



CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

PERMIT DETAILS

Area Permit Number: CPS 6911/1

Duration of Permit: From 25 June 2016 to 25 June 2018

PERMIT HOLDER

Mr David Bowman Tapley

LAND ON WHICH CLEARING IS TO BE DONE

Lot 5 on Diagram 92809, North Walpole

AUTHORISED ACTIVITY

The Permit Holder shall not clear more than 10 hectares of native vegetation within the area hatched yellow on attached Plan 6911/1.

CONDITIONS

1. Dieback and weed control

When undertaking any clearing or other activity authorised under this Permit, the Permit Holder must take the following steps to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of *weeds* and *dieback*:

- (a) clean earth-moving machinery of soil and vegetation prior to entering and leaving the area to be cleared;
- (b) ensure that no *dieback* or *weed*-affected soil, *mulch*, *fill* or other material is brought into the area to be cleared;
- (c) restrict the movement of machines and other vehicles to the limits of the areas to be cleared; and
- (d) only move soils in dry conditions.

DEFINITIONS

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

dieback means the effect of *Phytophthora* species on native vegetation;

fill means material used to increase the ground level, or fill a hollow;

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;

weed/s means any plant -

- (a) that is a declared pest under section 22 of the *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007*; or
- (b) published in a Department of Parks and Wildlife Regional Weed Rankings Summary, regardless of ranking; or
- (c) not indigenous to the area concerned.



James Widenbar
A/ SENIOR MANAGER
CLEARING REGULATION

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

26 May 2016

Plan 6911/1



Legend

- Areas applied to clear
- Roads
- Cadastre
- Virtual Mosaic (LGATE-V001)



1:2,500

MGA 94
Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994

James Widenbar
Date: 26.1.5/2016
James Widenbar

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



GOVERNMENT OF
WESTERN AUSTRALIA



1. Application details

1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 6911/1
Permit type: Area Permit

1.2. Applicant details

Applicant's name: Mr David Bowman Tapley

1.3. Property details

Property: Lot 5 on Diagram 92809, North Walpole
Local Government Authority: Shire of Manjimup
DER Region: South Coast
DPaW District: Frankland
LDCD: Walpole-Tingledale
Localities: North Walpole

1.4. Application

Clearing Area (ha)	No. Trees	Method of Clearing	For the purpose of:
10		Mechanical Removal	Pasture and grazing

1.5. Decision on application

Decision on Permit Application: Grant
Decision Date: 26 May 2016
Reasons for Decision: The applicant has applied to clear 10 hectares of native vegetation for the purpose of pasture and grazing.

The applicant was previously granted a clearing permit (CPS 5553/1) for the application area, however did not undertake the clearing before that permit expired. Assessment of the previous application (CPS 5553/1) referred to the vegetation under application being in an overall degraded condition; an area north of the dam showed evidence of disturbance and a site inspection undertaken in respect to that application found that a portion of the application area had previously been cleared and pastured (DEC, 2013). The site inspection undertaken for the current application (DER, 2016), and a comparison of available aerial photography for the previous application and the current application, indicates that some of the vegetation under application has regenerated since the previous assessment. Assessment of the previous application indicated that the application area was unlikely to provide habitat for rare flora; it is noted that the desktop assessment undertaken for the previous application was based on incorrect coordinates for an area located outside of the North Walpole locality.

The clearing application has been assessed against the clearing principles, planning instruments and other matters in accordance with section 51O of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*, and it has concluded that the proposed clearing is at variance to principle (f), may be at variance to principle (c), is not likely to be or is not at variance to the remaining principles.

The Delegated Officer noted that the application area is located within a confirmed Carnaby's cockatoo breeding area, however considered that the application area is unlikely to comprise significant habitat for these species. The Delegated Officer noted that the application area may include suitable habitat for a rare flora species, however considered that the proposed clearing is unlikely to significantly impact the conservation status of that species. The Delegated Officer also noted the proximity of the application area to a national park and state forests, and considered that although the risk of weeds or dieback introduction or spread into those areas as a result of the proposed clearing is low, the clearing permit will include conditions for weed and dieback control.

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
The application area is mapped as the following Beard vegetation associations:	The application is to clear 10 hectares of native vegetation for the purpose of grazing and pasture. The vegetation under application is	Completely degraded: Vegetation structure is no longer intact and the area is almost completely without native species (Keighery, 1994).	The condition of the vegetation under application was determined via a site inspection undertaken by

- 3: Medium forest; jarrah-marri (Shepherd et al, 2001); and
- 27: Low woodland; paperbark (*Melaleuca* sp.) (Shepherd et al, 2001).

dominated by *Kunzea* sp. and possibly *Taxandria* sp. with scattered *Eucalyptus* sp. and is in completely degraded to good (Keighery, 1994) condition (DER, 2016).

To: Good: Vegetation structure significantly altered by very obvious signs of multiple disturbances. Retains basic vegetation structure or ability to regenerate it (Keighery, 1994).

Department of Environment Regulation officers (2016).

3. Assessment of application against clearing principles

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

Comments

Proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle

The applicant proposes to clear 10 hectares of native vegetation within Lot 5 on Diagram 92809, North Walpole, for the purpose of pasture and grazing. The application area has previously been cleared for the purpose of establishing a cut flower industry (DER, 2016), and contains regrowth approximately 4-20 years old (CSLC, 2013).

The vegetation under application ranges from completely degraded (Keighery, 1994) to good (Keighery, 1994) condition and consists primarily of tea tree thicket with some areas of *Eucalyptus* woodland (DER, 2016). The application area is located within the Warren Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia (IBRA) bioregion which retains approximately 79% of the pre-European vegetation extent. Available aerial imagery indicates that the local area (defined as a 10 kilometre radius around the application area) retains approximately 85 per cent native vegetation cover.

The soils within the application area comprise pale deep sands, wet soils, semi-wet soils and grey deep sandy duplexes (CSLC, 2013).

Six threatened fauna species, one specially protected fauna species and two priority fauna species have been recorded within the local area. Noting the habitat requirements of these species and the mapped vegetation types present within the application area, it is considered that these species may occur within the application area. In particular, the application area is located within a confirmed Carnaby's cockatoo breeding area, and it is considered that Carnaby's cockatoo is likely to utilise the application area.

Two rare flora species and 17 priority flora species have been recorded within the local area (Parks and Wildlife, 2016). Many of these species, including one rare flora species, are associated with sandy soils and seasonally inundated areas. Noting that the application area is mapped as a palusplain and includes wet and semi-wet soils, and taking into account the condition of the vegetation, it is considered that the application area may include suitable habitat for this species.

The application area is surrounded by, and is well connected to, a national park and state forests.

Noting that the application area may include suitable habitat for rare and priority flora species the vegetation under application area could be considered to contain a higher level of floristic diversity than surrounding areas of lesser quality which are unlikely to host similar species. However, noting the condition of the vegetation under application, the extent of vegetation within the local area and proximity of a national park and state forests, and noting that the application area consists primarily of tea tree thicket, it is considered that the vegetation under application is unlikely to comprise a high level of biological diversity.

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

Methodology

References:
CSLC (2013)
DER (2016)
Government of Western Australia (2014)
Keighery (1994)
Parks and Wildlife (2016)

GIS databases:
Carnaby's Cockatoo Breeding Areas – Confirmed (accessed April 2016)

(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

Proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle

The application area is surrounded by, and is well connected to, a national park and state forests. Available aerial imagery indicates that the local area (10 kilometre radius) retains approximately 85 per cent native vegetation cover.

The vegetation under application ranges from completely degraded (Keighery, 1994) to good (Keighery, 1994) condition and consists primarily of tea tree thicket with some areas of *Eucalyptus* woodland (DER, 2016).

Six threatened fauna species, one specially protected fauna species and two priority fauna species have been recorded within the local area (10 kilometre radius): Carnaby's cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus latirostris*; threatened); forest red-tailed black cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus banksii* subsp. *naso*; threatened); Baudin's cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus baudinii*; threatened); chuditch (*Dasyurus geoffroii*; threatened); southern brush-tailed phascogale (*Phascogale tapoatafa* subsp. *tapoatafa*; threatened); quokka (*Setonix brachyurus*; threatened); peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*; specially protected fauna); Walpole frog (*Geocrinia lutea*; priority 4); and southern brown bandicoot/quenda (*Isodon obesulus* subsp. *fusciventer*; priority 4) (Parks and Wildlife, 2007-). The application area includes suitable habitat for some of these species.

The application area is located within a confirmed Carnaby's cockatoo breeding area, signifying that the application area is located within 12 kilometres of known Carnaby's cockatoo nest sites (Government of Western Australia, 2011). Studies demonstrate that successful breeding by this species is dependent on the presence of foraging habitat within 12 kilometres of nest sites (Government of Western Australia, 2011). It is noted that a number of large *Eucalyptus* species trees occur within the application area (DER, 2016). Based on this, it is considered that Carnaby's cockatoo is likely to utilise the application area, however noting the condition of the vegetation under application, the extent of vegetation within the local area and proximity of a national park and state forests, and noting that the application area consists primarily of tea tree thicket, it is considered that the application area is unlikely to comprise significant habitat for this species.

The mainland quokka can inhabit tea tree thickets on sandy soils along creek systems (DEC, 2012a). The application area consists primarily of tea tree thicket and may be utilised by the quokka, however noting that the nearest mapped watercourse is located 2.5 kilometres from the application area, it is considered that the application area is unlikely to comprise significant habitat for this species.

The chuditch inhabits a wide range of habitats including woodlands, dry sclerophyll forests and riparian vegetation (DEC, 2012b). The vegetation under application includes *Eucalyptus* woodland which may be utilised by the chuditch, however noting the condition of the vegetation under application, the extent of vegetation within the local area and proximity of a national park and state forests, and noting that the application area consists primarily of tea tree thicket, it is considered that the application area is unlikely to comprise significant habitat for this species.

On the basis that the application area is located within a confirmed Carnaby's cockatoo breeding area and includes suitable habitat for other conservation significant fauna species, it is considered that the vegetation under application may comprise significant habitat for indigenous fauna.

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

Methodology References:
DEC (2012a)
DEC (2012b)
DEC (2013)
Government of Western Australia (2011)
Keighery (1994)
Parks and Wildlife (2007-)
WA Museum (2016)

GIS database:
Parks and Wildlife (Accessed April 2016)

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

Comments **Proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**
The vegetation under application ranges from completely degraded (Keighery, 1994) to good (Keighery, 1994) condition and consists primarily of tea tree thicket with some areas of *Eucalyptus* woodland (DER, 2016).

Assessment of the previous application (CPS 5553/1) referred to the vegetation under application being in an overall degraded condition; an area north of the dam showed evidence of disturbance and a site inspection undertaken in respect to that application found that a portion of the application area had previously been cleared and pastured (DEC, 2013). The site inspection undertaken for the current application (DER, 2016), and a comparison of available aerial photography for the previous application and the current application, indicates that some of the vegetation under application has regenerated since the previous assessment.

The soils within the application area comprise pale deep sands, wet soils, semi-wet soils and grey deep sandy duplexes (CSLC, 2013). The northern and lower south-eastern portions of the application area are mapped as a palusplain (being a seasonally waterlogged flat).

Two rare flora species have been recorded within the local area (10 kilometre radius).

Assessment of the previous application indicated that the application area was unlikely to provide habitat for rare flora; it is noted that the desktop assessment undertaken for the previous application was based on incorrect coordinates for an area located outside of the North Walpole locality.

The first rare flora species is associated with peaty soils and winter-wet swamps. Noting that the application area is mapped as a palusplain and includes wet and semi-wet soils, and taking into account the condition of the vegetation, it is considered that the application area may include suitable habitat for this species. However, noting the extent of vegetation within the local area and proximity of a national park and state forests, and noting that the application area consists primarily of tea tree thicket, it is considered that the proposed clearing is unlikely to significantly impact the conservation status of this species.

The second rare flora species has been recorded within 700 metres of the application area, and is described as an aquatic plant associated with floodplains. Noting the vegetation and soil types within the application area, it is considered that the vegetation under application is unlikely to comprise habitat for this species.

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

Methodology References:
CSLC (2013)
DEC (2013)
DER (2016)
Keighery (1994)

GIS databases:
Parks and Wildlife (2016)

(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 **Proposed clearing is not at variance to this Principle**
According to available databases, no threatened ecological communities (TEC) have been recorded within the local area (10 kilometre radius).

Noting the condition of the vegetation under application and the extents of the mapped vegetation associations present within the application area, it is considered that the vegetation under application is unlikely to comprise or be necessary for the maintenance of a TEC.

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

Methodology GIS Databases:
SAC Bio Datasets (Accessed April 2016)

(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 **Proposed clearing is not at variance to this Principle**
The application area is located within the Warren Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia (IBRA) bioregion, which retains approximately 79 per cent of the pre-European vegetation extent.

The application area is located within the Shire of Manjimup, which retains approximately 84 per cent of the pre-European vegetation extent.

The vegetation under application is mapped as Beard vegetation associations 3 and 27, which retain approximately 78 per cent and 74 per cent respectively of their pre-European extents within the Warren IBRA bioregion.

Available aerial imagery indicates that the local area (10 kilometre radius) retains approximately 85 per cent native vegetation cover.

The national objectives and targets for biodiversity conservation in Australia has a target to prevent clearance of ecological communities with an extent below 30 per cent of that present pre-1750, below which species loss appears to accelerate exponentially at an ecosystem level (Commonwealth of Australia, 2001).

Noting that the Warren IBRA bioregion, Shire of Manjimup, local area and mapped vegetation associations all retain more than the 30 per cent threshold, it is considered that the application area is unlikely to be located within in an area that has been extensively cleared.

Noting the condition of the vegetation under application, the extent of vegetation within the local area and proximity of a national park and state forests, it is considered that the application area is unlikely to be significant as a remnant of native vegetation.

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

	Pre-European (ha)	Current Extent (ha)	Remaining (%)	Extent in Parks and Wildlife Managed Lands (%)
IBRA Bioregion* Warren	833,985	660,315	79	68
Local government* Shire of Manjimup	697,368	586,852	84	81
Beard Vegetation Association in Bioregion*				
3	250,262	195,368	78	69
27	70,203	52,239	74	67

Methodology

References:

Commonwealth of Australia (2001)

*Government of Western Australia (2014)

(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

Proposed clearing is at variance to this Principle

The nearest mapped watercourse is located approximately 2.5 kilometres from the application area.

The northern and lower south-eastern portions of the application area are mapped as a palusplain (being a seasonally waterlogged flat). Site inspections of the application area undertaken by Department of Environment Regulation officers in 2013 and 2016 identified that the application area was low-lying and had the potential to become waterlogged, although no waterlogged areas were found during the site inspections and no evidence was found to indicate that the application area drained directly into a watercourse (DEC, 2013; DER, 2016).

The vegetation under consists primarily of tea tree thicket with some areas of *Eucalyptus* woodland (DER, 2016). The application area is mapped as Beard vegetation associations 3 and 27, the latter described as low woodland; paperbark (*Melaleuca* sp.) (Shepherd et al, 2001).

Officer-level advice from the Department of Water indicated that clearing within wetland vegetation is not supported as it may lead to negative impacts on water quality (DoW, 2016).

Noting that the application area is mapped as a palusplain and includes tea tree vegetation and a mapped vegetation association that are consistent with wetland habitats, it is considered that the vegetation under application is growing in an environment associated with a wetland.

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

Methodology

References:

DEC (2013)

DER (2016)

DoW (2013)

DoW (2016)

Shepherd et al (2001)

GIS databases:

Augusta-Walpole Geographic Dataset

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

Comments

Proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle

A Land Degradation Assessment Report provided by the Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation (CSLC) in respect to a previous application for the same application area (CPS 5553/1) states that the application area occupies the lower slope positions in the landscape, and contains soils and landforms of the South Coast Hinterland WA – Northcliffe to Manypeaks area, and is dominated by Quagering Subsystem (Northcliffe) map unit 254NfQA (CSLC, 2013). This soil map unit is described as poorly drained flats and very gentle slopes on sandy sediments and quartzite over deeply weathered mantle over granitic rocks in the southern forests between Fly Brook and Deep River; pale deep sands, wet soils, semi-wet soils and grey deep sandy duplexes (CSLC, 2013).

For the previous application (CPS 5553/1), the CSLC advised that the proposed clearing is unlikely to alter the existing seasonal waterlogged nature of the application area, and that the risk of land degradation in the form of salinity, wind erosion, water erosion and flooding as a result of the proposed clearing is low (CSLC, 2013).

For the current application, the CSLC noted that the advice provided in 2013 is current (CSLC, 2016). The CSLC advised that the land capability of the application area is moderate to low for the purpose of a grazing landuse, and that although the application area has soils with a low phosphorus retention index and is seasonally waterlogged, the risk of appreciable land degradation in the form of nutrient export/eutrophication on-site or off-site as a result of the proposed clearing is low (CSLC, 2016). The CSLC advised that the land degradation risk is assessed to be low because of the buffering by the remaining tea tree vegetation, the poor surface drainage connection and the separation distance between the application area and the nearest watercourse (CSLC, 2016).

On this basis, it is considered that the proposed clearing is unlikely to cause appreciable land degradation.

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

Methodology References:
CSLC (2013)
CSLC (2016)

(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 **Proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**

The application area is located within 500 metres of Mount Frankland South National Park. The Gladstone State Forest and Granite Peaks State Forest are located east of the area under application. The application area is separated from the Gladstone State Forest by a road reserve. The Granite Peaks State Forest is approximately 270 metres from the application area.

The Commissioner for Soil and Land Conservation (CSLC) advised that although the application area has soils with a low phosphorus retention index and is seasonally waterlogged, the risk of appreciable land degradation in the form of nutrient export/eutrophication on-site or off-site as a result of the proposed clearing is low (CSLC, 2016). The CSLC advised that the land degradation risk is assessed to be low because of the buffering by the remaining tea tree vegetation, the poor surface drainage connection and the separation distance between the application area and the nearest watercourse (CSLC, 2016).

Noting the advice of the CSLC, it is considered that the risk of nutrient export into nearby conservation areas is low. Noting that the application area occupies the lower slope positions in the landscape, and noting the separation distance between the application area and nearby conservation areas, it is considered that the risk of weeds or dieback introduction or spread impacting the conservation areas as a result of the proposed clearing is low.

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

Notwithstanding, the clearing permit will include conditions for weed and dieback control.

Methodology References:
CSLC (2016)

GIS databases:
CALM tenure (Accessed April 2016)

(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 **Proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**

The nearest mapped watercourse is located approximately 2.5 kilometres from the application area.

The northern and lower south-eastern portions of the application area are mapped as a palusplain (being a seasonally waterlogged flat). Site inspections of the application area undertaken by Department of Environment Regulation officers in 2013 and 2016 identified that the application area was low-lying and had the potential to become waterlogged, although no waterlogged areas were found during the site inspections (DEC, 2013; DER, 2016).

The vegetation under consists primarily of tea tree thicket with some areas of *Eucalyptus* woodland (DER, 2016). The application area is mapped as Beard vegetation associations 3 and 27, the latter described as low woodland; paperbark (*Melaleuca* sp.) (Shepherd et al, 2001).

Officer-level advice from the Department of Water indicated that clearing within wetland vegetation is not supported as it may lead to negative impacts on water quality (DoW, 2016).

Advice provided by the Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation (CSLC) in respect to a previous application for the same application area (CPS 5553/1) indicates that the proposed clearing is unlikely to alter the existing seasonal waterlogged nature of the application area, and that the risk of land degradation in the form of salinity, wind erosion, water erosion and flooding as a result of the proposed clearing is low (CSLC, 2013). The CSLC noted that the the soils within the application area are poorly drained and that the water table is shallow (CSLC, 2013).

For the current application, the CSLC noted that the advice provided in 2013 is current (CSLC, 2016). The CSLC advised that although the application area has soils with a low phosphorus retention index and is seasonally waterlogged, the risk of appreciable land degradation in the form of nutrient export/eutrophication on-site or off-site as a result of the proposed clearing is low (CSLC, 2016). The CSLC advised that the land degradation risk is assessed to be low because of the buffering by the remaining tea tree vegetation, the poor surface drainage connection and the separation distance between the application area and the nearest watercourse (CSLC, 2016).

On this basis, it is considered that the proposed clearing is unlikely to cause deterioration in the quality of surface or underground water.

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

Methodology References:
CSLC (2013)
CSLC (2016)
DEC (2013)
DER (2016)

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

Comments **Proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**
The northern and lower south-eastern portions of the application area are mapped as a palusplain (being a seasonally waterlogged flat). Site inspections of the application area undertaken by Department of Environment Regulation officers in 2013 and 2016 identified that the application area was low-lying and had the potential to become waterlogged, although no waterlogged areas were found during the site inspections (DEC, 2013; DER, 2016).

Advice provided by the CSLC in respect to a previous application for the same application area (CPS 5553/1) indicates that the proposed clearing is unlikely to alter the existing seasonal waterlogged nature of the application area, and that the risk of land degradation in the form of flooding as a result of the proposed clearing is low (CSLC, 2013).

For the current application, the CSLC noted that the advice provided in 2013 is current (CSLC, 2016).

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

Methodology References:
CSLC (2013)
CSLC (2016)
DEC (2013)
DER (2016)

GIS databases:
Augusta-Walpole Geographic Wetland dataset

Planning instruments and other relevant matters.

Comments The application area wholly overlaps a previous application (CPS 5553/1), for which a clearing permit was granted. The previously authorised clearing was not undertaken.

Assessment of the previous application referred to the vegetation under application being in an overall degraded condition; an area north of the dam showed evidence of disturbance and a site inspection undertaken in respect to that application found that a portion of the application area had previously been cleared and pastured (DEC, 2013). The site inspection undertaken for the current application (DER, 2016), and a comparison of available aerial photography for the previous application and the current application, indicates that some of the vegetation under application has regenerated since the previous assessment. Assessment of the previous application indicated that the application area was unlikely to provide habitat for rare flora; it is noted that the desktop assessment undertaken for the previous application was based on incorrect coordinates for an area located outside of the North Walpole locality.

The applicant advised that large trees and vegetation in good (Keighery, 1994) condition will be retained, and the proposed clearing will focus on regrowth areas dominated by tea tree (DER, 2016).

The Shire of Manjimup advised that it has no objection to the proposed clearing, and that there are no planning or other matters which would affect the application (Shire of Manjimup, 2016).

The Walpole-Tingledale Land Conservation District Committee advised that it has no objection to the proposed clearing (Walpole-Tingledale LCDC, 2016).

The application area is located within the gazetted Public Drinking Water Source Area 'Deep River Water Reserve'. Officer-level advice from the Department of Water indicated that the 'Deep River Water Reserve' was abolished in 2015 (DoW, 2016).

The application was advertised in *The West Australian* newspaper on 15 February 2016. No public submissions were received in respect to this application.

Methodology References:
DoW (2016)
Keighery (1994)
Shire of Manjimup (2016)
Walpole-Tingledale LCDC (2016)

4. References

- Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation (2013). Land Degradation Advice for clearing permit application CPS 5553/1 received 8 April 2016; Department of Agriculture and Food Western Australia (DER Ref A633091).
- Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation (2016). Land Degradation Advice for clearing permit application CPS 6911/1 received 4 December 2015; Department of Agriculture and Food Western Australia (DER Ref A1080875).
- Commonwealth of Australia (2001). National Objectives and Targets for Biodiversity Conservation 2001-2005, Canberra.
- Department of Environment and Conservation (2011). Plants used by Carnaby's Black Cockatoo. https://www.dpaw.wa.gov.au/images/documents/plants-animals/animals/p4c_plantlist_20110415.pdf (Accessed April 2016).
- Department of Environment and Conservation (2011). Plants used by Carnaby's Black Cockatoo. https://www.dpaw.wa.gov.au/images/documents/plants-animals/animals/p4c_plantlist_20110415.pdf (Accessed April 2016).
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- Department of Environment and Conservation (2013). Site inspection report for clearing permit application CPS 5553/1. Site inspection undertaken 26 February 2013. Department of Environment and Conservation, Perth, Western Australia. (DER Ref A636613).
- Department of Environment Regulation (2016). Site inspection report for clearing permit application CPS 6911/1. Site inspection undertaken 10/03/2016. Department of Environment Regulation, Perth, Western Australia. (DER Ref A1079204).
- Department of Parks and Wildlife (2007-) NatureMap: Mapping Western Australia's Biodiversity. Department of Parks and Wildlife. URL: <http://naturemap.dpaw.wa.gov.au/> (Accessed April 2016).
- Department of Water (2013). Wetland and water catchment advice for clearing permit application CPS 5553/1 received 6 May 2013; Department of Water (DER Ref A662673).
- Department of Water (2016). Wetland and water catchment advice for clearing permit application CPS 5553/1 received 10 March 2016; Department of Water (DER Ref A1220431).
- Gibson N., Keighery B., Keighery G., Burbidge A. and Lyons M. (1994) A Floristic Survey of the Southern Swan Coastal Plain. Western Australian Department of Conservation and Land Management and the Western Australian Conservation Council.
- Government of Western Australia (2011) Methods for mapping of Carnaby's Cockatoo habitat. Brett Glossop, Karen Clarke,

David Mitchell and Geoff Barrett. Department of Environment and Conservation. Bentley, Western Australia.
Government of Western Australia (2014). 2014 Statewide Vegetation Statistics incorporating the CAR Reserve Analysis (Full Report). Current as of June 2014. WA Department of Parks and Wildlife, Perth.
Shepherd, D.P., Beeston, G.R. and Hopkins, A.J.M. (2001) Native Vegetation in Western Australia, Extent, Type and Status. Resource Management Technical Report 249. Department of Agriculture, Western Australia.
Shire of Manjimup (2016). Planning and other matters advice for clearing permit application CPS 6911/1 received 18 February 2016; Shire of Manjimup (DER Ref A1052670).
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