GOVERNMENT OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

Purpose Permit number:	CPS 10950/1
Permit Holder:	Department of Water and Environmental Regulation
Duration of Permit:	From 16 September 2026 to 16 September 2036

The permit holder is authorised to clear *native vegetation* subject to the following *conditions* of this permit.

PART I – CLEARING AUTHORISED

1. Clearing authorised (purpose)

The permit holder is authorised to clear *native vegetation* for the purpose of construction of groundwater monitoring bores.

2. Land on which clearing is to be done

Lot 192 on Deposited Plan 232804, Boyanup
Lot 433 on Deposited Plan 191344, Boyanup
State Forest (PIN: 1073048), Boyanup
Road Reserve (PIN: 1314715), Boyanup
State Forest (PIN: 527322), Baudin
State Forest (PIN: 512880), Baudin
State Forest (PIN: 512964), Barrabup
State Forest (PIN: 527344), Schroeder
State Forest (PIN: 527357), Scott River East
State Forest (PIN: 11333948), Scott River East
Lot 13920 on Deposited Plan 36429, Darradup (Crown Reserve 47669)
Lot 13920 on Deposited Plan 36429, Carlotta (Crown Reserve 47669)
Lot 13908 on Deposited Plan 36430, Biddelia (Crown Reserve 47668)
State Forest (PIN: 511516), Cundinup
Vasse Highway Road Reserve (PIN: 11512626), Cundinup/Barrabup
State Forest (PIN: 511504), Barrabup

3. Clearing authorised

The permit holder must not clear more than 5.21 hectares of *native vegetation* within the area cross-hatched yellow in Figure 1, Figure 2, Figure 3, Figure 4, Figure 5, Figure 6, Figure 7, Figure 8, Figure 9, Figure 10 and Figure 11 of Schedule 1.

4. Period during which clearing is authorised

The permit holder must not clear any *native vegetation* after 16 September 2031.

PART II – MANAGEMENT CONDITIONS

5. Avoid, minimise, and reduce impacts and extent of clearing

In determining the *native vegetation* authorised to be cleared under this permit, the permit holder must apply the following principles, set out in descending 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.

6. Weed and dieback management

When undertaking any *clearing* authorised under this permit, the permit holder must take the following measures to minimise the risk of 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 known *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) where dieback or weed-affected soil, mulch, fill, or other material is to be removed from the area to be cleared, ensure it is transferred to areas of comparable soil disease status.

7. Demarcation of the clearing area

Prior to undertaking any *clearing* authorised under this permit, the permit holder must demarcate the *clearing* area to avoid inadvertent removal of adjacent *native vegetation*.

8. Rehabilitation – temporary works

(a) The permit holder must retain the vegetative material and topsoil removed by *clearing* authorised under this permit and stockpile the vegetative material and topsoil in an area that has already been cleared;

(b) The permit holder must at an *optimal time* following *clearing* authorised under this permit, and no later than 16 September 2032, *rehabilitate* the area(s) that are no longer required for the purpose for which they were cleared under this permit by:

  (i) ripping the ground on the contour to remove soil compaction;

  (ii) laying the vegetative material and topsoil retained under *condition* 8(a) on the cleared area(s);

  (iii) re-shaping the surface of the land so that it is consistent with the surrounding 5 metres of uncleared land; and

(iv) deliberately laying vegetative material and topsoil that have comparable vegetation types, comparable soil types and comparable soil disease status to pre-*clearing* vegetation types, within areas no longer required for the purpose for which they were cleared under this permit.

9. Flora management

(a) Prior to undertaking any *clearing* authorised under this permit, the permit holder must demarcate flora species *Synaphea hians*, identified within the report '*Southwest Region - Parks & Wildlife Flora and Vegetation Survey Assessment Form, 2025* (Ecoedge, September 2025)' at the locations in Table 1 below:

Species	Longitude	Latitude	Number of Individuals
Synaphea hians	115.717363	-33.8697721	2

(b) The permit holder shall not cause or allow the *clearing* of any *Synaphea hians* individuals, unless otherwise approved by the *CEO*.

PART III - RECORD KEEPING AND REPORTING

10. Records that must be kept

The permit holder must maintain records relating to the listed relevant matters in accordance with the specifications detailed in Table 1.

Table 1: Records that must be kept

No.	Relevant matter	Specifications
1.	In relation to the authorised *clearing* activities generally	(a) the species composition, structure, and density of the cleared area; (b) the location where the *clearing* occurred, recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit set to Geocentric Datum Australia 2020 (GDA2020), expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings; (c) the date that the area was cleared; (d) the size of the area cleared (in hectares); (e) actions taken to avoid, minimise, and reduce the impacts and extent of *clearing* in accordance with *condition* 5; (f) actions taken to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of *weeds* and *dieback* in accordance with *condition* 6; (g) actions taken to demarcate the *clearing* area in accordance with *condition* 7; (h) actions taken to *rehabilitate* in accordance with *condition* 8.

3.	In relation to flora management pursuant to *condition* 9	(a) actions taken to demarcate *Synaphea hians*; and (b) actions taken to avoid the *clearing* of *Synaphea hians*.

11. Reporting

(a) The permit holder must provide to the *CEO*, on or before 30 June of each calendar year, a written report containing:

(i) the records required to be kept under *condition* 10; and

(ii) records of activities done by the permit holder under this permit between 1 January and 31 December of the preceding calendar year.

(b) If no *clearing* authorised under this permit has been undertaken, a written report confirming that no *clearing* under this permit has been undertaken must be provided to the *CEO* on or before 30 June of each calendar year.

(c) The permit holder must provide to the *CEO*, no later than 90 days prior to the expiry date of the permit, a written report of records required under *condition* 10, where these records have not already been provided under *condition* 11(a).

DEFINITIONS

In this permit, the terms in Table 2 have the meanings defined.

Table 2: Definitions

Term	Definition
CEO	Chief Executive Officer of the department responsible for the administration of the *clearing* provisions under the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*.
clearing	has the meaning given under section 3(1) of the EP Act.
condition/s	a condition to which this *clearing* permit is subject under section 51H of the EP Act.
dieback	means the effect of *Phytophthora* species on *native vegetation*.
department	means the department established under section 35 of the *Public Sector Management Act 1994* (WA) and designated as responsible for the administration of the EP Act, which includes Part V Division 2.
EP Act	means the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (WA).
fill	means material used to increase the ground level, or to fill a depression.
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.
native vegetation	has the meaning given under section 3(1) and section 51A of the EP Act.
optimal time	means the period from April to July when seasonal conditions are most suitable for rehabilitation in the region.

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

END OF CONDITIONS



Meenu Vitarana
MANAGER
NATIVE VEGETATION REGULATION

Officer delegated under section 20
of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

24 August 2026

Schedule 1

The boundaries of the areas authorised to be cleared are shown in the maps below (Figures 1 - 11).



Figure 1: Map of the boundary of the area within which clearing may occur (cross-hatched yellow)

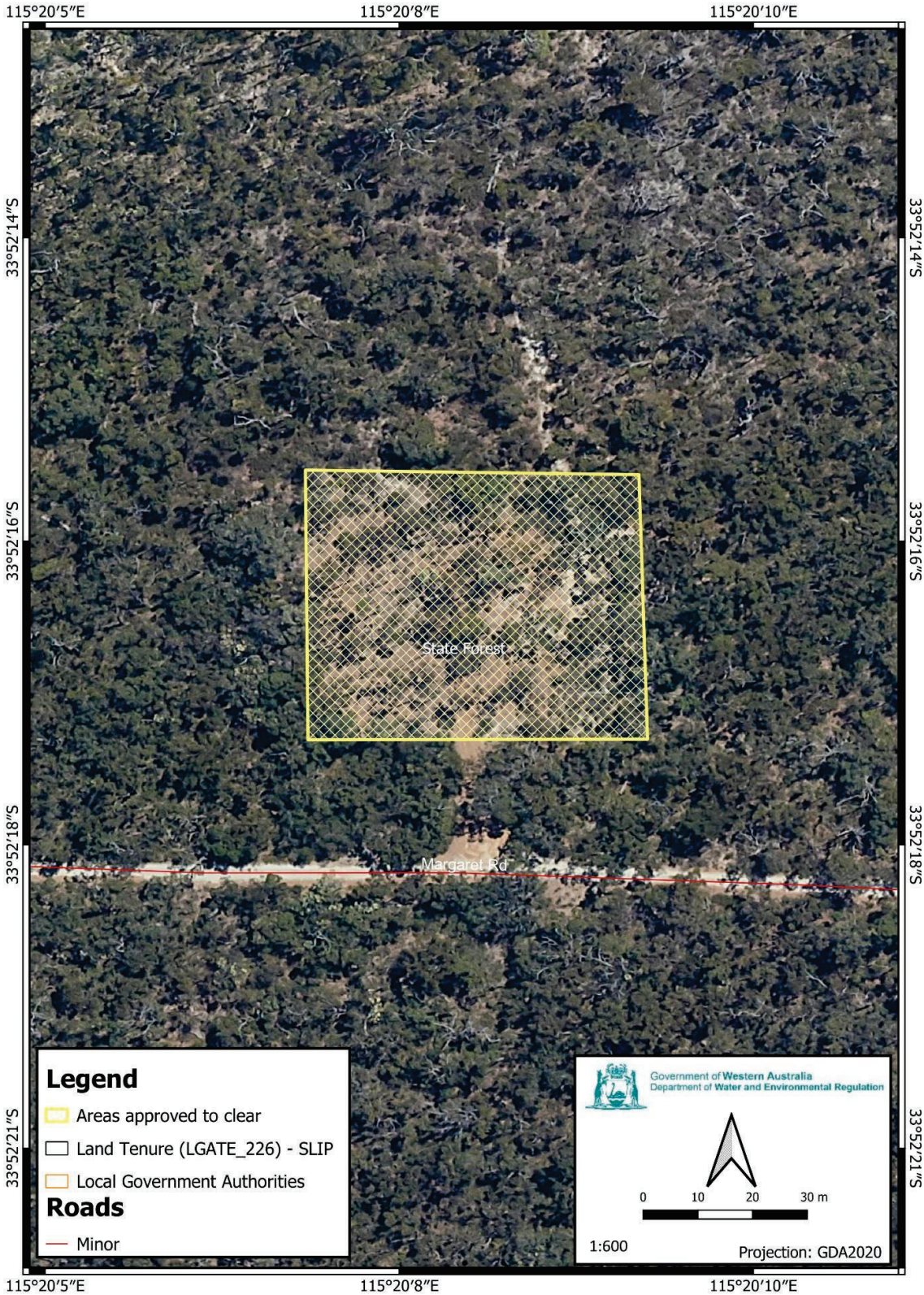


Figure 2: Map of the boundary of the area within which clearing may occur (cross-hatched yellow).

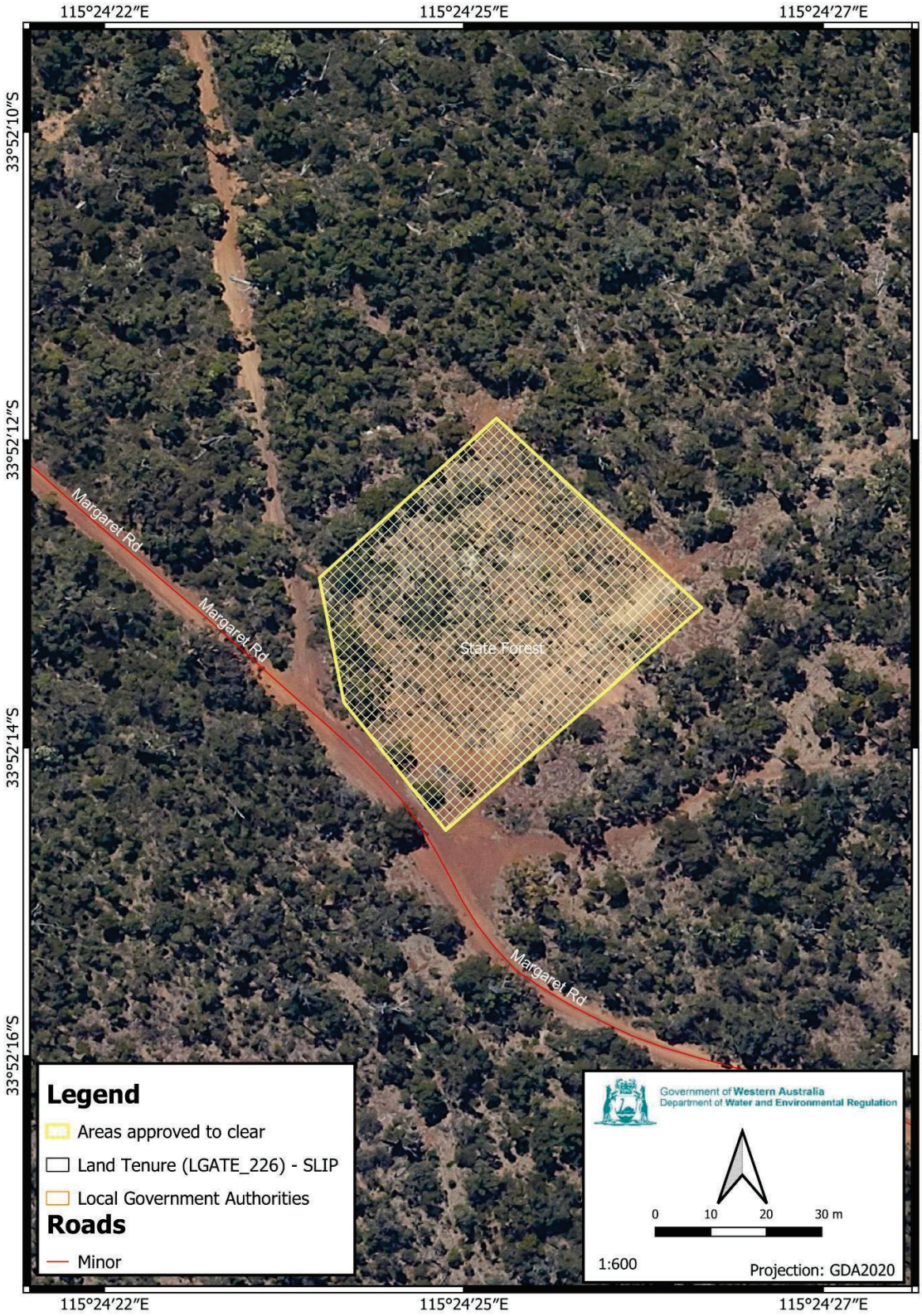


Figure 3: Map of the boundary of the area within which clearing may occur (cross-hatched yellow)



Figure 4: Map of the boundary of the area within which clearing may occur (cross-hatched yellow)



Figure 5: Map of the boundary of the area within which clearing may occur (cross-hatched yellow)

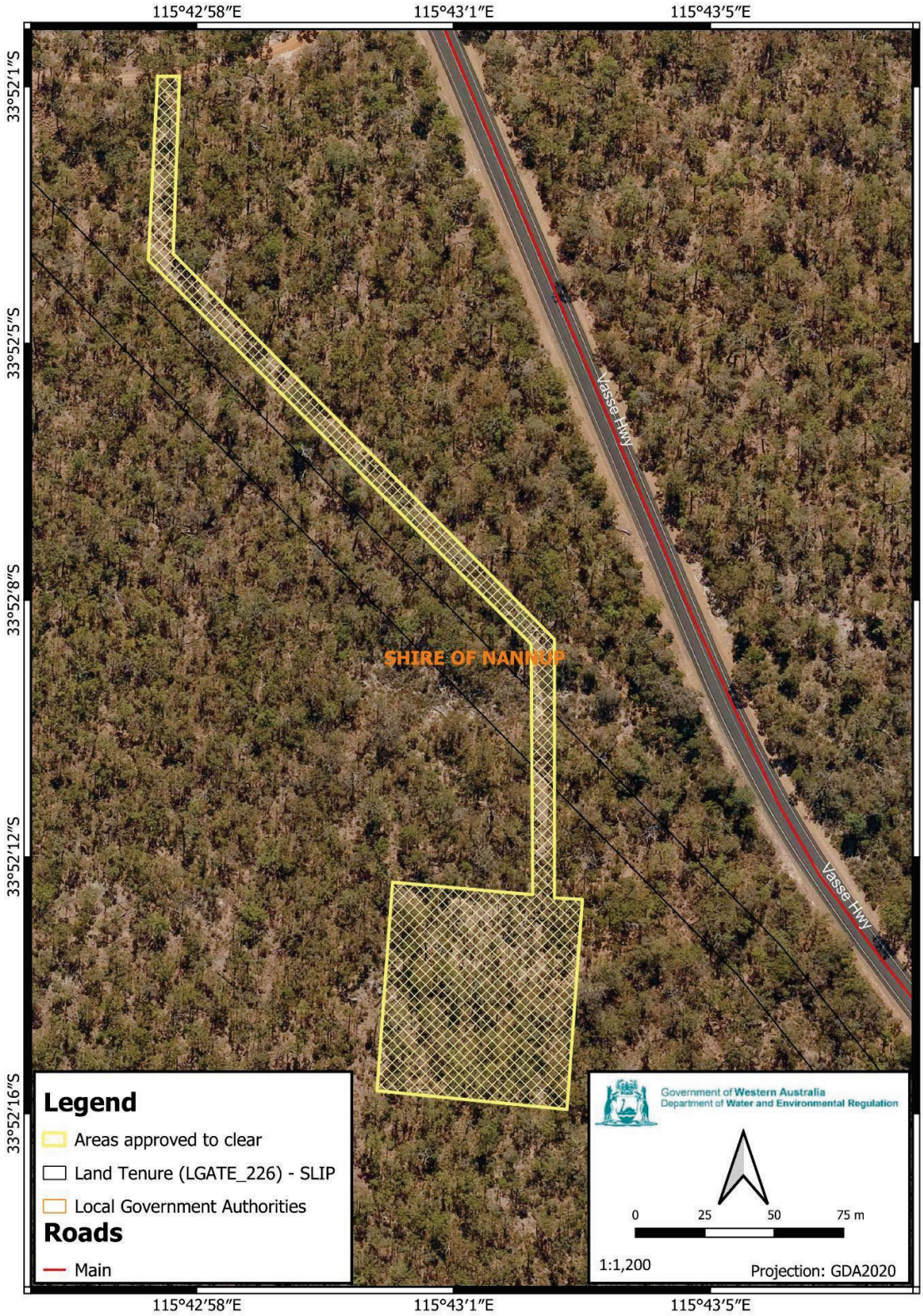


Figure 6: Map of the boundary of the area within which clearing may occur (cross-hatched yellow)



Figure 7: Map of the boundary of the area within which clearing may occur (cross-hatched yellow)



Figure 8: Map of the boundary of the area within which clearing may occur (cross-hatched yellow)



Figure 9: Map of the boundary of the area within which clearing may occur (cross-hatched yellow).



Figure 10: Map of the boundary of the area within which clearing may occur (cross-hatched yellow)



Figure 11: Map of the boundary of the area within which clearing may occur (cross-hatched yellow).

Government of Western Australia
Department of Water and Environmental Regulation

Clearing Permit Decision Report

1 Application details and outcome

1.1. Permit application details

Permit number:	CPS 10950/1
Permit type:	Purpose permit
Applicant name:	Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER)
Application received:	14 February 2025
Application area:	5.212 hectares of native vegetation
Purpose of clearing:	Construction of groundwater monitoring bores
Method of clearing:	Mechanical
Property:	Lot 192 on Deposited Plan 232804 Lot 433 on Deposited Plan 191344 State Forest (PIN: 1073048) Road Reserve (PIN: 1314715) State Forest (PIN: 527322) State Forest (PIN: 512880) State Forest (PIN: 512964) State Forest (PIN: 527344) State Forest (PIN: 527357) State Forest (PIN: 11333948) Lot 13908 on Deposited Plan 36430 Lot 13920 on Deposited Plan 36429 State Forest (PIN: 511516) Vasse Highway Road reserve (PIN: 11512626) State Forest (PIN: 511504)
Location (LGA area/s):	Shire of Nannup Shire of Augusta – Margaret River Shire of Capel
Localities (suburb/s):	Boyanup

	Baudin
	Barrabup
	Biddelia
	Carlotta
	Cundinup
	Darradup
	Schroeder
	Scott River East

1.2. Description of clearing activities

The vegetation proposed to be cleared is distributed across eleven (11) separate areas (see Figures 1 - 11, Section 1.5 and table below). The proposed clearing is for the purpose of bore construction and upgrades to investigate water supply for the State Groundwater Investigation Program, managed by the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER, 2025).

The application areas all occur within land managed by the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation, and Attractions (DBCA). DBCA has provided its authority for DWER to access the land parcels for the proposed purpose.

The application areas have been categorised into the Boyanup Line, Cowaramup Line and Karridale Line, based on their locations, with the clearing extents for each area set out below. The numbering of the 11 application areas corresponds with historic groundwater monitoring site identifiers.

Site		**Proposed Clearing Area (Hectares)**
Boyanup Line (BL)	4	0.369
Cowaramup Line (CL)	3	0.360
	4	0.328
	6	0.393
	7	0.391
	8	0.954
Karridale Line (KL)	2	0.722
	4	0.406
	5	0.418
	6	0.409
	7	0.462
Total		**5.212**

1.3. Decision on application

Decision:	Granted
Decision date:	24 August 2026
Decision area:	5.212 hectares of native vegetation, as depicted in Section 1.5, below.

1.4. Reasons for decision

This clearing permit application was submitted, accepted, assessed and determined in accordance with sections 51E and 51O of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act). The Department of Water and Environmental Regulation advertised the application for 21 days and no submissions were received.

In making this decision, the Delegated Officer had regard to the site characteristics (see Appendix A), relevant datasets (see Appendix E), the clearing principles set out in Schedule 5 of the EP Act (see Appendix B), relevant planning instruments and any other matters considered relevant to the assessment (see Section 3).

The Delegated Officer also considered the purpose of the clearing, noting that it forms part of DWER's statewide groundwater monitoring program, which is a high-priority project. The selected sites have been deliberately chosen to cover a large portion of the south-west region, thereby enabling monitoring of a significant extent of the groundwater resources.

Additionally, the application areas have previously been used for groundwater monitoring, and the majority consist of regrowth vegetation following clearing undertaken in the 1980s to facilitate large-scale drilling operations.

Notwithstanding the above, the assessment identified that the proposed clearing may result in:

- the potential introduction and spread of weeds into adjacent vegetation, which could impact on the quality of the adjacent vegetation and its habitat values; and
- potential impacts to priority flora individuals present near the application area.

After consideration of the available information, as well as the applicant's avoidance, minimisation, and mitigation measures (see Section 3.1), the Delegated Officer determined the impacts of the proposed clearing can be minimised and managed (through clearing permit conditions) such that it is unlikely to significantly impact on environmental values.

The Delegated Officer therefore decided to grant a clearing permit subject to conditions requiring the applicant to:

- avoid, minimise and reduce the impacts and extent of clearing;
- take hygiene steps to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of weeds and dieback;
- rehabilitate temporary cleared areas by retaining vegetative material and topsoil and respreading over these areas after clearing;
- demarcate nearby recorded priority flora (*Synaphea hians*) individuals for avoidance; and
- demarcate the clearing area to avoid inadvertent removal of adjacent native vegetation.

1.5. Site maps



Figure 1 Map of the application area

Boyanup Line (BL) - The area cross-hatched yellow indicates the area authorised to be cleared under the granted clearing permit.



Figure 2 Map of the application area

Cowaramup Line (CL3) - The area cross-hatched yellow indicates the area authorised to be cleared under the granted clearing permit.

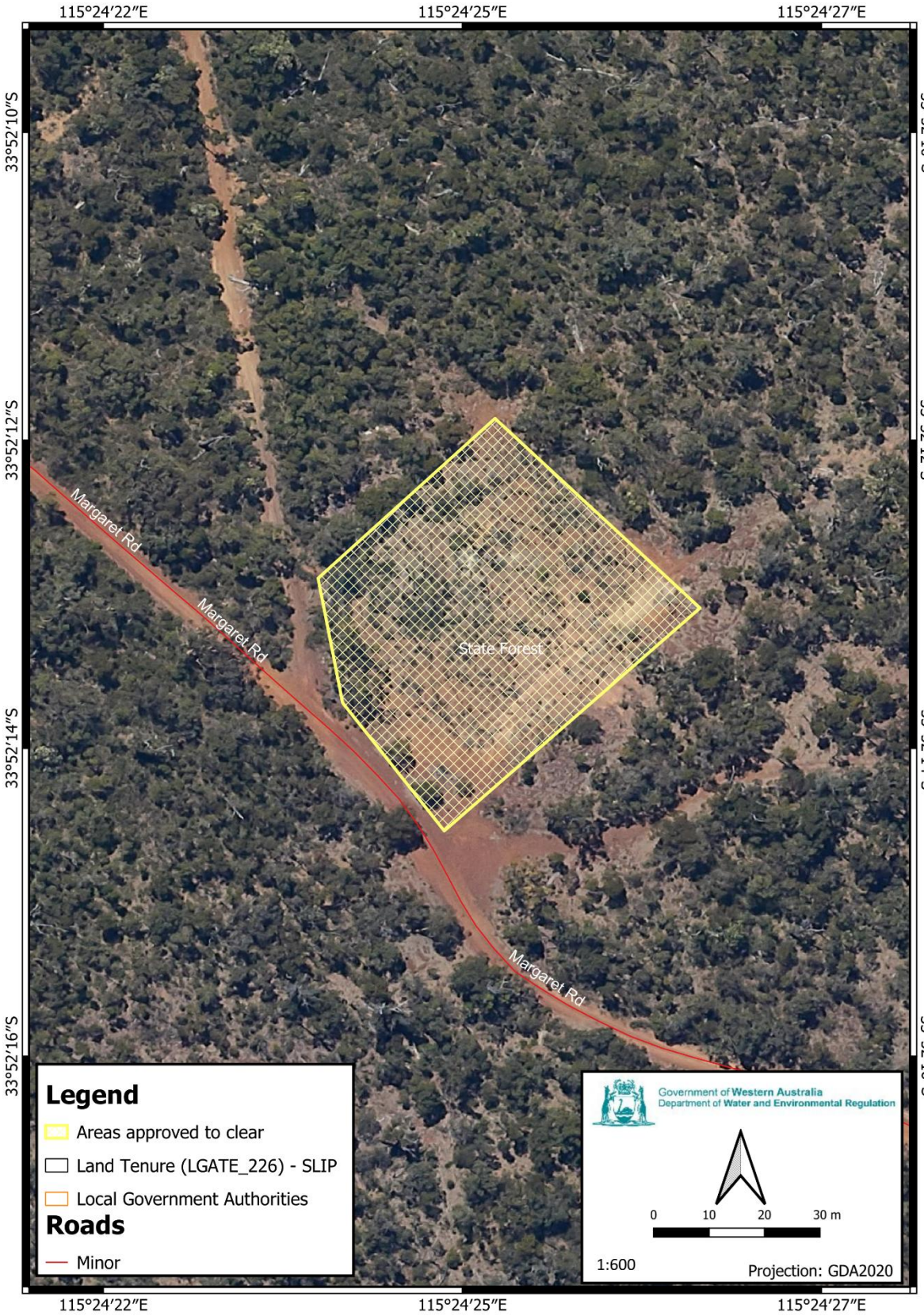


Figure 3 Map of the application area

Cowaramup Line (CL4) - The area cross-hatched yellow indicates the area authorised to be cleared under the granted clearing permit.



Figure 4 Map of the application area

Cowaramup Line (CL6) - The area cross-hatched yellow indicates the area authorised to be cleared under the granted clearing permit.



Figure 5 Map of the application area

Cowaramup Line (CL7) - The area cross-hatched yellow indicates the area authorised to be cleared under the granted clearing permit.

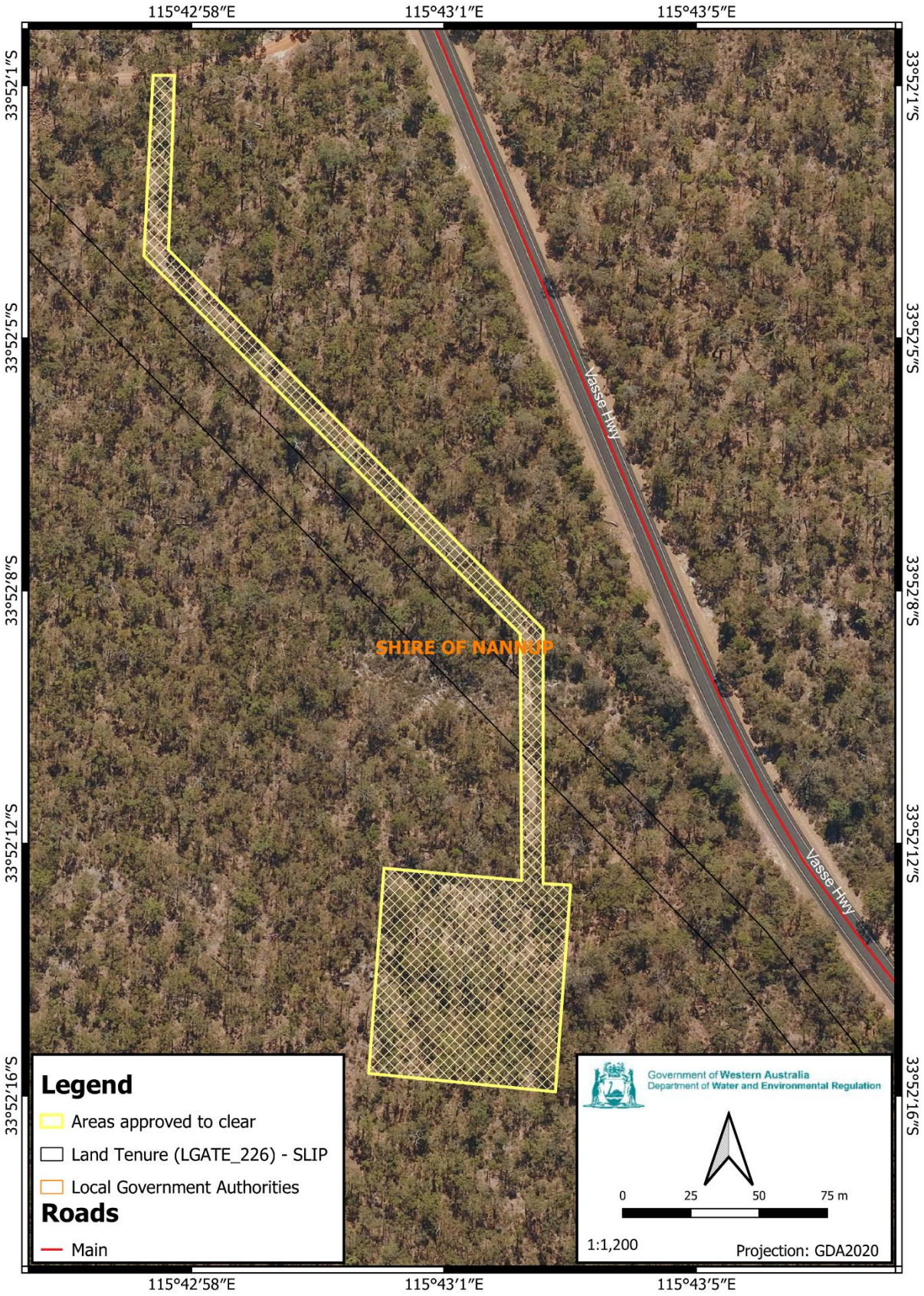


Figure 6 Map of the application area

Cowaramup Line (CL8) - The area cross-hatched yellow indicates the area authorised to be cleared under the granted clearing permit.



Figure 7 Map of the application area

Karridale Line (KL2) - The area cross-hatched yellow indicates the area authorised to be cleared under the granted clearing permit.



Figure 8 Map of the application area

Karridale Line (KL4) - The area cross-hatched yellow indicates the area authorised to be cleared under the granted clearing permit.



Figure 9 Map of the application area

Karridale Line (KL5) - The area cross-hatched yellow indicates the area authorised to be cleared under the granted clearing permit.



Figure 10 Map of the application area

Karridale Line (KL6) - The area cross-hatched yellow indicates the area authorised to be cleared under the granted clearing permit.



Figure 11 Map of the application area

Karridale Line (KL7) - The area cross-hatched yellow indicates the area authorised to be cleared under the granted clearing permit.

2 Legislative context

The clearing of native vegetation in Western Australia is regulated under the EP Act and the *Environmental Protection (Clearing of Native Vegetation) Regulations 2004* (Clearing Regulations).

In addition to the matters considered in accordance with section 51O of the EP Act (see Section 1.4), the Delegated Officer has also had regard to the objects and principles under section 4A of the EP Act, particularly:

- the precautionary principle
- the principle of intergenerational equity
- the principle of the conservation of biological diversity and ecological integrity.

Other legislation of relevance for this assessment include:

- *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (WA) (BC Act)
- *Conservation and Land Management Act 1984* (WA) (CALM Act)
- *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth) (EPBC Act)

The key guidance documents which inform this assessment are:

- *A guide to the assessment of applications to clear native vegetation* (DER, December 2013)
- *Procedure: Native vegetation clearing permits* (DWER, October 2019)
- Technical guidance – *Flora and Vegetation Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment* (EPA, 2016).

3 Detailed assessment of application

3.1. Avoidance and mitigation measures

The applicant has advised that the bores to be decommissioned and replaced are situated at the locations earmarked for clearing. The amount of vegetation to be cleared is limited to regrowth since the original bores were installed. A substantial area is required to set up the drill rig and associated equipment for bore upgrades, which is unavoidable. The applicant has advised that every effort will be made to minimise excess vegetation removal.

The Delegated Officer was satisfied that the applicant has made a reasonable effort to avoid and minimise potential impacts of the proposed clearing on environmental values, and that the clearing proposed is necessary to allow bore replacement.

3.2. Assessment of impacts on environmental values

In assessing the application, the Delegated Officer has had regard to the site characteristics (see Appendix A), biological survey information, and the extent to which the impacts of the proposed clearing present a risk to biological, conservation, or land and water resource values.

The assessment against the clearing principles (see Appendix B) identified that the impacts of the proposed clearing present a risk to biological values (adjacent flora and vegetation). The consideration of these impacts, and the extent to which they can be managed through conditions applied in line with sections 51H and 51I of the EP Act, is set out below.

3.2.1. Biological values - Clearing Principles (a) and (c)

The proposed clearing comprises 5.212 hectares and is distributed across 11 different areas within three sites, herein referred to as the Boyanup Line (BL), Cowaramup Line (CL) and Karridale Line (KL). Refer to Appendix B for details on the vegetation characteristics of each application area.

Conservation listed flora

The applicant has commissioned targeted spring flora surveys over those application areas considered at greatest risk of containing threatened and / or priority flora, including sites CL3, CL8 and KL4-6 (Ecoedge, 2025a-e). The commissioning of surveys within these specific application areas was undertaken to satisfy the recommendations of Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA), noting all application areas occur within DBCA managed land.

The flora surveys did not identify any threatened flora species within the application areas (Ecoedge, 2025a-e).

The surveys identified one priority flora species, *Synaphea hians* (Priority (P) 3), comprising two individuals, within the Cowaramup CL8 application area (Ecoedge, 2025b). This species was recorded along the edge of an existing

access track, outside the areas proposed for groundwater monitoring (Ecoedge, 2025b). The applicant has therefore committed to avoid the locations of this species.

Noting the record of this species is adjacent to the existing access track, a broader avoidance buffer is not viable, as it would require the creation of a new access track within previously undisturbed vegetation that provides suitable habitat for this species. Therefore, the commitment to avoid the species without a larger buffer is considered appropriate in this instance. The implementation of weed and dieback hygiene management measures will assist in minimising the risk of indirect impacts to *Synaphea hians* individuals.

The Delegated Officer acknowledges that surveys were not undertaken for the CL4, CL6, CL7, KL2, KL7 and BL4 application areas. The Delegated Officer determined that surveys of these areas were not necessary given:

- the disturbed nature and vegetation condition of these application areas;
- DBCA did not identify these areas as requiring a flora survey;
- the absence of suitable habitat characteristics for known nearby conservation listed flora; and
- site characteristics, including mapped, inferred, and recorded soil and vegetation types.

Given the above, except for site CL8, the application areas are considered unlikely to contain conservation listed flora based on disturbance history, vegetation condition and site characteristics.

Whicher Scarp C2 Community (P1)

Approximately 60% (0.22 hectares) of the BL application area (total 0.37 hectares) (shown in Figure 1) is mapped as the 'Whicher Scarp Jarrah woodland of deep coloured sands' (Whicher Scarp C2 community), which is a priority 1 ecological community, as listed by DBCA. This community is one of several conservation listed communities known from the Whicher Scarp.

The Whicher Scarp contains over 900 native species from multiple surrounding ecosystems and includes many unique local species. Due to its high species richness, endemism, and distinct flora, it is recognised as a local biodiversity hotspot in the south-west. The Whicher Scarp is commonly exploited for sand extraction and timber harvesting, which significantly impact its values (EPA, 2013).

Based on the aerial imagery, and photographs supplied by the applicant, the Delegated Officer considered that the vegetation within the BL application area is unlikely to be representative of the C2 community, or any other of the Whicher Scarp communities, given:

- the structural modification of the vegetation within the application area and absence of typical Whicher Scarp C2 community characteristics;
- the dominance of regrowth *Kunzea glabrescens* which has formed a shrubland; and
- the previous clearing disturbance for the drill pad.

Noting this, and the scale of clearing proposed, the proposed clearing is unlikely to significantly impact on the Whicher Scarp C2 community, subject to the implementation of appropriate hygiene measures to reduce the risk of weeds and dieback spreading into adjacent areas mapped as this community.

Conclusion

Based on the above assessment, the proposed clearing may indirectly impact on *Synaphea hians* (P3) individuals and the Whicher Scarp C2 community recorded nearby the application area. These potential impacts require appropriate management through the clearing permit conditions set out below.

Conditions

To address the above impacts, the clearing permit includes conditions requiring the permit holder to:

- undertake avoid and minimise measures to reduce the impacts and extent of clearing;
- implement hygiene measures to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of weeds and dieback;
- demarcate the clearing area to avoid the inadvertent removal of adjacent native vegetation;
- demarcate the *Synaphea hians* (P3) individuals prior to clearing and ensure they are avoided; and
- rehabilitate temporary cleared areas by retaining vegetative material and topsoil and respreading over these areas after clearing.

3.2.2. Biological values - Clearing Principle (b)

Assessment:

The application areas have undergone significant historical disturbance noting they were mostly cleared in the 1980s to facilitate large-scale drilling operations. As a result, the application areas largely lack large mature trees and understorey diversity.

Of those conservation listed fauna species known from the local area, it is considered that the application areas may provide suitable habitat for the following 10 fauna species:

- Baudin's cockatoo (*Zanda baudinii*) (Endangered);
- Carnaby's cockatoo (*Zanda latirostris*) (Endangered);
- chuditch (*Dasyurus geoffroii*) (Vulnerable);
- forest red-tailed black cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus banksii naso*) (Vulnerable);
- numbat (*Myrmecobius fasciatus*) (Endangered);
- quenda (*Isoodon fusciventer*) (Priority 4);
- south-western brush-tailed phascogale (*Phascogale tapoatafa wambenger*);
- western brush wallaby (*Notamacropus irma*) (Priority 4);
- western ringtail possum (*Pseudocheirus occidentalis*) (Critically Endangered); and
- woylie (*Bettonga penicillata ogilbyi*) (Endangered).

Based on the photographs provided (DWER, 2025), flora surveys, aerial imagery, and previous clearing history, the vegetation within the application area is unlikely to comprise significant habitat for the above species. This is noting (DWER, 2025; Ecoedge, 2025a-e):

- the application areas have largely been cleared in the 1980s and contain less mature trees and altered vegetation types which are unlikely to provide breeding habitat for western ringtail possum, black cockatoos, or south-west brush tailed phascogale;
- the absence of dense understorey vegetation in the application areas;
- the extent of clearing proposed, comprising 5.212 hectares across 11 areas, scattered over a range of 79 kilometres north-south and 40 kilometres east-west;
- the application areas all form part of much larger remnants in DBCA managed estate, which contain less disturbed vegetation with higher value fauna habitat; and
- the local area surrounding each of the application areas retains more than 50 per cent of its original vegetation extent.

The Delegated Officer acknowledges that the application areas provide suitable foraging habitat for Carnaby's cockatoo (*Zanda latirostris*), Baudin's cockatoo (*Zanda baudinii*) and forest red-tailed black cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus banksii naso*) (black cockatoos). However, the proposed clearing is unlikely to significantly impact black cockatoo foraging habitat, noting the relatively small extent of clearing proposed, the abundance of comparable and higher quality foraging habitat within the surrounding DBCA-managed estate, the absence of older mature trees that provide a greater foraging resource, and the applicant's commitment to rehabilitate temporary cleared areas following the completion of works. The proposed clearing is also unlikely to impact breeding or roosting habitat for black cockatoos, as the application areas largely lack large mature trees and are unlikely to contain suitable breeding hollows or significant roosting habitat. Impacts to other ground dwelling fauna are unlikely due to the relatively small application areas at each location.

The application areas form part of much larger areas of contiguous native vegetation and the proposed clearing is unlikely to materially impact ecological linkage values.

Conclusion

The proposed clearing is not likely to impact on significant fauna habitat given the condition and clearing history of the application areas, extent of higher quality fauna habitat in the surrounding areas of DBCA estate, and scattered isolated nature of clearing.

Conditions

To address the above impacts, the clearing permit includes conditions requiring the permit holder to:

- rehabilitate temporary cleared areas by retaining vegetative material and topsoil and respreading over these areas after clearing; and
- demarcate the clearing area to avoid inadvertent removal of adjacent native vegetation.

3.3. Relevant planning instruments and other matters

The application areas are within DBCA managed estate (State Forest and National Parks). The applicant has liaised with DBCA throughout the project and has provided evidence from DBCA that demonstrates authority for it to undertake the proposed work on their managed lands.

The CL3 and CL4 application areas are both mapped within a P1 Public Drinking Water Source Area. Given the purpose of clearing, extent of clearing proposed, and that the applicant will undertake the proposed works in accordance with its best practice management, the proposed clearing is not likely to impact on public drinking water.

The CL8 application area is mapped within an Aboriginal Site of Significance. It is the permit holder's responsibility to comply with the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972* (WA) and ensure that no Aboriginal Sites of Significance are damaged through the clearing process.

End

Appendix A. Site characteristics

A.1. Site characteristics

Area ID	Local context details
Boyanup Line (BL)	This application area is on the edge of the Boyanup State Forest and rural properties in the Shire of Capel, just within the western boundary of the Jarrah Forest Bioregion. Aerial imagery indicates the local area (10-kilometre radius from the centre of the application area) retains approximately 57 per cent of the original native vegetation cover.
Cowaramup Line (CL)	These application areas are part of the Blackwood, Millbrook and Jarrahwood State Forests, within the Shires of Augusta Margaret River and Nannup, and within the Jarrah Forest Bioregion. Aerial imagery indicates the local area (10-kilometre radius from the centre of these application areas) retains more than 70 per cent of the original native vegetation cover.
Karridale Line (KL)	These application areas are within South Blackwood and Milyeannup State Forests and Milyeannup National Park, within the Shires of Augusta Margaret River and Nannup, and within the Jarrah Forest Bioregion. Aerial imagery indicates the local area (10-kilometre radius from the centre of these application areas) retains more than 70 per cent of the original native vegetation cover.

Area ID	Vegetation description
Boyanup Line (BL)	Photographs supplied by the applicant indicate the vegetation within the proposed clearing areas consists primarily of *Kunzea glabrescens* shrubland owing to the sites historical disturbance, with scattered *Eucalyptus marginata, Banksia grandis* and *Xanthorrhoea* over sparse understorey. Representative photos are available in Appendix D. The mapped vegetation type is: • Whicher Scarp, which is described as open forest of *Eucalyptus margina*ta subsp. *marginata-Corymbia calophylla* on escarpment with some *Corymbia haematoxylon, Banksia attenuata* and *Xylomelum occidentale* in the humid zone (Mattiske and Havel, 1998). The mapped vegetation type retains approximately 89 per cent of the original extent (Government of Western Australia, 2019).
Cowaramup Line (CL)	**CL3** The flora survey undertaken over this application area identified immature jarrah and marri open forest over *Grevillea diversifolia*, *Hakea ruscifolia*, *Podocarpus drouynianus* and *Taxandria parviceps* mid-shrubland, over *Anarthria gracilis* sedgeland (Ecoedge, 2025a-e). The mapped vegetation type is: • Telerah (TL), which is described as low open woodland of *Eucalyptus marginata* subsp. m*arginata-Corymbia calophylla-Allocasuarina fraseriana-Xylomelum occidentale-Banksia ilicifolia* on slopes in perhumid and humid zones (Mattiske and Havel, 1998). The mapped vegetation type retains approximately 89 per cent of the original extent (Government of Western Australia, 2019).
	CL4 Photographs supplied by the applicant indicate the vegetation within the proposed clearing area consists of immature *Eucalyptus* species with unconnected canopy and limited undergrowth. Representative photos are available in Appendix D. This mapped vegetation type is:

Area ID	Vegetation description
	• Coate (CE), described as low open woodland of *Eucalyptus marginata subsp. marginata-Corymbia calophylla-Allocasuarina fraseriana-Banksia ilicifolia* and low open woodland of *Melaleuca preissiana-Banksia littoralis* on broad depressions in upper gullies in perhumid and humid zones (Mattiske and Havel, 1998). The mapped vegetation type retains approximately 87 per cent of the original extent (Government of Western Australia, 2019).
	CL6 Photographs supplied by the applicant indicate the vegetation within the proposed clearing area consists of immature *Eucalyptus marginata* (jarrah) revegetation over relatively bare understorey. Representative photos are available in Appendix DD. The mapped vegetation type is: • Bidella (BD), which is described as low woodland of *Melaleuca preissiana-Banksia littoralis-Hakea lasianthoides* on valley floors and open forest to woodland of *Eucalyptus marginata* subsp. *marginata-Corymbia calophylla-Eucalyptus patens* on slopes in perhumid and humid zones (Mattiske and Havel, 1998). The mapped vegetation type retains approximately 92.22 per cent of the original extent (Government of Western Australia, 2019).
	CL7 As per the CL6 site, photographs supplied by the applicant indicate the vegetation within the proposed clearing area consists of immature *Eucalyptus marginata* (jarrah) revegetation over relatively bare understorey. Representative photos are available in Appendix DD. The mapped vegetation type is: • Bidella, which is described as Low woodland of *Melaleuca preissiana-Banksia littoralis-Hakea lasianthoides* on valley floors and open forest to woodland of *Eucalyptus marginata subsp. marginata-Corymbia calophylla-Eucalyptus patens* on slopes in perhumid and humid zones (Mattiske and Havel, 1998). The mapped vegetation type retains approximately 92.22 per cent of the original extent (Government of Western Australia, 2019).
	CL8 The flora survey undertaken identified the following vegetation types within this application area (Ecoedge, 2025a-e): • *Eucalyptus marginata-Corymbia calophylla* open forest; and • mix of planted **Eucalyptus globulus* and native regeneration within the partially rehabilitated drill pad. The mapped vegetation types are: • Kingia (KI), which is described as open forest of *Eucalyptus marginata subsp. marginata-Corymbia calophylla-Allocasuarina fraseriana-Banksia grandis-Xylomelum occidentale* on lateritic uplands in perhumid and humid zones. • Bidella (BD), which is described as low woodland of *Melaleuca preissiana-Banksia littoralis-Hakea lasianthoides* on valley floors and open forest to woodland of *Eucalyptus marginata subsp. marginata-Corymbia calophylla-Eucalyptus patens* on slopes in perhumid and humid zones (Mattiske and Havel, 1998). The mapped vegetation types retain approximately 92.22 and 94.26 per cent of the original extent (Government of Western Australia, 2019).
Karridale Line (KL)	**KL2** Photographs supplied by the applicant indicate the vegetation within the proposed clearing area consists largely of planted *Eucalyptus marginata* and other *Eucalyptus*

Area ID	Vegetation description
	species over relatively sparse understorey. Representative photos are available in Appendix DD. The mapped vegetation type is: • Nillup (N), which is described as: open forest of *Eucalyptus marginata subsp. marginata-Corymbia calophylla –Banksia grandis-Xylomelum occidentale-Agonis flexuosa* on low undulating plains in the perhumid zone (Mattiske and Havel, 1998). The mapped vegetation type retains approximately 72.43 per cent of the original extent (Government of Western Australia, 2019).
	KL4 The flora survey identified that this area contains (Ecoedge, 2025a-e): • Jarrah, Marri, *Allocasuarina fraseriana* open forest over *Grevillea diversifolia*, *Bossiaea aquifolium*, *B. linophylla*, *Callistachys lanceolata* tall shrubland over *Hibbertia hypericoides*, *H. amplexicaulis*, and *Hakea amplexicaulis* mid shrubland; and • Revegetated drill pad area with planted **Calothamnus quadrifidus* and locally native shrubs such as *Kunzea glabrescens.* The mapped vegetation type is: • Nillup (N), which is described as open forest of *Eucalyptus marginata subsp. marginata-Corymbia calophylla –Banksia grandis-Xylomelum occidentale-Agonis flexuosa* on low undulating plains in the perhumid zone (Mattiske and Havel, 1998). The mapped vegetation type retains approximately 72.43 per cent of the original extent (Government of Western Australia, 2019).
	KL5 The flora survey identified that this area contains (Ecoedge, 2025a-e): • *Kunzea glabrescens* shrubland with some *Calothamnus quadrifidus* that appears to have been planted; and • *Eucalyptus marginata*, *Corymbia calophylla* open forest over *Banksia grandis* scattered low trees over *Acacia myrtifolia*, *Bossiaea aquifolium*, *Kunzea glabrescens*, *Mirbelia dilatata* tall shrubland over mixed low shrubland in smaller less disturbed areas. The mapped vegetation type is: • Bidella (BD), described as low woodland of *Melaleuca preissiana-Banksia littoralis-Hakea lasianthoides* on valley floors and open forest to woodland of *Eucalyptus marginata subsp. marginata-Corymbia calophylla-Eucalyptus patens* on slopes in perhumid and humid zones (Mattiske and Havel, 1998). The mapped vegetation type retains approximately 92.22 per cent of the original extent (Government of Western Australia, 2019).
	KL6 The flora survey identified that this area contains (Ecoedge, 2025a-e): *Corymbia calophylla*, *Eucalyptus marginata*, *Allocasuarina fraseriana* open forest to woodland over tall/mid shrubland including *Acacia myrtifolia*, *Taxandria parviceps*, *Kunzea recurva*, *Trymalium odoratissimum* and *Kingia australis* over low shrubland including *Adenanthos barbiger*, *Boronia fastigiata.* The mapped vegetation type is: • Telerah (TL), which is described as low open woodland of *Eucalyptus marginata subsp. marginata-Corymbia calophylla-Allocasuarina fraseriana-Xylomelum occidentale-Banksia ilicifolia* on slopes in perhumid and humid zones (Mattiske and Havel, 1998).

Area ID	Vegetation description
	The mapped vegetation type retains approximately 89.78 per cent of the original extent (Government of Western Australia, 2019).
	KL7 Photographs supplied by the applicant indicate the vegetation within the proposed clearing area consists of scattered scrub on bare gravel. Representative photos are available in Appendix DD. The mapped vegetation type is: • Kingia (KI), which is described as open forest of *Eucalyptus marginata subsp. marginata-Corymbia calophylla-Allocasuarina fraseriana-Banksia grandis-Xylomelum occidentale* on lateritic uplands in perhumid and humid zones (Mattiske and Havel, 1998). The mapped vegetation type retains approximately 94 per cent of the original extent (Government of Western Australia, 2019).

Characteristic	Details
Ecological linkages	The CL7, CL8 and KL6 application areas are all mapped within roadside conservation ecological linkages.
Conservation areas	All the application areas are mapped within DBCA managed land, as shown below. **Boyanup Line (BL):** Boyanup State Forest **Cowaramup Line (CL):** **CL3 and CL4:** Blackwood State Forest. **CL6 and CL7:** Millbrook State Forest. **CL8:** Jarrahwood State Forest **Karridale Line (KL):** **KL2 and KL4:** Blackwood State Forest **KL5:** Milyeannup State Forest **KL6:** Milyeannup National Park **KL7:** Milyeannup National Park and Hilliger National Park.
Vegetation condition	Photographs supplied by the applicant, and flora surveys (Ecoedge, 2025a-e), indicate the vegetation within the proposed clearing areas is in the following condition (Keighery, 1994): **Boyanup Line (BL):** Good – Degraded **Cowaramup Line** (**CL**) **CL3**: Good - Degraded; **CL4**: Degraded; **CL6:** Good; **CL7:** Degraded; **CL8:** Very good **Karridale Line (KL)** **KL2**: Degraded; **KL4**: Good; **KL5:** Good – Completely degraded; **KL6:** Good – Completely degraded; **KL7:** Good – Completely degraded The above vegetation conditions are described as: **Very good:** Vegetation structure altered, with obvious signs of disturbance. For example, disturbance to vegetation structure caused by repeated fires, the presence of some more aggressive weeds, dieback, logging and/or grazing.

<table>
<tr><th>Characteristic</th><th>Details</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>
Good: Vegetation structure significantly altered by very obvious signs of multiple disturbances. Retains basic vegetation structure or ability to regenerate it. For example, disturbance to vegetation structure caused by very frequent fires, the presence of some very aggressive weeds at high density, partial clearing, dieback.

Degraded: Basic vegetation structure severely impacted by disturbance. Scope for regeneration but not to a state approaching good condition without intensive management. For example, disturbance to vegetation structure caused by very frequent fires, the presence of very aggressive weeds, partial clearing, dieback.

Completely Degraded: The structure of the vegetation is no longer intact and the area is completely or almost completely without native species. These areas are often described as ‘parkland cleared’ with the flora comprising weed or crop species with isolated native trees or shrubs.
The full Keighery (1994) condition rating scale is provided in Appendix C. Representative photographs are available in Appendix D.
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Climate and landform</td><td>
The application areas are subject to a Mediterranean climate (hot dry summers, cool wet winters):

Boyanup:
Average temperature: 17ºC
Average rainfall: 670 - 730mm
Wettest month: July, 140 - 150mm

Karridale:
Average temperature: 15ºC
Average rainfall: 1,100 – 1,200mm
Wettest month: June, 200mm

Cowaramup:
Average temperature: 17ºC
Average rainfall: 780 - 1,100mm
Wettest month: July, 160 - 215mm.
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Soil description</td><td>
The following soil types are mapped within the application areas:
<table>
<tr><th>Site</th><th>Soil name</th><th>Description</th></tr>
<tr><td>BL</td><td>Whicher gentle slopes phase</td><td>Slopes 3-10%</td></tr>
<tr><td>CL3</td><td>Telerah Subsystem</td><td>Broad undulating (1-10%) lateritic crests and divides. Soils are deep sands and sandy gravels.</td></tr>
<tr><td>CL4</td><td>Coate Subsystem</td><td>Broad divides with restricted drainage, soils are mainly deep sands, sandy earths and wet soils.</td></tr>
<tr><td>CL6</td><td>Bidella Subsystem</td><td>Shallow (5-25 m) minor valleys with gentle side slopes (2-10%) and broad swampy floors, soils are sandy gravels and deep sands.</td></tr>
<tr><td>CL7</td><td>Bidella Subsystem</td><td>Shallow (5-25 m) minor valleys with gentle side slopes (2-10%) and broad swampy floors, soils are sandy gravels and deep sands.</td></tr>
<tr><td>CL8</td><td>Bidella Subsystem and Kingia Subsystem</td><td>Shallow (5-25 m) minor valleys with gentle side slopes (2-10%) and broad swampy floors, soils are sandy gravels and deep sands. And: Broad undulating lateritic crests and divides over sedimentary rocks, relief 5-20 m, slopes 1-10%. Soils are sandy gravels with some deep sands.</td></tr>
<tr><td>KL2</td><td>Nillup wet flat Phase and Nillup flats Phase</td><td>Poorly drained flats with mottled pale grey (Mungite) soils. And: Flats mainly with pale grey mottled (Mungite) soils.</td></tr>
<tr><td>KL4</td><td>Nillup flats Phase</td><td>Flats mainly with pale grey mottled (Mungite) soils.</td></tr>
<tr><td>KL5</td><td>Bidella Subsystem</td><td>Shallow (5-25 m) minor valleys with gentle side slopes (2-10%) and broad swampy floors, soils are sandy gravels and deep sands.</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
</table>

Characteristic	Details
	KL6 | Telerah Subsystem | Broad undulating (1-10%) lateritic crests and divides. Soils are deep sands and sandy gravels. KL7 | Kingia Subsystem | Broad undulating lateritic crests and divides over sedimentary rocks, relief 5-20 m, slopes 1-10%. Soils are sandy gravels with some deep sands.
Waterbodies and Hydrogeography	The BL and CL sites are not mapped within or adjacent to any waterbodies or watercourses. The KL2 application area marginally overlaps a mapped Palusplain. The remainder of the KL sites are not within any waterbodies or watercourses.
Flora	**Boyanup Line (BL)** There are records of 39 priority and threatened flora within the 10-kilometre buffer (local area), five occur on the same mapped soil type. The closest flora record is *Darwinia whicherensis* (Endangered) which occurs about 150 metres from the application area. **Cowaramup Line (CL)** There are records of 64 priority and threatened flora within the local area, 24 occur on the same mapped soil type of at least one of these application areas. The closest mapped record is *Acacia flagelliformis* (Priority 4) about 500 metres from the CL4 application area. The Ecoedge (2025a-e) flora surveys identified *Synaphea hians* growing on the edge of an existing access track within the CL8 application area. The applicant has committed to avoiding this occurrence. **Karridale Line (KL)** There are records of 70 priority and threatened flora within the local area, 41 occur within the same mapped soil type of at least one of the KL application areas. The closest record is *Thysanotus formosus* (P1) approximately 150 metres from the KL4 application area. The Ecoedge (2025a-e) surveys of this area did not identify any threatened or priority flora.
Ecological communities	A 0.22-hectare portion of the BL application area is within the mapped Whicher Scarp C2 priority ecological community (PEC). This application area is not considered representative of this community noting the dominance of *Kunzea glabrescens* shrubland in the area. None of the other application areas are mapped within any threatened or priority ecological communities.
Fauna	**Boyanup Line (BL)** There are records of 15 conservation significant fauna within the local area. The closest record is *Pseudocheirus occidentalis* (western ringtail possum) which occurs about 1 kilometre from the application area. **Cowaramup Line (CL)** There are records of 24 conservation significant fauna within the local area. The closest record is *Zanda baudinii* (Baudin's cockatoo) which occurs about 600 metres from the application area. **Karridale Line (KL)** There are records of 24 conservation significant fauna within the local area. The closest record is *Zanda baudinii* (Baudin's cockatoo) approximately 550 metres from the application area.

Appendix B. Assessment against the clearing principles

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
Environmental value: biological values		

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
Principle (a): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises a high level of biodiversity."* Assessment: One of the application areas (CL8) includes priority 3 flora species *Synaphea hians*. The presence of priority flora indicates elevated biodiversity values. However, the applicant has committed to avoiding the recorded occurrence of this species, which will avoid direct impacts to the recorded individuals and retain the biodiversity values associated with that occurrence. Application area (BL) partially occurs over an area mapped as the Whicher Scarp C2 community (P1), although given the vegetation condition, structure and type present within this site, it is unlikely to be representative of this community (DWER, 2025). The other application areas are considered unlikely to contain conservation listed flora, ecological communities, or a high level of biodiversity. This is noting: • flora surveys did not identify conservation listed flora in those areas with the highest likelihood of supporting such flora; • the disturbed nature and vegetation condition of these application areas noting they have been previously cleared; • site characteristics, including mapped, inferred, and recorded soil and vegetation types.	Not likely to be at variance	Yes Refer to Section 3.2.1, above
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."* Assessment: The application area contains suitable habitat for several conservation listed fauna species. This habitat is unlikely to be significant given the condition and clearing history of the application areas, extent of higher quality fauna habitat in the surrounding areas of DBCA estate and scattered isolated nature of clearing.	Not likely to be at variance	Yes Refer to Section 3.2.1, above
Principle (c): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it includes, or is necessary for the continued existence of, threatened flora."* Assessment: The application area does not include known threatened flora records. Flora surveys of the highest risk application areas did not identify threatened flora. Noting this, and the historical disturbance within the application areas, the proposed clearing is not likely to impact on threatened flora.	Not likely to be at variance	Yes *Refer to Section 3.2.1, above.*
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."* Assessment: The application areas are not within any mapped known threatened ecological communities and based on the site characteristics of these areas (DWER, 2025; Ecoedge, 2025a-e), are unlikely to be representative of any known threatened ecological communities.	Not likely to be at variance	Yes *Refer to Section 3.2.1, above.*
Environmental value: significant remnant vegetation and conservation areas		

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
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."* Assessment: The remaining vegetation extent of the mapped vegetation types within each of the application areas is consistent with the national objectives and targets for biodiversity conservation in Australia, which has a target to prevent the clearance of vegetation below 30 per cent of its pre-European extent. This is noting that all mapped vegetation complexes over the application area, and the extent of vegetation in the local area, retain more than 50% of their pre-European extents. Therefore, the application area is not within an area that has been extensively cleared.	Not likely to be at variance	No
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."* Assessment: All application areas are mapped within DBCA managed areas throughout the south-west of WA (see Appendix A) including State Forest and National Parks. Therefore, the proposed clearing may have an impact on the environmental values of conservation areas. However, the application areas are existing and previously cleared groundwater monitoring areas, that have been highly modified, and do not provide the same level of environmental value as the surrounding DBCA managed estate. Given this, the small, localised clearing proposed within each of the scattered application areas, the applicant's commitment to avoid priority flora, and the applicant's commitment to rehabilitate temporary cleared areas, the proposed clearing is not likely to significantly impact on the environmental values of these conservation areas.	At variance	No
Environmental value: land and water resources		
Principle (f): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is growing in, or in association with, an environment associated with a watercourse or wetland."* Assessment: One of the application areas (KL2) marginally intersects a mapped Palusplain. The area of intersection is associated with an existing access track, and photographs of this application area do not indicate the presence of riparian vegetation, with immature open jarrah forest over sparse understorey indicated. None of the other application areas intersect or occur adjacent to any wetlands or watercourses. Therefore, the proposed clearing is not likely to impact on native vegetation growing in association with a wetland or watercourse.	Not likely to be at variance	No
Principle (g): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause appreciable land degradation."* Assessment: The mapped soils are moderately to highly susceptible to wind erosion and subsurface acidification. The application areas are predominantly surrounded by native vegetation within DBCA estate which will provide a buffering capacity to potential wind and water erosion post clearing. The application areas have been historically cleared and largely contain limited understorey vegetation, and the clearing of these areas, which	Not likely to be at variance	No

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
comprises smaller areas from 11 locations, is not likely to result in appreciable land degradation. The applicant has committed to rehabilitating temporary cleared areas which will also reduce the long term potential for erosion.		
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."* Assessment: One of the application areas (KL2) marginally intersects a mapped Palusplain. The area of intersection is associated with an existing access track, and the proposed re-instatement of that track, which will require minimal clearing, is not expected to impact on the water quality of that Palusplain. None of the other application areas intersect or are adjacent to watercourses or wetlands, therefore the proposed clearing is not likely to impact on the quality of surface water. Groundwater salinity is mapped as low to marginal across the application areas, and the clearing of small areas within significantly vegetated adjacent areas is not likely to impact groundwater quality.	Not likely to be at variance	No
Principle (j): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause, or exacerbate, the incidence or intensity of flooding."* Assessment: The mapped soils and topographic contours in the surrounding area do not indicate that the proposed clearing of relatively small areas is likely to contribute to the increased incidence or intensity of flooding.	Not likely to be at variance	No

Appendix C. Vegetation condition rating scale

Vegetation condition is a rating given to a defined area of vegetation to categorise and rank disturbance related to human activities. The rating refers to the degree of change in the vegetation structure, density and species present in relation to undisturbed vegetation of the same type. The degree of disturbance impacts upon the vegetation's ability to regenerate. Disturbance at a site can be a cumulative effect from a number of interacting disturbance types.

Considering its location, the scale below was used to measure the condition of the vegetation proposed to be cleared. This scale has been extracted from

Keighery, B.J. (1994) *Bushland Plant Survey: A Guide to Plant Community Survey for the Community*. Wildflower Society of WA (Inc). Nedlands, Western Australia.

Measuring vegetation condition for the South West and Interzone Botanical Province (Keighery, 1994)

Condition	Description
Pristine	Pristine or nearly so, no obvious signs of disturbance.
Excellent	Vegetation structure intact, with disturbance affecting individual species; weeds are non-aggressive species.
Very good	Vegetation structure altered, with obvious signs of disturbance. For example, disturbance to vegetation structure caused by repeated fires, the presence of some more aggressive weeds, dieback, logging and/or grazing.

Condition	Description
Good	Vegetation structure significantly altered by very obvious signs of multiple disturbances. Retains basic vegetation structure or ability to regenerate it. For example, disturbance to vegetation structure caused by very frequent fires, the presence of some very aggressive weeds at high density, partial clearing, dieback and/or grazing.
Degraded	Basic vegetation structure severely impacted by disturbance. Scope for regeneration but not to a state approaching good condition without intensive management. For example, disturbance to vegetation structure caused by very frequent fires, the presence of very aggressive weeds, partial clearing, dieback and/or grazing.
Completely degraded	The structure of the vegetation is no longer intact and the area is completely or almost completely without native species. These areas are often described as 'parkland cleared' with the flora comprising weed or crop species with isolated native trees or shrubs.

Appendix D. Photographs of the vegetation



A



B

Figure 12 A - B: Photographs of the Boyanup Line site (BL4)



A



B



C

Figure 13 A - C: Photographs of Cowaramup Line Site (CL3)



A



B

Figure 14 A – B: Photographs of Cowaramup Line site (CL4)



Figure 15: Photograph of Cowaramup Line site (CL6)



Figure 16: Photographs of the Cowaramup site (CL7)



A



B

Figure 17 A - B: Photographs of the Cowaramup site (CL8)



A



B

Figure 18 A – B: Photographs of the Karridale line site (KL2)



Figure 19: Photograph of the Karridale Line site (KL4)



A



B

Figure 20: A – B: Photographs of the Karridale Line site (KL5)



A



B

Figure 21: A - B: Photographs of the Karridale Line site (KL6)



A



B

Figure 22: A – B: Photographs of the Karridale Line site (KL7)

Appendix E. Sources of information

E.1. GIS databases

Publicly available GIS Databases used (sourced from www.data.wa.gov.au):

- 10 Metre Contours (DPIRD-073)
- Aboriginal Heritage Places (DPLH-001)
- Cadastre (LGATE-218)
- Cadastre Address (LGATE-002)
- Contours (DPIRD-073)
- DBCA – Lands of Interest (DBCA-012)
- DBCA Legislated Lands and Waters (DBCA-011)
- Directory of Important Wetlands in Australia – Western Australia (DBCA-045)
- Environmentally Sensitive Areas (DWER-046)
- Flood Risk (DPIRD-007)
- Groundwater Salinity Statewide (DWER-026)
- Hydrography – Inland Waters – Waterlines
- Hydrological Zones of Western Australia (DPIRD-069)
- IBRA Vegetation Statistics
- Imagery
- Local Planning Scheme – Zones and Reserves (DPLH-071)
- Native Title (ILUA) (LGATE-067)
- Offsets Register – Offsets (DWER-078)
- Pre-European Vegetation Statistics
- Public Drinking Water Source Areas (DWER-033)
- Ramsar Sites (DBCA-010)
- Regional Parks (DBCA-026)
- Remnant Vegetation, All Areas
- RIWI Act, Groundwater Areas (DWER-034)
- RIWI Act, Surface Water Areas and Irrigation Districts (DWER-037)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Flood Risk (DPIRD-007)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Phosphorus Export Risk (DPIRD-010)

- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Subsurface Acidification Risk (DPIRD-011)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Water Erosion Risk (DPIRD-013)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Water Repellence Risk (DPIRD-014)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Waterlogging Risk (DPIRD-015)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Wind Erosion Risk (DPIRD-016)
- Soil Landscape Mapping – Best Available
- Soil Landscape Mapping – Systems
- Wheatbelt Wetlands Stage 1 (DBCA-021)

Restricted GIS Databases used:

- ICMS (Incident Complaints Management System) – Points and Polygons
- Threatened Flora (TPFL)
- Threatened Flora (WAHerb)
- Threatened Fauna
- Threatened Ecological Communities and Priority Ecological Communities
- Threatened Ecological Communities and Priority Ecological Communities (Buffers).

E.2. References

Commonwealth of Australia (2001) *National Objectives and Targets for Biodiversity Conservation 2001-2005*, Canberra.

Department of Environment Regulation (DER) (2013). *A guide to the assessment of applications to clear native vegetation*. Perth. Available from: https://www.der.wa.gov.au/images/documents/your-environment/native-vegetation/Guidelines/Guide2_assessment_native_veg.pdf.

Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (DPIRD) (2019). *NRInfo Digital Mapping. Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development.* Government of Western Australia. URL: https://maps.agric.wa.gov.au/nrm-info/ (accessed 20 May 2026).

Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) (2025) *Clearing permit application CPS 10950/1*, received 14 February 2025 (DWER Ref: DWERDT1102036 and 1077379).

Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) (2019). *Procedure: Native vegetation clearing permits*. Joondalup. Available from: https://dwer.wa.gov.au/sites/default/files/Procedure_Native_vegetation_clearing_permits_v1.PDF.

EcoEdge (2025a). *Southwest Region - Parks & Wildlife Flora and Vegetation Survey Assessment Form. Cowaramup Line 3 (CL3).* Survey conducted: 30 September 2025.

EcoEdge (2025b). *Southwest Region - Parks & Wildlife Flora and Vegetation Survey Assessment Form. Cowaramup Line 8 (CL8).* Survey conducted: 30 September 2025.

EcoEdge (2025c). *Southwest Region - Parks & Wildlife Flora and Vegetation Survey Assessment Form. Karridale Line 4 (KL4).* Survey conducted: 13 October 2025.

EcoEdge (2025d). *Southwest Region - Parks & Wildlife Flora and Vegetation Survey Assessment Form. Karridale Line 5 (KL5).* Survey conducted: 14 October 2025.

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