



## CLEARING PERMIT

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

### PERMIT DETAILS

Area Permit Number: 8412/1  
File Number: DWERVT2483  
Duration of Permit: From 27 October 2019 to 27 October 2021

### PERMIT HOLDER

Mr Kimberly Gandy

### LAND ON WHICH CLEARING IS TO BE DONE

Lot 8860 on Deposited Plan 140468, Diamond Tree  
Lot 5109 on Deposited Plan 229254, Diamond Tree  
Lot 5189 on Deposited Plan 229254, Eastbrook  
Lot 5190 on Deposited Plan 229254, Eastbrook

### AUTHORISED ACTIVITY

The Permit Holder shall not clear more than clear 15 hectares of native vegetation within the areas cross hatched yellow on attached Plan 8412/1.

### CONDITIONS

#### 1. Application

This Permit allows the Permit Holder to authorise persons, including employees, contractors and agents of the Permit Holder, to clear native vegetation for the purposes of this Permit subject to compliance with the conditions of this Permit and approval from the Permit Holder.

#### 2. Avoid, minimise and reduce the impacts and extent of clearing

In determining the amount of native vegetation to be cleared authorised under this Permit, the Permit Holder must have regard to the following principles, set out in order of preference:

- (a) avoid the clearing of native vegetation;
- (b) minimise the amount of native vegetation to be cleared; and
- (c) reduce the impact of clearing on any environmental value.

#### 3. Weed control and dieback

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; and
- (c) restrict the movement of machines and other vehicles to the limits of the areas to be cleared.

#### 4. Fauna management

The Permit Holder shall not clear *Corymbia calophylla* (marri) and *Eucalyptus marginata* (jarrah) *black cockatoo habitat trees* found within the areas cross hatched yellow on attached Plan 8412/1.

## 5. Records must be kept

The Permit Holder must maintain the following records for activities done pursuant to this Permit, in relation to the clearing of native vegetation authorised under this Permit:

- (a) the location where the clearing occurred, recorded using a GPS unit set to Geocentric Datum Australia 1994 (GDA94), expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings or decimal degrees;
- (b) the date that the area was cleared;
- (c) the size of the area cleared (in hectares); and
- (d) actions taken to avoid, minimise and reduce the impacts and extent of clearing in accordance with condition 2 of this Permit.
- (e) actions taken to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of *weeds* and *dieback* in accordance with condition 3 of this Permit.

## 6. Reporting

The Permit Holder must provide to the *CEO* the records required under condition 5 of this Permit, when requested by the *CEO* or delegated officer

## DEFINITIONS

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

**black cockatoo habitat tree(s):** means trees that have a diameter, measured at 1.5 metres from the base of the tree, of 50 centimetres or greater.

**CEO** means the Chief Executive Officer of the Department responsible for the administration of the clearing provisions under the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*.


**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 Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions species-led ecological impact and invasiveness ranking summary, regardless of ranking; or
- (c) not indigenous to the area concerned.

  
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Ryan Mincham  
MANAGER  
NATIVE VEGETATION REGULATION





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

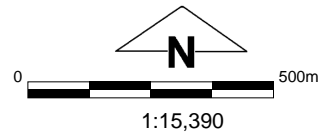
27 September 2019

# Plan 8412/1



## Legend

-  Imagery
-  Clearing Instruments Activities
-  Localities
-  Local Government Authority



(Approximate when reproduced at A4)

GDA 94 (Lat/Long)

Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994

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



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## 1. Application details

### 1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 8412/1  
Permit type: Area Permit

### 1.2. Applicant details

Applicant's name: Mr Kimberly Gandy

### 1.3. Property details

Property:  
Lot 8860 on Deposited Plan 140468, Diamond Tree  
Lot 5109 on Deposited Plan 229254, Diamond Tree  
Lot 5190 on Deposited Plan 229254, Eastbrook  
Lot 5189 on Deposited Plan 229254, Eastbrook

Local Government Authority: Shire of Manjimup  
DWER Region: South Coast  
DBCA District: Donnelly  
Localities: Yeagarup

### 1.4. Application

Clearing Area (ha)	No. Trees	Method of Clearing	For the purpose of:
15		Mechanical Removal	Agriculture and horticulture

### 1.5. Decision on application

Decision on Permit Application: Granted  
Decision Date: 27 September 2019

Reasons for Decision: The clearing permit application was received on 13 March 2019 and has been assessed against the clearing principles, planning instruments and other matters in accordance with section 51O of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*. It has been concluded that the proposed clearing may be at variance to principle (b) and is not or not likely to be at variance to any of the remaining clearing principles.

The Delegated Officer noted that the proposed clearing may contain significant breeding habitat for black cockatoos. A fauna management condition will mitigate impacts on black cockatoos breeding habitat. The Delegated Officer also determined that the proposed clearing may also increase the spread of weeds and dieback into adjacent vegetation. To minimise this impact, a condition has been placed on the permit requiring the implementation of weed and dieback management measures.

## 2. Site Information

**Clearing Description:** The application is to clear up to 15 hectares of native vegetation within Lot 8860 on Deposited Plan 140468, Lot 5109 on Deposited Plan 229254 Diamond Tree and Lot 5190 on Deposited Plan 229254, Lot 5189 on Deposited Plan 229254, Eastbrook for the purpose of horticulture and agriculture.

**Vegetation Description:** The application area is mapped as two Mattiske vegetation complexes:  
**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; and

**CRy:** Tall open forest of *Corymbia calophylla* with mixture of *Eucalyptus marginata subsp. marginata* and *Eucalyptus diversicolor* on uplands in hyperhumid and perhumid zones; (Mattiske and Havel, 1998).

A site inspection of the application areas was undertaken by officers from the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) on 10 July 2019. The predominant species identified in each of the respective areas were (DWER, 2019):

Area 'A' – Predominantly *Eucalyptus diversicolor* (Karri) with some *Corymbia calophylla* (Marri);

Area 'B' – Mixture *Eucalyptus diversicolor* (Karri) and *Corymbia calophylla* (Marri);

Area 'C' - Predominantly *Eucalyptus diversicolor* (Karri) with some *Corymbia calophylla* (Marri) and some *Agonis flexuosa* (peppermints trees), juvenile in size. This area was subject to a previous Clearing Permit CPS 5124/1; and

Area 'D' Mixture of *Eucalyptus diversicolor* (Karri) *Corymbia calophylla* (Marri), *Eucalyptus marginata* (Jarrah) and a sporadic midstorey of *Agonis flexuosa* (peppermints trees). This area was subject to a previous Clearing Permit CPS 5124/1.

The condition and structure of the vegetation within the application area was determined via the site inspection (DWER, 2019).

**Vegetation Condition:**

Good; Vegetation structure altered; obvious signs of disturbance (Keighery, 1994).

To

Degraded; Basic vegetation structure severely impacted by disturbance. Scope for regeneration but not to a state approaching good condition without intensive management (Keighery, 1994).

The application areas are predominately degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition (DWER, 2019). The site inspection determined the vegetation condition was attributed to the historical disturbance to the area from past clearing (logging) activities and cattle grazing.

**Soil and Landform Type:**

The application area is mapped within the following land subsystems:

- **Pemberton Subsystem (Pimelia):** 20 to 40 metres deep. Flat to gently sloping floors. Few channels. 3 to 10 deg. Smooth slopes. Red or yellow gradational soils, not calcareous with some red duplex soils.
- **Crowea Subsystem (Pimelia), yellow duplex Phase:** Gravelly yellow duplex soils; jarrah-marri forest. (Schoknecht et al., 2004; DPIRD, 2017).

**Comment:**

The local area referred to in this assessment is defined as the area within a 10 kilometre radius of the application areas. Aerial imagery indicates that the local area retains approximately 80 per cent native vegetation cover.

**Figure 1: Map of application area**





Image 3: Area 'C' is a clearing footprint of 5.16 hectares.



Image 4: Area 'D' is a clearing footprint of 2.46 hectares.

Figure 2: Photographs of vegetation within the application areas



Photo 1: Represents the vegetation type and structure within Area 'A'



Photo 2: Represents the vegetation type and structure within Area 'B'



Photo 3: Represents the vegetation type and structure within Area 'C'



Photo 4: Represents the vegetation type and structure within Area 'D'

### 3. Assessment of application against clearing principles

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

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

The application is to clear up to 15 hectares of native vegetation within four separate areas for the purposes of agriculture and horticulture. As indicated within the above photos and as determined during the site inspection, the application areas have previously been disturbed from past clearing activities and grazing.

As discussed in Section 2, the vegetation within the application areas comprises of a mixture of karri, marri and jarrah (jarrah only recorded in Area 'D') with the dominant tree species being karri. Areas 'C' and 'D' had some *Agonis flexuosa* present but none of any notable size appearing juvenile in stature. All four areas had been subject to disturbance and had a large amount of regrowth occurring (DWER, 2019).

According to available databases, *Calyptorhynchus banksii subsp. naso* (Forest Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo), *Calyptorhynchus baudinii* (Baudin's Cockatoo), *Calyptorhynchus latirostris* (Carnaby's Cockatoo), *Galaxiella munda* (Western Mud Minnow), *Pseudocheirus occidentalis* (Western Ringtail Possum) *Westralunio carteri* (Carter's freshwater mussel), *Dasyurus geoffroi* (Chuditch), *Myrmecobius fasciatus* (Numbat) and *Setonix brachyurus* (Quokka) have been recorded within the local area. The application area may provide significant breeding habitat for black cockatoos. Fauna habitat and conservation significant fauna species are discussed under Principle (b).

According to available databases, one priority flora species and two threatened flora species have been recorded within the local area. Threatened flora are discussed further under Principle (c).

*Xanthoparmelia xanthomelanoides* (Priority 2) is known from five records with the closest record to the application area being approximately 1.3 kilometres away. The known records of the species have been associated with a number of different habitats types, including the following; escarpments with rock sheets and overhangs and dry bare red brown clayey sand; exposed mud stone capped with laterite, hill with bare to stoney dry clay; and bare gravelly cryptogamic brown clay over ironstone areas (WA Herbarium, 1998). Noting the habitat type found within the application area is not a representation of this type of habitat (DWER, 2019), the application area is unlikely to comprise of suitable habitat for *Xanthoparmelia xanthomelanoides*.

According to available databases, no priority or threatened ecological communities have been recorded within the local area. Noting this, the application area is unlikely to comprise the whole or part of, or be necessary for the maintenance of, a priority or threatened ecological community. Threatened ecological communities are discussed in more detail under principle (d).

Given the above, the application area is unlikely to comprise a high level of biological diversity. The proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle.

#### (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.

##### Proposed clearing may be at variance to this Principle

According to available databases, nine fauna species specially protected under the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (as listed under principle (a)), one fauna species protected under international agreement and three priority fauna have been recorded within the local area (DBCA, 2007-). Based upon the application areas comprising predominantly of karri (70%) and marri (20%), there is potential that the application areas could provide habitat for black cockatoos (DWER, 2019).

As noted under Principle (a), the Western Mud Minnow and Carter's Freshwater Mussel are known to occur within the local area. The application area does not comprise of significant habitat for these species noting they are aquatic species and the site inspection did not identify any watercourses within the application area (DWER, 2019). It is also considered that the application area does not comprise of significant habitat for Chuditch, Numbat and Quokka based on their required habitat not being restricted to the application area, with a large amount of similar vegetation of equal or better quality remaining in the local area (approximately 80 per cent remains in the local area). It was also noted during the site inspection that the application areas comprised of very little native vegetation ground cover with the condition of the vegetation being predominately degraded (Keighery, 1994) (DWER, 2019). This type of habitat is not likely to be significant for ground dwelling fauna in the local area.

Carnaby's cockatoos nest in large hollows of eucalyptus trees and forage on the seeds, nuts and flowers of a large variety of plants including proteaceous species (*banksia*, *hakea*, *grevillea*), as well as *Allocasuarina* and *Eucalyptus* species, *Corymbia calophylla* and a range of introduced species, especially seeds from cones of *Pinus* species (Shah, 2006; Valentine and Stock, 2008). The Recovery Plan for Baudin's cockatoo and forest Red-tailed black-cockatoo states that critical habitat for the survival of important populations of these species comprises all marri, karri and jarrah forests, woodlands and remnants in the south-west of Western Australia receiving more than 600 millimetres of annual average rainfall (DEC, 2008).

Potential nesting trees for black cockatoos are defined as "trees of species known to support breeding within the range of the species which either have a suitable nest hollow or are of a suitable diameter at breast height (DBH) to develop a nest hollow. For most tree species, suitable DBH is 500 millimetres". A site inspection of the application area conducted by DWER observed a number of large marri and some jarrah trees which either contained hollows or had the potential to develop hollows suitable for breeding by black cockatoos (DWER, 2019). The site inspection also noted that a limited number of karri trees within the application areas are also of an appropriate size to provide potential breeding habitat for black cockatoos. However, these trees are unlikely to contain hollows as the majority of the trees are regrowth, tall and slender in nature as indicated within photo 1 (DWER, 2019). The slender nature of the upperstorey of the karri trees is likely to be attributed to the trees occurring within close proximity of one another. The application area may contain significant breeding habitat for Carnaby's cockatoo, forest Red-tailed black cockatoos

and Baudin's cockatoo. A condition to avoid clearing marri and jarrah trees with a DBH of 500 millimetres will mitigate impacts on black cockatoos.

Noting the vegetation types present within the application area, the application area contains suitable foraging habitat for black cockatoos. However, given the extent of vegetation in the local area and that approximately 80 percent of the trees under application are karri which is not considered a common food item for black cockatoos (Commonwealth of Australia, 2012), the application area is not likely to contain significant foraging habitat for these species.

Although the application areas 'C' and 'D' consists of some areas of *Agonis flexuosa*, a species which provides suitable habitat for the western ringtail possum, there were no signs (scats or dreys) of possums occurring within the application area during the site inspection. It was also noted that the *Agonis flexuosa* trees present were sporadic throughout the application areas 'C' and 'D', with these areas consisting of no mid-storey (DWER, 2019). It was further noted that the *Agonis flexuosa* trees were relatively small in size, slender in form and lacking dense leaf foliage. Habitat critical to survival comprises forests with limited anthropogenic disturbance (unlogged or lightly logged, and a low intensity and low frequency fire history), that are intensively fox-baited and have low indices of fragmentation (Parks and Wildlife, 2017). Additionally, reproductive output is related to habitat quality. Areas of habitat with low foliage nitrogen content tend to result in lower numbers of births (Parks and Wildlife, 2017). Noting the previous logging in the applied area and the lack of leaf foliage, it is unlikely the application area provides significant habitat for WRP. As with black cockatoos, the local area contains large amounts of similar or better quality habitat for WRP. Noting the above, it is unlikely the application will impact on significant habitat for WRP.

Noting the vegetation under application and the extent of vegetation in the local area, it is unlikely the application area comprises the whole or a part of, or is necessary for the maintenance of, a significant habitat for fauna indigenous to Western Australia with the exception of black cockatoo breeding habitat.

Noting the possible occurrence of black cockatoo breeding habitat, the proposed clearing may be at variance to this Principle.

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

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

According to available databases, two threatened flora species has been recorded within the local area.

*Commersonia apella* has been recorded 9.8 kilometres away from the application area. The species is known from nine locations and appears to be associated with grey sandy soils over laterite in close proximity to watercourses (WA Herbarium, 1998). The species has been identified as occurring within dense mallee, tall shrublands and jarrah/wandoo woodlands over heath (WA Herbarium, 1998).

*Caladenia christineae* has been recorded 5.8 kilometres away from the application area. The species is known from 55 locations and favours areas of winter-wet flats, swamps, creeklines with soils being moist and brown sand and peat (WA Herbarium, 1998).

Noting the vegetation types within the application areas, the distance of the threatened flora species to the application areas and the preferred habitat of the recorded threatened flora species, the vegetation is not likely to include, or be necessary for the continued existence of, threatened flora including the abovementioned conservation significant species.

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

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

According to available databases, no state listed threatened ecological communities (TEC) are known to occur within the local area. The closest TEC is the 'Scott Ironstone Associations' located approximately 47 kilometres west of the application area.

Noting the vegetation type within the application area and the distance to the closest known TEC, the application area is unlikely to comprise the whole or part of, or be necessary for the maintenance of, a TEC.

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

**Proposed clearing is not at variance to this Principle**

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).

As indicated in Table 1, the remaining extents of native vegetation within the bioregion, local government authority and mapped vegetation complexes are above the 30 per cent threshold.



Aerial imagery indicates that the local area retains approximately 80 per cent native vegetation cover, with large proportion of this vegetation occurring within Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) managed lands.

Noting the vegetation extents, the application area is not significant as a remnant within an extensively cleared area.

The proposed clearing is not at variance to this Principle.

**Table 1: Vegetation extents**

	Pre-European (ha)	Current Extent (ha)	Remaining (%)	Current Extent in DBCA Managed Lands (%)
<b>IBRA Bioregion*</b>				
Warren	833,985	659,438	79	86
<b>Local government authority*Is</b>				
Shire of Manjimup	697,368	586,344	84	94
<b>Mattiske Vegetation Complex in Bioregion **</b>				
CRy:	33,764	24,441	72	66
PM1:	25,801	16,661	64	58

Government of Western Australia. (2018a)\*

Government of Western Australia. (2018b)\*\*

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

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

According to available databases, a number of wetlands and watercourses have been recorded within the local area including minor non-perennial watercourses that intersect with application areas 'B' and 'C'. The watercourse appears to be affiliated with a minor river referred to as the East Brook. A site inspection did not identify any watercourses within application area 'B', however, did note that a watercourse present within the vicinity of application area 'C' (DWER, 2019). The watercourse in area 'C' is covered by blackberries and is just outside of clearing area 'C'. This was determined through the use of a GPS when undertaking the site inspection (DWER, 2019).

Although there are two minor watercourses mapped as intersecting with the application areas 'B' and 'C', the site inspection did not identify any watercourses intersecting the application areas (DWER, 2019). As such, it is determined that the proposed clearing is unlikely to impact on native vegetation growing in, or in association with and environment associated with a watercourse

The proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle.

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

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

As discussed in Section 2, the application area is located within two land subsystems (Schoknecht et al., 2004; DPIRD, 2017). The following land degradation risk categories that apply to these subsystem are;

<b>Risk categories</b>	<b><i>Pemberton Subsystem (75 % Application Area)</i></b>	<b><i>Crowea Subsystem, yellow duplex Phase (25 % Application Area)</i></b>
Wind erosion	30-50% of map unit has a high to extreme wind erosion risk.	>70% of map unit has a high to extreme wind erosion risk.
Water erosion	10-30% of map unit has a high to extreme water erosion risk.	3-10% of map unit has a high to extreme water erosion risk.
Salinity	<3% of map unit has a moderate to high salinity risk or is presently saline	<3% of map unit has a moderate to high salinity risk or is presently saline
Flood risk	3-10% of the map unit has a moderate to high flood risk	<3% of the map unit has a moderate to high flood risk
Water logging	3-10% of map unit has a moderate to very high waterlogging risk	<3% of map unit has a moderate to very high waterlogging risk

Noting the above figures, the greatest land degradation risk associated with the proposed clearing is increased wind erosion, however, this is only associated with approximately 25 per cent of the application area which is associated with the Crowea Subsystem). The application area is predominantly in a degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition (DWER, 2019), and has been subject to previous disturbance through past timber harvesting and historical grazing. Noting this, and that the local area retains approximately 80 per cent of native vegetation cover of which a large amount of this resides in conservation estate, the proposed clearing is unlikely to significantly increase the risk wind of erosion in the local area.

Given the above, the proposed clearing is unlikely to cause appreciable land degradation. The proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this 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.**

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

According to available datasets, a number of conservation areas have been recorded within the local area, most notably being the Donnelly State Forest, mapped approximately 340 metres south and east of the application area 'A' and approximately 350 north-west of the application area 'B'. Noting distances between the application areas and the mapped state forest, the proposed clearing is unlikely to impact on the nearby conservation areas through the spread of weeds or dieback. Although there is unlikely to be impacts to conservation areas from the proposed clearing, the disturbance caused by the proposed clearing is likely to increase the risk of weeds and dieback being introduced into adjacent areas of remnant vegetation. Weed and dieback management practices will assist in mitigating this risk.

Although the application area is located within relatively close proximity to the Donnelly State Forest, the application area does not act as a restricted corridor to facilitate the movement of fauna across the landscape. The vegetation within the state forest is contiguous north of application area 'A'.

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

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

As discussed under Principle (f), while the site inspection identified a watercourse within close proximity to application area 'C', it did not occur within application area 'C' (DWER, 2019). Noting the proposed clearing will not remove vegetation associated with the watercourse, and given the presence of largely permeable soils within the application area (based on landform mapping and the site inspection findings), the proposed clearing is not likely to impact on the water quality of the abovementioned watercourse or any other watercourses within the local area via sedimentation or other hydrological changes.

Groundwater salinity within the application area is mapped between 500 and 1000 milligrams per litre total dissolved solids, which is considered marginal. Noting this, and that the local areas retains approximately 80 per cent vegetation cover, the proposed clearing is not likely to deteriorate the quality of surface and/or groundwater via increased salinity.

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

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

**Proposed clearing is not at variance to this Principle**

As indicated within the table under Principle (g), the risk of flooding occurring in the mapped subsystems is low. Noting this, the proposed clearing is unlikely to cause, or exacerbate, the incidence or intensity of flooding in the local area taking into consideration the extensively vegetated area and that soils are sandy and considered to be permeable in nature.

The proposed clearing is not at variance to this Principle.

**4. Planning instruments and other relevant matters.**

The Shire of Manjimup (2019) has advised the following:

- it has no objection to the application and that there are no planning or other matters which would affect the proposal;
- the land is zoned by Local Planning Scheme N. 4 as "Priority Agriculture" and planning approval for clearing of vegetation is not required; and
- the purpose (agriculture/horticulture) does not require local government planning approval.

The application was advertised on the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation's website on 4 April 2019 for a 21 day public submission period. No submissions were received during this period.

No registered Aboriginal Sites of Significance occur within the application area.

The proposed clearing lies within the 1 September 1978 *Country Areas Water Supply Act 1947* (CAWS Act) gazetted Warren River Water Reserve. The reserve is currently a 'Priority Not Assigned' Public Drinking Water Source Area. Furthermore, the catchment has been subject to CAWS Act native vegetation clearing controls since December 1978 to prevent salinisation of water resources.

The proposed clearing lies within Zone D of the Warren River Water Reserve, a low salinity risk area of the catchment where the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation *Guidelines for CAWS Act Clearing Controls Administration* allow for clearing for any purpose subject to the statutory one-tenth of the land in question remaining under native vegetation, unless exceptional circumstances apply.

Analysis of 2017 imagery indicates that the subject lands currently has ~19% (130.95 ha) of native vegetation remaining on the applicants holding (combined land managed for a similar purpose). If the clearing permit application were approved there would be ~17% native vegetation remaining (DWER, 2019a).

Consequently and subject to the above advice, there is no objection to the clearing proposal in relation to the CAWS Act (DWER, 2019a).

## 5. References

- Commonwealth of Australia (2001) National Objectives and Targets for Biodiversity Conservation 2001-2005, Canberra.
- Commonwealth of Australia (2012) EPBC Act referral guidelines for three threatened black cockatoo species. Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Populations and Communities, Canberra.
- Department of Biodiversity Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) (2007- ) NatureMap: Mapping Western Australia's Biodiversity. Department of Parks and Wildlife. URL: <http://naturemap.dpaw.wa.gov.au/>. Accessed August 2019
- Department of Parks and Wildlife (2017). Western Ringtail Possum (*Pseudocheirus occidentalis*) Recovery Plan. Wildlife Management Program No. 58 Western Australia Department of Parks and Wildlife February 2017.
- Department of Environment and Conservation (DEC) (2008) Forest Black cockatoo (Baudin's cockatoo) (*Calyptorhynchus baudinii*) and forest red-tailed back cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus banksii naso*) Recovery Plan. Department of Environment and Conservation, Perth, Western Australia.
- Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (2017). NRInfo Digital Mapping. Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development. Government of Western Australia. URL: **Error! Hyperlink reference not valid.** (accessed November 2018)
- Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (2019a). *Country Areas Water Supply Act 1947* (CAWS Act) advice in relation to Clearing Permit Application CPS 8412/1 – Mr Kim Gandy. DWER Ref:A1822786
- Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (2019). Site Inspection Report for Clearing Permit Application CPS 8412/1 – Mr Kim Gandy. DWER Ref:A1823705
- Government of Western Australia. (2018a). 2017 Statewide Vegetation Statistics incorporating the CAR Reserve Analysis (Full Report). Current as of December 2017. WA Department of Biodiversity and Attractions, Perth
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### GIS Databases:

Aboriginal Sites of Significance  
DBCA Estate  
Groundwater salinity  
Hydrography, linear  
Remnant vegetation  
SAC bio datasets (accessed August 2019)  
Soils, Statewide  
Topographic contours