



CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

Purpose Permit number:	CPS 8813/1
Permit Holder:	P.F. Olsen (Aust.) Pty. Ltd.
Duration of Permit:	22 July 2020 to 22 July 2025

The Permit Holder is authorised to clear native vegetation subject to the following conditions of this Permit.

PART I – CLEARING AUTHORISED

1. Purpose for which clearing may be done

Clearing is for the purpose of northern and western boundary fenceline maintenance and replacement.

2. Land on which clearing is to be done

Lot 4280 on Plan 208479, Scott River East.

State Forest 63, Scott River East.

Milyeannup Coast Road Reserve (PIN 11584846), Scott River East.

3. Area of Clearing

The Permit Holder must not clear more than 0.78 hectares of native vegetation within the area cross-hatched yellow on attached Plan 8813/1.

4. 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.

5. Type of clearing authorised

This Permit authorises the Permit Holder to clear native vegetation for activities to the extent that the Permit Holder has the right to access land under the *Land Administration Act 1997* or any other written law.

PART II – MANAGEMENT CONDITIONS

6. 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:

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

7. 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*.

8. Vegetation management

The Permit Holder shall retain *black cockatoo habitat trees* found within the area cross hatched yellow on attached Plan 8813/1.

PART III – RECORD KEEPING AND REPORTING

9. Record keeping

The Permit Holder must maintain the following records in relation to the clearing of native vegetation authorised under this Permit:

- (a) the location where the clearing occurred, recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit set to Geocentric Datum Australia 1994 (GDA94), expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings or decimal degrees;
- (b) the date(s) that the area was cleared;
- (c) the size of the area cleared (in hectares);
- (d) actions taken to avoid, minimise and reduce the impacts and extent of clearing in accordance with condition 6 of this Permit;
- (e) actions taken to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of *weeds* and *dieback* in accordance with Condition 7 of this Permit; and
- (f) vegetation management actions in accordance with Condition 8 of this Permit.

10. Reporting

The Permit Holder must provide to the *CEO* the records required to be kept under condition 9 of this Permit when requested by the *CEO*.

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;

dry conditions means when soils (not dust) do not freely adhere to rubber tyres, tracks, vehicle chassis or wheel arches;

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.



Mathew Gannaway
MANAGER
NATIVE VEGETATION REGULATION

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

29 June 2020

Plan 8813/1

115°26'24.000"E

115°27'18.000"E

115°28'12.000"E

34°12'54.000"S

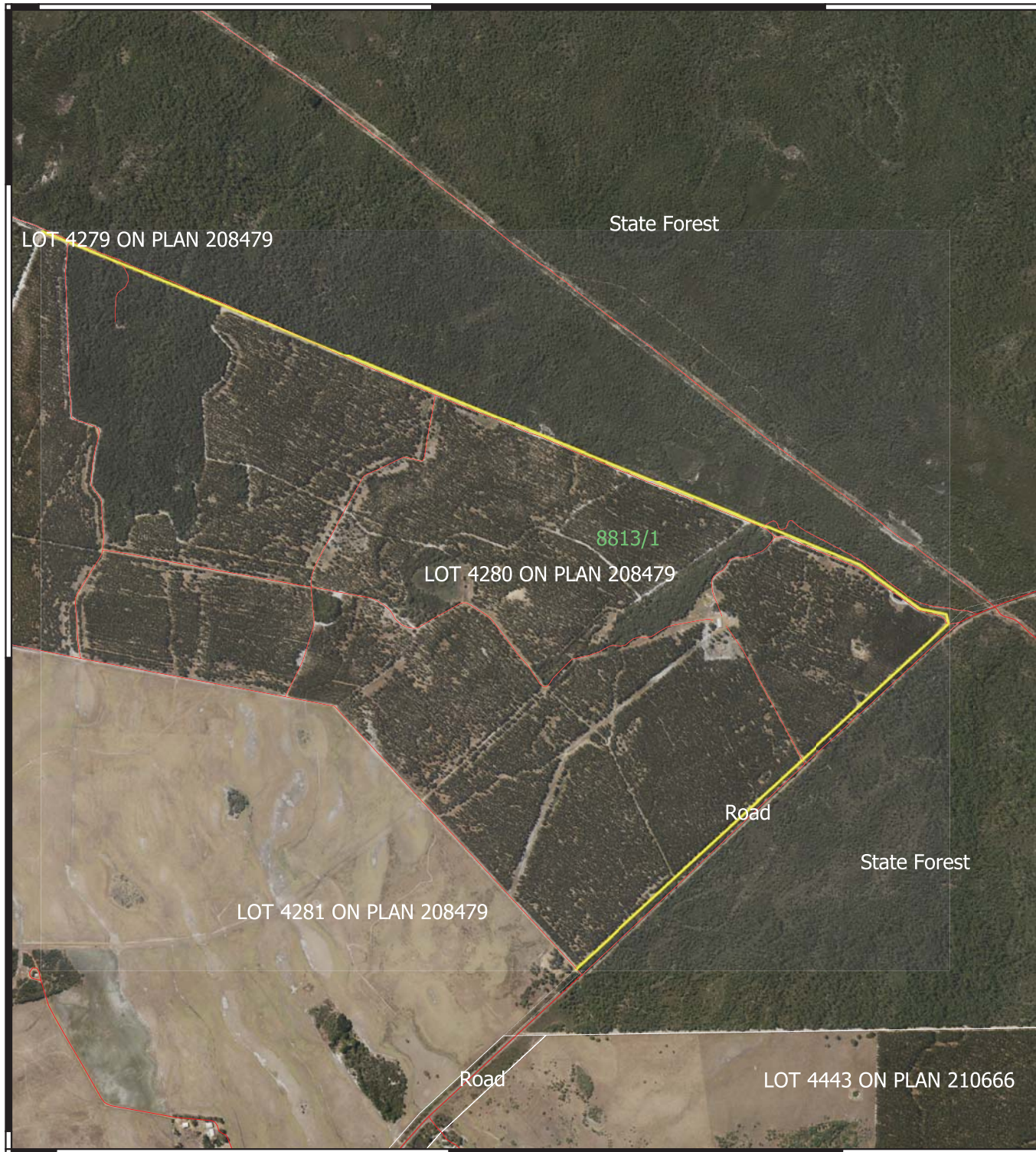
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
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


Legend

CPS layers

 CPS areas approved to clear

base layers

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Officer delegated under section 20 of the
Environmental Protection Act 1986



GOVERNMENT OF
WESTERN AUSTRALIA



1. Application details

Permit application details

Permit application No.: 8813/1
Permit type: Purpose Permit

Applicant details

Applicant's name: P.F. Olsen (Aust.) Pty. Ltd.
Application received date: 19 February 2020

Property details

Property: Lot 4280 on Plan 208479, Scott River East
State Forest 63, Scott River East
Myeannup Coast Road Reserve (PIN 11584846), Scott River East
Local Government Authority: Shire of Nannup
Localities: Scott River East

Application

Clearing Area (ha)	No. Trees	Method of Clearing	For the purpose of:
0.78	0	Mechanical Removal	Fence line maintenance

Decision on application

Decision on Permit Application: Grant

Decision Date: 29 June 2020

Reasons for Decision:

The clearing permit application 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 of 0.78 hectares of native vegetation along the boundary of Lot 4280 on Plan 208479 for the purpose of fence line replacement is at variance with Principle (f), may be at variance with Principle (h), and is not at variance with, or not likely to be at variance with, the remaining principles.

The assessment found that a portion of the vegetation within the application area is associated with a mapped palusplain, or seasonally water-logged flat, and two small ephemeral drainage lines bisect the application area that drain southwards through cleared land. Given the small amount of clearing required, the narrow and linear orientation, and condition of the receiving environment, the proposed clearing is not likely to impact the values of any watercourses or wetlands.

The Delegated Officer determined that the proposed clearing may increase the spread of weeds and dieback into adjacent vegetation associated with a conservation area, and that large trees may be present within the application area that provide potential habitat for black cockatoos. To minimise risk, a condition has been placed on the permit requiring the implementation of weed and dieback management measures and avoidance of any trees larger than 500 millimetres diameter at breast height.

The Delegated Officer determined that given the small area and location of the proposed clearing, the condition of the vegetation present, and the management and mitigation measures implemented, the proposed clearing is not likely to lead to an unacceptable risk to the environment.

Given the above, the Delegated Officer decided to grant a clearing permit subject to dieback and weed management, habitat tree avoidance, and reporting conditions.

2. Site Information

Clearing Description

P.F. Olsen (Aust) Pty. Ltd. seek to replace an overgrown fence line along the northern and eastern perimeter of Lot 4280 on Plan 208479. Clearing of the fence line alignment will be required. Due to the placement of the fence line on the cadastral boundary, minor encroachment into State Forest 63 and Milyeannup Coast Road Reserve (PIN 11584846) will be required. The location is within an Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA).

Vegetation Description

Vegetation over the application area has been mapped by Matisse and Havel (1998) as updated by Webb et al. (2016) as Complexes of the South-west Forest Region of Western Australia.

The vast majority of the application area consists of:

- Nillup Complex (ID 212) of the Blackwood Plateau and Plain:
Mixture of open woodland of *Corymbia calophylla* with some *Eucalyptus patens* and *Eucalyptus megacarpa* and tall shrubland of *Agonis* spp. with some emergent *Eucalyptus marginata* subsp. *marginata*, *Corymbia calophylla* and *Banksia littoralis* on broad depressions in the perhumid zone.

A minor component of the application area consists of:

- Scott Complex (ID 255) of the Scott Coastal Plain:
Low open forest and low woodland of *Eucalyptus marginata* subsp. *marginata* - *Corymbia calophylla*-*Agonis flexuosa* with some *Eucalyptus patens* and *Banksia* spp. on low dunes to low woodland of *Melaleuca preissiana*-*Banksia littoralis* on inter-dune depressions in hyperhumid and perhumid zones.

Vegetation Condition

The application area consists of regrowth vegetation along a previously cleared fenceline and based on site descriptions is in Good condition based on Keighery (1994).

Soil and Landform Type:

The application area consists predominantly of three soil units (Schoknecht et al. 2004):

- 214NpNL1. Nillup flats Phase:
 - Flats mainly with pale grey mottled (Mungite) soils.
- 214NpNLw. Nillup wet flat Phase:
 - Poorly drained flats with mottled pale grey (Mungite) soils.
- 215SrSRd. Scott River deep sandy flat Phase:
 - Flats with high winter water tables and deep bleached siliceous sands.

An extremely small section of the 215SrSRd2 Scott River low dune Phase encroaches over the extreme western section of the northern boundary.

Comments:

The local area referred to in the assessment of this application is defined as a 10 kilometre radius measured from the perimeter of the application area.



Figure 1: Vegetation along Milyeannup Coast Road (Google Earth)

3. Avoidance and minimisation measures

P.F. Olsen (Aust) Pty. Ltd. seek to replace an existing overgrown boundary fence line along the northern and eastern perimeter of Lot 4280 on Plan 208479. The new fence line will replace the existing old fence line, and is to be placed on the cadastral boundary to maximise farmland productivity. Some large trees with a diameter at breast height (DBH) over 500 millimetres may occur within the application area. The applicant has committed to avoiding large trees during the fence line replacement.

4. Assessment of application against clearing principles

The application area is located within the Warren (WAR01) bioregion as described by Thackway and Cresswell (1995). Proposed clearing is located in an Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA) (ID 1171).

Vegetation present aligns generally with the Nillup Complex (ID 212) of the Blackwood Plateau and Plain. The application area consists of regrowth native vegetation from the original fenceline placement and comprises predominantly a Jarrah (*Eucalyptus*

marginata) and Marri (*Corymbia calophylla*) overstorey over scattered shrubs with *Xanthorrhoea preissii* and *Anigozanthos flavidus*. Vegetation is in 'Good' condition based on Keighery (1994). The roadside conservation values of the Millyeannup Coast Road have been assessed at Medium to High (Roadside Conservation Committee 2005). That is, 'A range of native plants present; fairly good cover of native vegetation; small weedy patches; some habitat features present'. Weeds recorded include exotic grasses, exotic wattles and Cape Weed (*Arctotheca calendula*).

According to available databases no Threatened or Priority flora taxa have been recorded within the application area. Twenty-nine Priority flora taxa, and two Threatened flora taxa, have been recorded within ten kilometres of the application area. No conservation significant flora is located within one metre of fencelines along the boundary roads of the relevant lot (Lot 4280 on Plan 208479) (DBCA 2020).

The closest recorded Priority flora taxa to the application area is the Priority 3 *Grevillea papillosa*, recorded approximately 850 metres to the south-west. The Priority 4 *Aotus carinata* has been recorded approximately 1.2 kilometres to the south-west, and the Priority 4 *Adenanthos detmoldii* has been recorded approximately 1.4 kilometres to the south-west of the application area. The closest Threatened flora taxa, the Endangered *Lambertia orbifolia* subsp. Scott River Plains (L.W. Sage 684) has been recorded approximately 2.8 kilometres to the west, with the Endangered *Sphenotoma drummondii* recorded approximately 4.5 kilometres to the west. Due to the small scale of clearing, condition of the vegetation, and distance to known flora species of conservation significance, Threatened and Priority flora are unlikely to occur within the application area.

No Threatened Ecological Communities (TECs) endorsed by the Western Australian Minister for Environment or listed under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act), or Priority Ecological Communities (PECs), have been mapped over the application area. The application area is also not located within any buffer areas of any mapped TECs or PECs. The Endangered Scott River Ironstone Association has been mapped approximately 9.2 kilometres to the south of the application area, and approximately 10.6 kilometres to the west. The Scott River Ironstone Association is a heath and shrubland community confined to shallow soils over massive ironstone in the Scott Coastal Plain near Augusta. Attributes of this TEC do not align with the vegetation present over the application area, and no TECs or PECs are likely to occur within the application area.

Three mammals and three birds of conservation significance have been recorded within a ten kilometre radius of the application area. Three freshwater fish and one aquatic invertebrate (Carter's freshwater mussel) of conservation significance have also been recorded. The freshwater fish and aquatic invertebrate have been recorded in areas downstream of the application area, and due to the absence of suitable freshwater habitat are unlikely to occur.

The Vulnerable Chuditch (*Dasyurus geoffroii*) and Quokka (*Setonix brachyurus*), as well as the Priority 4 Quenda (*Isoodon fusciventer*) have been recorded within State Forest to the north of the application area (DBCA 2007-). All three are 'critical weight range' (CWR) mammals (with a weight between 35 grams and 5,500 grams) whose distribution and abundance have declined severely, most likely due to fox and feral cat predation (Burbidge and McKenzie 1989) and now occur predominantly in large areas of habitat where on-going feral predator control is being implemented. The largely sedentary Quokka occurs within dense wetland habitat and is unlikely to enter the fragmented landscape surrounding the application area. The Priority 4 Quenda similarly requires a dense understorey for cover (van Dyck and Strahan 2008) and the application area does not provide suitable habitat. The Chuditch is wide-ranging (particularly males), and known to occupy a variety of habitats, and may therefore disperse through the application area intermittently.

The three birds of conservation significance known from the local area are three species of black cockatoo that could potentially utilise the canopy present over the application area; the Endangered Carnaby's Cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus latirostris*) and Baudin's Cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus baudinii*), and the Vulnerable Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus banksii naso*), listed under the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* and EPBC Act..

Black cockatoo habitat can be considered in terms of breeding habitat, night roosting habitat, and foraging habitat. No confirmed (or unconfirmed) night-roosting sites or breeding sites for black cockatoos has been recorded in the local area, and none are likely in the application area. Nevertheless, any medium-to-large trees with a diameter at breast height (DBH) over 500 millimetres will be avoided and retained to ensure any potential breeding or roosting habitat is not impacted (DBCA 2020).

The application area is adjacent to a large area of state forest identified as requiring investigation as Carnaby's Cockatoo feeding habitat, and the application potentially provides foraging resource to all three black cockatoo species. Carnaby's Cockatoo feeds primarily in shrubland, heathland, and woodland on proteaceous species such as *Banksia*, *Hakea*, and *Grevillea*, as well as Marri. Baudin's Cockatoo feeds primarily on Marri and Jarrah. The Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo feeds primarily on Jarrah and Marri as well as Wandoo, Blackbutt and *Allocasuarina* (Commonwealth of Australia 2017). The understorey of the application area consists of scattered shrubs without a predominance of Proteaceous species, and potential foraging habitat within the application area largely comprises the overstorey of Marri (*Corymbia calophylla*), with the occasional Jarrah (*Eucalyptus marginata*). This foraging habitat is considered 'Low quality' based on guidance within Commonwealth of Australia (2017). That is, individual foraging plants, or a small stand of foraging plants. Due to the impact being narrow, linear, and adjacent to large forested areas, foraging impact will not be significant (DBCA 2020). Due to the lack of confirmed or unconfirmed roosting or breeding sites in the local area, the vegetation under application is unlikely to represent an important foraging resource for black cockatoos, and any medium-to-large eucalypts will be avoided thereby minimising any impact to any potential canopy foraging habitat present.

Given the condition of the vegetation over the application area, the small scale of clearing required, and the low likelihood of habitat supporting conservation significant flora and fauna species, it is unlikely that the application area comprises a high level of biodiversity and is not likely to be at variance with Principles (a), (b), or (c). Vegetation is also not consistent with any key diagnostic criteria for any TECs or PEC's, and proposed clearing is not at variance with Principle (d).

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 prior to the year 1750, below which species loss appears to accelerate exponentially at an ecosystem level (Commonwealth of Australia, 2001). The Warren (WAR01) bioregion retains approximately 79.1 per cent of its pre-European vegetation extent, with approximately 46.4 per cent protected in conservation lands (Government of Western Australia 2019a). Vegetation over the application area generally aligns with the Nillup Complex (ID 212) of Mattiske and Havel (1998). The Nillup Complex retains approximately 71.3 per cent of its pre-European vegetation extent, with approximately 12.3 per cent protected in conservation lands (Government of Western Australia 2019b). Within the local area, approximately 25,679 hectares of native vegetation remains, representing 63.6 per cent coverage, and proposed clearing is not at variance with Principle (e).

The eastern portion of the application area is located within the Donnybrook Hydrological zone, with the northern portion within the Scott Coastal Zone, with drainage south-west to the Scott River. There are no Ramsar-listed wetlands present within a ten kilometre radius of the application area, and the closest area listed within the Directory of Important Wetlands is a small portion of the Gingilup-Jasper Wetland System (WA078) located approximately 9.5 kilometres to the south. A mapped Geomorphic Wetland (Water and Rivers Commission 2001), included in the wetlands from Augusta to Walpole data-set, intersects the application area. That is, a 'Palusplain' or seasonally water-logged flat (ID 16021) (Semeniuk and Semeniuk 2004). An associated area of inundation is mapped over the northern section of the application area, as well as two small ephemeral drainage lines that drain south through cleared areas to the Scott River. A component of the vegetation under application is growing in association with a watercourse or wetland, and proposed clearing is at variance with Principle (f). Noting the small area of riparian vegetation proposed to be cleared, impacts to the values of the watercourses and wetland is not likely to be significant.

The application area consists predominantly of three soil units; the Nillup (flats) Phase, the Nillup (wet flat) Phase, and the Scott River (deep sandy flat) Phase (DPIRD 2020) (Schoknecht et al. 2004). An extremely small section of the Scott River (low dune) Phase encroaches on the extreme western section of the northern boundary. Water-logging was identified by DPIRD (2020) as the main risk of land degradation to surrounding areas on the soils of the Nillup flats Phase. Both water-logging and phosphorus loss (eutrophication) was identified as the main risk of land degradation on poorly drained depressions of the Scott River Phase DPIRD (2020). However, due to the narrow and linear orientation of the application area DPIRD (2020) have concluded that the risk of land degradation is unlikely to increase, and proposed clearing is not at variance with Principle (g) (DPIRD 2020).

State Forest managed by the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) occurs in proximity of the application area. The South Blackwood State Forest (F63) occurs immediately north of the application area. To enable the replacement of a fence line located on the cadastral boundary, clearing is required to encroach up to 1.5 metres into this land. Milyeannup State Forest (F58) occurs within 25 metres to the east of the application area, on the opposite side of Milyeannup Coast Road. Pagett Nature Reserve is located approximately 2.9 kilometres to the west of the application area, and a south-west ecological linkage runs parallel, and within 100 metres of, the northern boundary of the application area.

There is a Memorial on the title of the relevant lot within the application area (Lot 4280 on Plan 208479) in the form of an Agreement to Reserve to protect the vegetation in the north-west corner of the property. However, the conditions of the Memorial allow clearing for boundary fence construction and firebreaks (DPIRD 2020).

Clearing for the replacement of the boundary fence is consistent with the DBCA Good Neighbour Guideline (DBCA 2019), and DBCA regional staff have authorised the applicant access to DBCA lands for the fenceline replacement, contingent upon the granting of a clearing permit under section 51(2)(b) of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act) and avoidance of all trees greater than 500 millimetres DBH (DBCA 2020). Native vegetation within DBCA managed lands adjacent to the application area may be indirectly impacted by the spread of weeds and/or dieback, and proposed clearing may be at variance with Principle (h).

The application area is located within the Blackwood Groundwater Area proclaimed under the *Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914* (RIWI Act). However, the application area is not located within any RIWI Act surface water areas or irrigation districts, nor do any RIWI Act watercourses intersect the application area. There are no *Country Areas Water Supply Act 1947* (CAWS Act) clearing control catchments or Public Drinking Water Source Areas in the vicinity; with the Lower Blackwood River surface water area located approximately 1.3 kilometres to the west, and the Donnelly River System surface water area located approximately 1.4 kilometres to the east. Regional groundwater is mapped as 'fresh' at less than 500 total dissolved salts (TDS) milligrams per litre (mg/L), and salinity risk is rated low (DPIRD 2017).

The application located in the very high rainfall zone of over 750 millimetres average annual rainfall (DPIRD 2020), with the majority received during the winter months (BoM 2020). The application area is not located within a mapped floodplain area, and flood risk has been mapped as low (L1 and L2) (DPIRD 2017). Proposed clearing will not intersect groundwater. Surface flows downstream through cleared lands may occur over short distances and for short periods during, and immediately after, very intense rainfall. However the small scale of the proposed clearing is unlikely to cause any deterioration in the quality of any surface waters or groundwater, nor cause or exacerbate the incidence of flooding. Proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance with Principles (i) or (j).

The assessment has determined that proposed clearing of 0.78 hectares of native vegetation along the boundary of Lot 4280 on Plan 208479 for the purpose of fence line maintenance and replacement is at variance with Principle (f), may be at variance with Principle (h), and is not at variance with, or not likely to be at variance with, the remaining principles.

Planning instruments and other relevant matters.

The clearing permit application was originally advertised on the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) website on 6 May 2020, inviting submissions from the public within a 14 day period. No submissions were received. The clearing permit application was revised to include two adjacent properties, and re-advertised on the DWER website on 3 June 2020,

inviting submissions from the public within a 7 day period. No submissions were received in relation to this application.

Authorisation from the Shire of Nannup has been received by the applicant to access the Milyeannup Coast Road reserve (PIN 11584846) to clear up to 1.5 metres of regrowth vegetation for the reinstatement of a standard boundary fence (Shire of Nannup 2020).

Authorisation from DBCA has been received by the applicant to access South Blackwood State Forest (F63) to clear up to 1.5 metres of regrowth vegetation for the reinstatement of a standard boundary fence. Authorisation is contingent upon avoidance of trees with a DBH greater than 500 millimetres (DBCA 2020) and a valid clearing permit granted by DWER (DBCA 2020).

Advice has been received from DPIRD that an increase of land degradation is considered low, and that proposed clearing is not at variance to Principle (g) (DPIRD 2020). DPIRD also advised that a Memorial is in place on Lot 4280 on Plan 208479 in the form of an Agreement to Reserve to protect the vegetation in the north-west corner of the property. Associated conditions of the Memorial allow clearing for boundary fence construction, and for firebreaks (DPIRD 2020).

The application area is located within the boundaries of the South West Boojarah #2 Native Title Registered Claim (WAD6006/2003), and associated Indigenous Land Use Agreement. No Aboriginal sites of significance have been recorded within the application area. It is the applicant's responsibility to comply with the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972* and ensure that no Aboriginal Sites of Significance are damaged through the clearing process.

4. References

- Bureau of Meteorology (BOM) (2020) Climate Data Online. Available online at: www.bom.gov.au/climate/data/index.shtml.
- Commonwealth of Australia (2001) National Objectives and Targets for Biodiversity Conservation 2001-2005, Canberra.
- Commonwealth of Australia (2017) Revised draft referral guideline for three threatened black cockatoo species: Carnaby's Cockatoo, Baudin's Cockatoo and the Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo.
- 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 June 2020.
- Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) (2019). Good Neighbour Guideline. Corporate Guideline No. 34. Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions. Perth. Western Australia.
- Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) (2020) Regional advice from the South West Region for Clearing Permit application CPS 8813/1. Received by DWER on 13 May 2020 (DWER Ref: A1893017).
- Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (DPIRD) (2017). NRInfo Digital Mapping. Accessed at <https://maps.agric.wa.gov.au/nrm-info/> Accessed September 2018. Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development. Government of Western Australia.
- Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (DPIRD) (2020) Advice provided by the Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation to DWER regarding CPS 8813/1 – PF Olsen – application to Clear Native Vegetation within Lot 4280 on Deposited Plan 208479, Scott River East, Nannup. Received by DWER on 26 May 2020 (DWER Ref: A1897367).
- Government of Western Australia. (2019a). *2018 Statewide Vegetation Statistics incorporating the CAR Reserve Analysis (Full Report). Current as of March 2019.* WA Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions. <https://catalogue.data.wa.gov.au/dataset/dbca-statewide-vegetation-statistics>.
- Government of Western Australia (2019b) 2018 South West Vegetation Complex Statistics. Current as of March 2019. WA Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions, Perth, <https://catalogue.data.wa.gov.au/dataset/dbca>
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- Mattiske and Havel (1998). Mattiske, E.M. and Havel, J.J. (1998) Vegetation Complexes of the South-west Forest Region of Western Australia. Maps and report prepared as part of the Regional Forest Agreement, Western Australia for the Department of Conservation and Land Management and Environment Australia.
- Roadside Conservation Committee (2005) Roadside Vegetation and Conservation Values in the Shire of Nannup. Roadside Conservation Committee. April 2005.
- Schoknecht, N., Tille, P. and Purdie, B. (2004) Soil-landscape mapping in South-Western Australia – Overview of Methodology and outputs' Resource Management Technical Report No. 280. Department of Agriculture.
- Semeniuk, C. A. and Semeniuk, V. (2004) Classification of natural inland, coastal, and anthropogenic wetlands - a proposal to the Ramsar Bureau for global application. Wetlands Research Association (Inc). Perth, Western Australia.
- Shire of Nannup (2020) Response to clearing permit application CPS 8813/1. Shire of Nannup. Received by DWER on 3 June 2020 (DWER Ref: A1899462).
- Thackway, R and Cresswell, I.D. (eds) (1995) An interim biogeographical regionalisation of Australia. Australian Nature Conservation Agency (now Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment), Canberra.
- van Dyck, S., and Strahan, R. (2008). 'The Mammals of Australia.' 3rd edition. Reed New Holland: Sydney. ISBN-13: 978-1877069253.

Water and Rivers Commission (2001) Position Statement: Wetlands, Water and Rivers Commission. Perth. Western Australia.

Webb et al. (2016) Webb, A., Kinloch, J., Keighery, G. and Pitt, G. 2016. The Extension of Vegetation Complex Mapping to Landform boundaries within the Swan Coastal Plain Landform and Forested Region of South West Western Australia. Department of Parks and Wildlife, Bunbury, WA.

5. GIS Datasets

- Aboriginal Sites of Significance
- Clearing Regulations - Environmentally Sensitive Areas
- Carnaby's cockatoo: breeding, roosting, feeding
- Department of Biodiversity Conservation and Attractions, Tenure
- Geomorphic Wetlands, Swan Coastal Plain
- Groundwater salinity, statewide
- South west forest vegetation complexes
- Hydrology, linear
- IBRA Australia
- Land for Wildlife
- PDWSA, CAWSA, RIWI Act Areas
- Remnant vegetation
- SAC Biodatasets (accessed January 2019)
- Soils, statewide
- South coast significant wetlands
- Town Planning Scheme Zones