



## CLEARING PERMIT

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

### PERMIT DETAILS

Area Permit Number: 3070/1

File Number: DEC11051

Duration of Permit: From 22 November 2009 to 22 November 2014

### PERMIT HOLDER

Battista Pessotto

Bruno Pessotto

### LAND ON WHICH CLEARING IS TO BE DONE

Part Lot 3768 on Plan 136281

Lot 9394 on Deposited Plan 203168

### AUTHORISED ACTIVITY

Clearing of up to 1.9 hectares of native vegetation within the area hatched yellow on attached Plan 3070/1a.

### CONDITIONS

1. Clearing authorised under this Permit must be completed by 22 November 2011, being two years from the date this Permit becomes valid.
2. Retain vegetative material and topsoil, revegetation and rehabilitation
  - (a) The Permit Holder shall:
    - (i) retain the vegetative material and topsoil removed by clearing authorised under this Permit;
    - (ii) stockpile the vegetative material and topsoil in an area that has already been cleared; and
    - (iii) at an *optimal time* during the first winter following clearing authorised under this Permit, the Permit Holder shall lay the vegetative material and topsoil on the cleared area.
  - (b) At an optimal time during the first winter following clearing authorised under this Permit, the Permit Holder must *revegetate* and *rehabilitate* the areas cross-hatched red on attached Plans 3070/1b, 3070/1c, 3070/1d and 3070/1e by:
    - (i) deliberately *planting* and/or *direct seeding* native vegetation that will result in a similar species composition, structure and density of the area of remnant vegetation in Plan 3070/1a;
    - (ii) ensuring only *local provenance* seeds and propagating material are used to *revegetate* and *rehabilitate* the area.

- (c) Within twelve months of undertaking *revegetation* and *rehabilitation* in accordance with condition 2(b) of this Permit, the Permit Holder must:
  - (i) determine the species composition, structure and density of the area *revegetated* and *rehabilitated*; and
  - (ii) where, in the opinion of an *environmental specialist*, the composition structure and density determined under condition 2(c)(i) of this Permit will not result in a similar species composition, structure and density to that of pre-clearing vegetation types in that area, the Permit Holder must undertake additional *planting* or *direct seeding* of native vegetation in accordance with the requirements of condition 2(b)(i) and (ii) of this Permit.

3. Records must be kept

The Permit Holder must maintain the following records for activities done pursuant to this Permit in relation to the *revegetation* and *rehabilitation* of areas pursuant to condition 2 of this Permit:

- (a) the location of any areas *revegetated* and *rehabilitated*, recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit set to Geocentric Datum Australia 1994 (GDA94), expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings;
- (b) a description of the *revegetation* and *rehabilitation* activities undertaken;
- (c) the size of the area *revegetated* and *rehabilitated* (in hectares); and
- (d) the species composition, structure and density of *revegetation* and *rehabilitation*.

4. Reporting

- (a) The Permit Holder must provide to the CEO, on or before 30 June of each year, a written report of records required under condition 3 of this Permit and activities done by the Permit Holder under this Permit between 1 January and 31 December of the preceding year.
- (b) Prior to 22 August 2014, the permit holder must provide to the CEO a written report of records required under condition 3 of this Permit where these records have not already been provided under condition 4(a) of this Permit.

## Definitions

The following meanings are given to terms used in this Permit:

***direct seeding*** means a method of re-establishing vegetation through the establishment of a seed bed and the introduction of seeds of the desired plant species;

***environmental specialist*** means a person who is engaged by the Permit Holder for the purpose of providing environmental advice, who holds a tertiary qualification in environmental science or equivalent, and has experience relevant to the type of environmental advice that an environmental specialist is required to provide under this Permit;

***local provenance*** means native vegetation seeds and propagating material from natural sources within 10 kilometres of the area cleared.

***mulch*** means the use of organic matter, wood chips or rocks to slow the movement of water across the soil surface and to reduce evaporation;

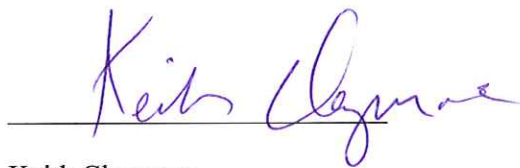
***optimal time*** means the period from April to June for undertaking *direct seeding*, and the period from May to June for undertaking *planting*;

*planting* means the re-establishment of vegetation by creating favourable soil conditions and planting seedlings of the desired species;

*regenerate/ed/ion* means *revegetation* that can be established from in situ seed banks contained either within the topsoil or seed-bearing *mulch*;

*rehabilitate/ed/ion* means actively managing an area containing native vegetation in order to improve the ecological function of that area;

*revegetate/ed/ion* means the re-establishment of a cover of *local provenance* native vegetation in an area using methods such as *regeneration*, *direct seeding* and/or *planting*, so that the species composition, structure and density is similar to pre-clearing vegetation types in that area;



Keith Claymore  
A/ASSISTANT DIRECTOR  
NATURE CONSERVATION DIVISION

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

22 October 2009

# Plan 3070/1a



## LEGEND

- Clearing Instruments**
- Areas Approved to Clear
  - Road Centrelines
  - Cadastre

**Cadastre for labelling**  
 Man/jimup 50cm Orthomosaic -  
 Lendgate 2004



0 75 m

Scale 1:2650

(Approximate when reproduced at A4)

Geocentric Datum Australia 1994

Note: the data in this map have not been projected. This may result in geometric distortion or measurement inaccuracies.

*Keil Claymore* 22/10/09  
 K Claymore Date

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

Information derived from this map should be confirmed with the data custodian acknowledged by the agency acronym in the legend.



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\* Project Data is denoted by asterisk. This data has not been quality assured. Please contact map author for details.

# Plan 3070/1b



- LEGEND**
- Clearing Instruments
  - Areas Subject to Conditions
  - Road Centrelines
  - Cadastral
  - Mangrup 50cm Orthomosaic - Landgate 2004

\* Project Data is denoted by asterisk.  
 This data has not been quality assured.  
 Please contact map author for details.



Scale 1:2650  
 (Approximate when reproduced at A4)

Geocentric Datum Australia 1994

Note: the data in this map have not been projected. This may result in geometric distortion or measurement inaccuracies.

*K. Claymore*  
 K. Claymore ..... Date 22/10/09

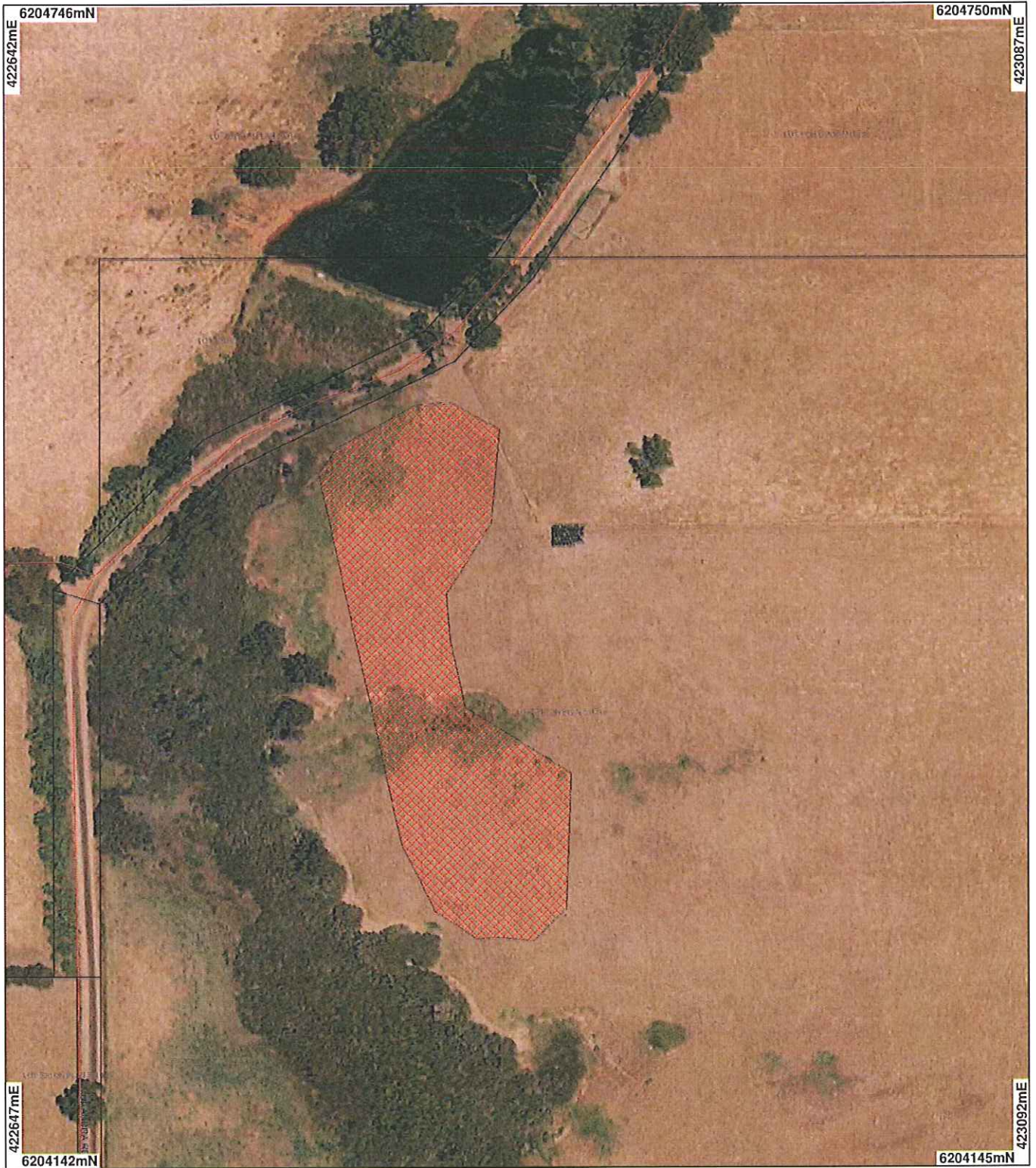
Officer with delegated authority under Section 20 of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

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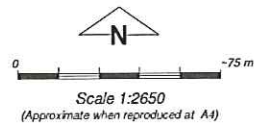
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# Plan 3070/1c



## LEGEND

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Clearing Instruments</li> <li> Areas Subject to Conditions</li> <li> Road Centrelines</li> <li> Cadastre</li> </ul> | <p>Cadastre for labelling<br/>Man/jmup 50cm Orthomosaic -<br/>Landgate 2004</p> |
|---|---|



Geocentric Datum Australia 1994  
 Note: the data in this map have not been projected. This may result in geometric distortion or measurement inaccuracies.

*Keith Claymore* Date *22/10/09*  
 K Claymore

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# Plan 3070/1d



## LEGEND

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Clearing Instruments</li> <li> Areas Subject to Conditions</li> <li> Road Centrelines</li> <li> Cadastre</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cadastre for labelling</li> <li>Manjimup 50cm Orthomosaic - Landgate 2004</li> </ul> |
|---|---|



Scale 1:2650  
(Approximate when reproduced at A4)

Geocentric Datum Australia 1994

Note: the data in this map have not been projected. This may result in geometric distortion or measurement inaccuracies.

*Kim Claymore* Date *22/10/09*  
K Claymore

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Information derived from this map should be confirmed with the data custodian acknowledged by the agency acronym in the legend.

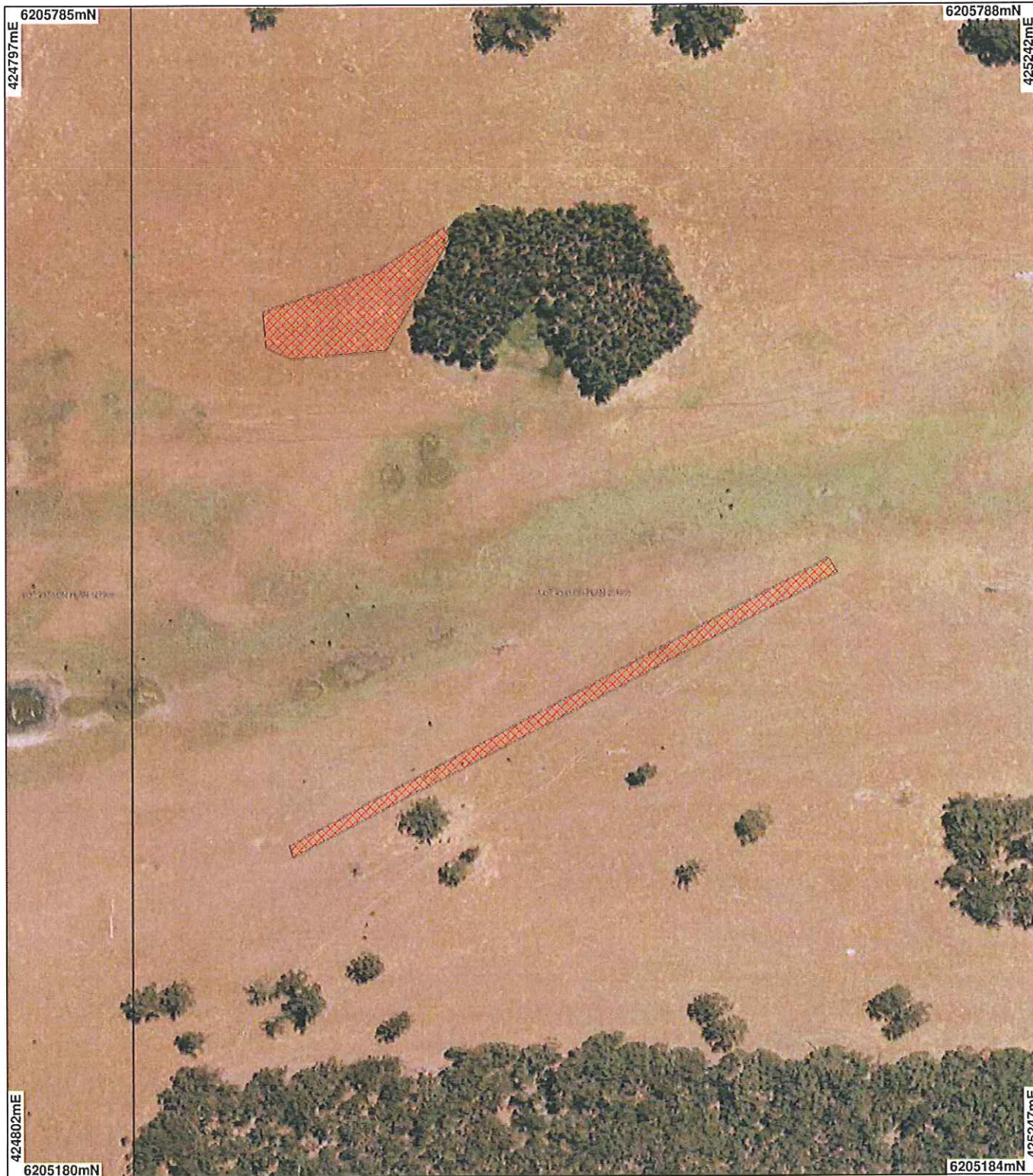


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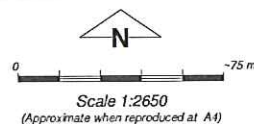
# Plan 3070/1e



## LEGEND

- Clearing Instruments
- Areas Subject to Conditions
- Road Centrelines
- Cadastre

Cadastre for labelling  
 Man/jlmup 50cm Orthomosaic -  
 Lendgate 2004



Geocentric Datum Australia 1994  
 Note: the data in this map have not been projected. This may result in geometric distortion or measurement inaccuracies.

*K. Claymore* Date *22/10/09*  
 K Claymore

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## 1. Application details

### 1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 3070/1  
Permit type: Area Permit

### 1.2. Proponent details

Proponent's name: Battista and Bruno Pessotto

### 1.3. Property details

Property: PART LOT 9394 ON PLAN 203168 ( MIDDLESEX 6258)  
PART LOT 9394 ON PLAN 203168 ( MIDDLESEX 6258)  
PART LOT 3768 ON PLAN 136281 ( MIDDLESEX 6258)  
PART LOT 3768 ON PLAN 136281 ( MIDDLESEX 6258)  
Local Government Area: Shire Of Manjimup  
Colloquial name:

### 1.4. Application

Clearing Area (ha)	No. Trees	Method of Clearing	For the purpose of:
1.9		Mechanical Removal	Dam construction or maintenance

## 2. Site Information

### 2.1. Existing environment and information

#### 2.1.1. Description of the native vegetation under application

Vegetation Description	Clearing Description	Vegetation Condition	Comment
Beard Vegetation Complex: 1144 - Tall forest; karri & marri (Corymbia calophylla) (Shepherd et al., 2007)	A site visit confirmed that the vegetation proposed to be cleared consists of a closed forest with dominant species including Eucalyptus diversicolor, Agnois flexuosa and Trymalium floribundum.	Good: Structure significantly altered by multiple disturbance; retains basic structure/ability to regenerate (Keighery 1994)	Vegetation was assessed through photos, aerial photography and a site visit (DEC, 2009).
Mattiske Vegetation Complexes: PEMBERTON (PM1) - Tall open forest of Eucalyptus diversicolor with mixtures of Corymbia calophylla on valley slopes and low forest of Agonis juniperina-Banksia seminuda-Callistachys lanceolata on valley floors in the perhumid zone.	Prominent weed species observed includes blackberries and bull rushes. The vegetation has been disturbed by stock grazing and blackberry invasion. Stumps scattered throughout the area suggest logging was undertaken ~50 years ago (DEC, 2009).		
WHEATLEY (WH1) : Tall open forest of Eucalyptus diversicolor (Karri) - Corymbia calophylla (Marri) on slopes and tall open forest of Eucalyptus patens (Blackbutt) on valley floor in perhumid and humid zones (Mattiske, 1998).			

## 3. Assessment of application against clearing principles

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

#### Comments **Proposal may be at variance to this Principle**

The area proposed to be cleared is 1.9 ha for the purpose of constructing a dam. The vegetation consists of an over storey dominated by Eucalyptus diversicolor and Agnosis flexuosa, a middle storey dominated by Trymalium floribundum and a ground cover of blackberries and bull rushes. The vegetation to be cleared is

within the buffer of a watercourse and the watercourse itself dissects the eastern side of applied area vegetation, hence the vegetation under application consists of riparian vegetation. The vegetation has been assessed as being in good (Keighery, 1994) condition, though highly disturbed (DEC, 2008). Site photos (DEC 2009) showed that it consists of Karri trees, a middle storey of peppermint and acacias when present, and some native and non native understorey.

The local area (10km radius) is partially vegetated (approximately 40% remaining) with 6 DEC managed lands in the vicinity constituting most of this 40%. Watercourses and associated riparian vegetation have been highly modified in the local area due to the large number of dams and clearing for agriculture. This is particularly relevant for the watercourse for which this application is a part. This watercourse is highly cleared with ~ 20% adequately vegetation and this 20% occurs largely within a DEC managed timber reserve.

A Priority Ecological Community (PEC), named 'Epiphytic Cryptogams of the karri forest' (listed as a P3 PEC) may occur within the area under application. This PEC comprises liverworts, mosses and lichens found on the bark of mature (15 years or greater) trees in Karri forests is likely to live in creek line areas.

As a watercourse is within the applied area, the proposed clearing may be at variance to this principle. Revegetation plans have been devised by the applicant in conjunction with DEC's Warren Region to mitigate loss of watercourse associated vegetation.

**Methodology** DEC (2009)  
Keighery (1994)

GIS Databases:

- CALM Managed Lands and Waters - CALM 01/06/05
- Manjimup 50cm Orthomosaic - DLI04
- Hydrography linear - DOW 13/7/06
- SAC bio datasets, accessed 13 May 09

**(b) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises the whole or a part of, or is necessary for the maintenance of, a significant habitat for fauna indigenous to Western Australia.**

**Comments** **Proposal may be at variance to this Principle**

A site visit (DEC 2009) of the application area suggest that vegetation under application appears to contain good quality habitat trees. The local area (10km radius) has been heavily cleared in parts with approximately 40% vegetation remaining, largely within DEC managed land, resulting in areas of vegetation that are highly fragmented.

Watercourses and associated riparian vegetation have been highly modified in the local area due to the large number of large dams and clearing for agriculture. This is particularly relevant for the watercourse for which this application is a part. This watercourse is highly cleared with ~ 20% vegetated and this 20% occurs largely within a DEC managed timber reserve and is likely to be acting as an ecological corridor in a highly cleared landscape.

Within the local area the following vulnerable or priority fauna may be impacted upon by the clearing of karri trees:

- Western Ringtail Possum (*Pseudocheirus occidentalis*)
- Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus banksii naso*)
- Baudins black Cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus baudinii*)
- Brush-tailed phascogale (*Phascogale tapoatafa* ssp.)

The riparian vegetation may play a significant role as habitat, refuge and as a wildlife corridor for local fauna populations. Therefore the proposed clearing may provide significant habitat for indigenous fauna. Revegetation plans have been devised by the applicant in conjunction with DEC's Warren Region to mitigate loss of watercourse associated vegetation.

**Methodology** DEC (2009)  
Keighery (1994)

GIS Databases:

- CALM Managed Lands and Waters - CALM 01/06/05
- Manjimup 50cm Orthomosaic - DLI04
- Hydrography linear - DOW 13/7/06
- SAC bio datasets, accessed 13 May 09

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

**Comments Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**

Within the local area (10km radius) there are two recorded species of rare flora:

- Caladenia christineae
- Andersonia annelsii

C. christineae is found in winterwet flats, swamps and freshwater lakes (WA Herbarium, 2009) and is recorded in the same soil, but differing vegetation type to the application area. Regional advice states that it was extremely unlikely that Caladenia chrisineae would occur within the application area given the amount of weeds present (DEC, 2009b).

A. annelsii has been recorded in the same soil, but differing vegetation type to the application area. It is found in sandy loam or clay, skeletal soils (WA Herbarium, 2009), though the application area consists predominately of hard acidic yellow mottled soils.

During a site visit there was no evidence of rare flora within the application area (DEC, 2009).

Given the above the proposal is unlikely to be at variance to this principle.

- Methodology** DEC (2009)  
DEC (2009b)  
WA Herbarium (2009)  
GIS Databases:  
- Manjimup 50cm Orthomosaic - DLI04  
- Mattiske Vegetation - CALM 1/03/1998  
- SAC bio datasets, accessed 13 May 09  
- Soils, Statewide DA 11/99

**(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.**

**Comments Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**

Within the local area (10km radius) there are no known Threatened Ecological Communities (TEC). Given this, it is unlikely that the proposed clearing would be at variance to this principle.

- Methodology** GIS Databases:  
- SAC bio datasets, accessed 13 May 09

**(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.**

**Comments Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**

	Pre-European (ha)	Current extent (ha)	(%)
IBRA Bioregion*			
Warren	835,925	675,836	80.85
Shire*			
Manjimup	697,359	595,561	85.40
Mattiske Vegetation Complex**			
WH1	183,280	142,945	78.00
PM1	258,061	169,317	65.60
Beard Vegetation Association*			
1144	160,314	131,412	81.97
Beard Vegetation Association in Bioregion*			
1144	159 668	131 169	82.15

\*(Shepherd, et al. 2007)

\*\* (Mattiske, 1998)

Approximately 80.85% and 85.40% of the Pre-European vegetation remains in the IBRA Warren Bioregion and Shire of Manjimup (Shepherd et al., 2007), within which this proposal is located.

The local area (10km radius) has been heavily cleared in parts with approximately 40% vegetation remaining, resulting in areas of vegetation that are highly fragmented.

Based on the above, the proposed clearing is not likely to be variance to this Principle.

**Methodology** Shepherd et al, (2007)  
Mattiske (1998)

GIS Databases:

- Manjimup 50cm Orthomosaic - DLI04
- Mattiske Vegetation - CALM 1/03/1998
- SAC bio datasets, accessed 13 May 09

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

**Comments Proposal is at variance to this Principle**

The vegetation to be cleared is within the buffer of a watercourse and the watercourse itself dissects the eastern side of applied area vegetation, hence the vegetation under application consists of riparian vegetation.

Watercourses and associated riparian vegetation has been highly modified in the local area due to the large number of dams and clearing for agriculture. This is particularly relevant for the watercourse for which this application is a part. This watercourse is highly cleared with ~ 20% vegetated and this 20% occurs largely within a DEC managed timber reserve.

As a watercourse is within the applied area, the proposed clearing is at variance to this principle. Revegetation plans have been devised by the applicant in conjunction with DEC's Warren Region to mitigate loss of watercourse associated vegetation and conditions will be placed on the permit.

**Methodology** GIS Databases:  
- Hydrography, linear - DOW 13/7/06

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

**Comments Proposal may be at variance to this Principle**

The area under application is within the Warren River Water Reserve. The Warren River catchment has been subject to Country Areas Water Supply Act 1947 (CAWS Act) native vegetation clearing controls since December 1978 to prevent salinisation of water resources (DoW 2009).

The proposed clearing site is located in Zone C, a moderate salinity risk part of the catchment, where Department of Water (DoW) Policy and Guidelines for the 'Granting of Licences to Clear Indigenous Vegetation' provide for the grant of a licence for the construction of a dam. The CAWS Act however requires the retention of native vegetation on at least 10% of the owner's holding area and 2004 imagery suggests that only ~36 ha of native vegetation remains there (excluding a number of obvious plantations totalling ~4.1 ha). Thirty six hectares is below the 10% requirement of 45.7 ha for the current holding, however on-site verification of these desk top calculations is required (DoW 2009).

The DoW Policy and Guidelines also provide for the grant of a Licence to Clear small degraded stands subject to the establishment of a vegetation offset of twice the approved area. In this case the DoW sees that the proposal could therefore be permitted conditional upon the planting up of 3.8 ha of currently cleared land. The area indicated as 'hatched in green' on the application copy attachment received by DoW does not however appear to be a suitable location for a salinity mitigation revegetation offset because there appears to be riparian vegetation already present (DoW 2009).

Given the above the proposal may be at variance to this principle.

**Methodology** DoW (2009)

GIS Databases:

- Soils, Statewide - DA 11/99
- Hydrogeology, Statewide - DOW 13/07/06
- Manjimup 50cm Orthomosaic - DLI04

**(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.**

**Comments Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**

The local area (10km radius) is partially vegetated (approximately 40% remaining) with 6 DEC managed lands in the vicinity constituting most of this 40%. These DEC managed lands consist largely of state forest being Tone, Jarnadup, Donnelley and Warren state forests. There are also several nature and timber reserves in the vicinity.

The closest reserve is Tone State Forest, which is approximately 1.5km east of the application area.

Given the distance between the conservation reserves and the application area, it is unlikely that the proposal is at variance to this principle.

**Methodology** GIS Databases:  
- CALM Managed Lands and Waters - CALM 01/06/05  
- Manjimup 50cm Orthomosaic - DLI04  
- Hydrography linear - DOW 13/7/06  
- SAC bio datasets, accessed 13 May 09

**(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.**

**Comments Proposal is at variance to this Principle**

The area under application is within the Warren River Water Reserve. The Warren River catchment has been subject to Country Areas Water Supply Act 1947 (CAWS Act) native vegetation clearing controls since December 1978 to prevent salinisation of water resources (DoW 2009).

The proposed clearing site is located in Zone C, a moderate salinity risk part of the catchment, where Department of Water (DoW) Policy and Guidelines for the 'Granting of Licences to Clear Indigenous Vegetation' provide for the grant of a licence for the construction of a dam. The CAWS Act however requires the retention of native vegetation on at least 10% of the owner's holding area and 2004 imagery suggests that only ~36 ha of native vegetation remains there (excluding a number of obvious plantations totalling ~4.1 ha). 36 ha is below the 10% requirement of 45.7 ha for the current holding, however on-site verification of these desk top calculations is required (DoW 2009).

The DoW Policy and Guidelines also provide for the grant of a Licence to Clear small degraded stands subject to the establishment of a vegetation offset of twice the approved area. In this case the DoW sees that the proposal could therefore be permitted conditional upon the planting up of 3.8 ha of currently cleared land. The area indicated as 'hatched in green' on the application copy attachment received by DoW does not however appear to be a suitable location for a salinity mitigation revegetation offset because there appears to be riparian vegetation already present (DoW 2009).

Additionally, the application is to clear riparian vegetation for the purpose of a dam. This will cause short term turbidity and eutrophication. Riparian vegetation buffers act as protective barriers to the impacts of contaminants on water quality. Riparian vegetation protects against erosion, pathogens, turbidity, nutrient enriched run off and the spread of water borne weeds as well as providing habitat for fauna.

Therefore, the proposed clearing is at variance to this principle.

**Methodology** DoW (2009)  
  
GIS Databases:  
- Soils, Statewide - DA 11/99  
- Hydrogeology, Statewide - DOW 13/07/06  
- Manjimup 50cm Orthomosaic - DLI04  
- Groundwater Salinity, Statewide - DoW 13/07/06

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

**Comments Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**

The proposed clearing is likely to incrementally increase recharge, however, it is for a relatively small area and is unlikely to cause flooding.

Given the above, the proposed clearing is not likely to cause, or exacerbate, the incidence or intensity of flooding.

**Methodology** GIS Databases:  
- Hydrogeology, Statewide - DOW 13/07/06

## Planning instrument, Native Title, Previous EPA decision or other matter.

### Comments

The area under application is within the Warren River Water Reserve. The Warren River catchment has been subject to Country Areas Water Supply Act 1947 (CAWS Act) native vegetation clearing controls since December 1978 to prevent salinisation of water resources (DoW 2009).

The proposed clearing site is located in Zone C, a moderate salinity risk part of the catchment, where DoW Policy and Guidelines for the 'Granting of Licences to Clear Indigenous Vegetation' provide for the grant of a licence for the construction of a dam. The CAWS Act however requires the retention of native vegetation on at least 10% of the owner's holding area and 2004 imagery suggests that only ~36 ha of native vegetation remains there (excluding a number of obvious plantations totalling ~4.1 ha). 36 ha is below the 10% requirement of 45.7 ha for the current holding but on-site verification of these desk top calculations is required (DoW 2009).

The DoW Policy and Guidelines also provide for the grant of a Licence to Clear small degraded stands subject to the establishment of a vegetation offset of twice the approved area. In this case the DoW sees that the proposal could therefore be permitted conditional upon the planting up of 3.8 ha of currently cleared land. The area indicated as 'hatched in green' on the application copy attachment received by DoW does not however appear to be a suitable location for a salinity mitigation revegetation offset because there appears to be riparian vegetation already present (DoW 2009).

Furthermore, the DoW has a 'live' Pessotto application under the Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914 (RIWI Act) for a Permit to Interfere with Bed and Banks, in order to construct a dam at the subject site, and for an amendment to an existing Surface Water Licence held by the Pessotto's. Under current RIWI policy and procedures the DoW considers the Smith Brook surface water management sub-area, where Lots 9394 and 3768 are located, to be fully allocated. A final decision on the application is however currently on hold pending the completion of a new Surface Water Allocation Plan for the Warren and Donnelly River catchments (DoW). DoW is currently processing the application and a decision is imminent (DEC TRIM Ref: DOC101753).

Applicant is working with DEC's Warren Office to ensure appropriate revegetation takes place (DEC TRIM Ref: DOC88566). Revegetation plans have been sent by the applicant to DEC Native Vegetation Branch on 20 October 2009 (DEC TRIM Ref: DOC101751).

**Methodology** DoW (2009)

## 4. Assessor's comments

### Comment

The application has been assessed against the clearing principles, planning instruments and other matters in accordance with s51O of the Environmental Protection Act 1986, and the proposed clearing is at variance to Principle (f), (g) and (i), may be at variance to Principle (a), (b) and (c), and is not likely to be at variance to the remaining clearing Principles.

## 5. References

- DEC (2009) Site Inspection Report for Clearing Permit Application CPS 3070/1, Loc 9394, Pt of Loc 3768 Middlesex Road, Manjimup. Site inspection undertaken 23/4/09. Department of Environment and Conservation, Western Australia (TRIM Ref. DOC82960).
- DEC (2009b) Regional flora advice. Warren Region. DEC TRIM Ref: DOC85308.
- Department of Water (2009). Country Area Water Supply Advice. DEC TRIM Ref: DOC84441.
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## 6. Glossary

Term	Meaning
BCS	Biodiversity Coordination Section of DEC
CALM	Department of Conservation and Land Management (now BCS)
DAFWA	Department of Agriculture and Food
DEC	Department of Environment and Conservation
DEP	Department of Environmental Protection (now DEC)
DoE	Department of Environment
DoIR	Department of Industry and Resources
DRF	Declared Rare Flora