the **Western Ringtail Possum Linkage Conservation and Management Plan Addendum** (Attachment B)

   b) retain and provide suitable linkage habitat between **Western Ringtail Possum** habitat to the south-west of the development (130 ha coastal reserve) and to the south-east of the development abutting the Bussel Highway as prescribed in section 5.2.1 in the **Western Ringtail Possum Linkage Conservation and Management Plan Addendum** (Attachment B).

3) **Covenants** will be placed on estate lots 2669–2682 along Harewood Roads and estate Lots 2683–2689 to protect the **corridor link**. The covenants will be imposed pursuant to Section 136 of the Transfer of Land Act 1893 (WA) and will be transferred with the property upon sale as prescribed in section 5.3 of the **Western Ringtail Possum Linkage Conservation and Management Plan Addendum**.

4) The **covenants** will require the retention of a **corridor link** and foraging habitat, such as peppermint trees in the southern half of Harewood Road lots and the eastern half of the Road 3 lots. Landholders will be required to maintain such habitat in accordance with any relevant provisions of a **Western Ringtail Possum Linkage Conservation and Management Plan Addendum**. Felling or modification of the trees will not be permitted except for safety or asset protection reasons and following consultation with a relevant **suitably qualified field ecologist** as prescribed in section 5.3 of the **Western Ringtail Possum Linkage Conservation and Management Plan Addendum**.

5) The person taking the Action will construct dog-proof gated fences to define the protected covenanted areas (e.g. bottom half of the estate lots identified above) with a view to avoiding

access to the **corridor link** by dogs as prescribed in section 5.4.4 of the **Western Ringtail Possum Linkage Conservation and Management Plan Addendum**.

6) To avoid significant impacts to **Western Ringtail Possum** as a result of the Action, the person taking the Action must implement weed management measures within the **Action area**, in the method specified in section 6.1.2 'hygiene management' of the **Construction and Environmental Management Plan**.

MANAGEMENT PLANS

7) To avoid and mitigate impacts to **Western Ringtail Possum** the person taking the Action must implement the **Western Ringtail Possum Linkage Conservation and Management Plan Addendum.**

8) To avoid and mitigate impacts to **Western Ringtail Possum** the person taking the Action must implement the **Construction and Environmental Management Plan.**

9) The person taking the Action must ensure that measures are in place to provide for continued implementation and adequate resourcing of the **Western Ringtail Possum Linkage Conservation and Management Plan Addendum** during the three-year period after the decision on the referral has been made.

Part B – Definitions

Words and terms appearing in **bold** (excluding headings) have the meaning assigned to them in the list below:

Action area means the location of the Action, represented in Attachment A by the zone enclosed by the red line designated 'project area boundary'.

Clear, **cleared** or **clearing** means the cutting down, felling, thinning, logging, removing, killing, destroying, poisoning, ringbarking, uprooting, or burning of vegetation.

Construction and Environmental Management Plan, version 0, dated 19 May 2025 as provided in the referral documentation.

Construction means:

- the erection of a building or structure that is, or is to be, fixed to the ground and wholly or partially fabricated on-site,
- the alteration, maintenance, repair or demolition of any building or structure,
- any work which involves breaking of the ground (including pile driving) or bulk earthworks,
- the laying of pipes and other prefabricated materials in the ground, and
- any associated excavation work.

Construction does not include the installation of temporary fences and signage.

Corridor link means the **native vegetation** within the **Action area**, that provides suitable dispersal habitat for **Western Ringtail Possum**.

Covenant means the binding agreement between two parties.

EPBC Act means the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth).

Native vegetation means vegetation represented in Attachment A by the zone enclosed by the shaded with light green hatched lines designated 'Area to be retained (1.53ha)' and shaded with yellow hatched lines designated 'Proposed area to be cleared (0.853ha)' and 'Disturbance footprint (3.237ha)'.

Protected matter means a matter protected under a controlling provision in Part 3 of the **EPBC Act** for which this decision notice has effect.

Suitably qualified field ecologist (for the purpose of undertaking environmental surveys) means a person who has relevant professional qualifications and at least 3 years of work experience designing and implementing surveys for **Western Ringtail Possum** and can give an authoritative assessment and advice on the presence **Western Ringtail Possum** using relevant protocols, standards, methods and/or literature.

Western Ringtail Possum means the **EPBC Act** listed threatened species *Pseudocheirus occidentalis*.

Western Ringtail Possum breeding season means the periods between 1 April and 31 July, and 1 September and 30 November of any given year.

Western Ringtail Possum Linkage Conservation and Management Plan Addendum, Draft A dated 27 March 2024 as provided in the referral documentation.

Attachments

A: Action area

B: Ecological Linkages

Attachment A: Action area



Attachment B: **Ecological Linkages**

