GOVERNMENT OF
WESTERN AUSTRALIA

CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

Purpose Permit number:	CPS 11453/1
Permit Holder:	Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions
Duration of Permit:	From 15 November 2026 to 15 November 2031

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

PART I – CLEARING AUTHORISED

1. Clearing authorised (purpose)

The permit holder is authorised to clear *native vegetation* for the purpose of installation of fencing for the Walpole airstrip.

2. Land on which clearing is to be done

Lot 12737 on Deposited Plan 209284, Walpole

3. Clearing authorised

The permit holder must not clear more than 2.8 hectares of *native vegetation* within the area cross-hatched yellow in Figure 1 of Schedule 1.

PART II – MANAGEMENT CONDITIONS

4. 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.

5. 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;

(d) only move soils in *dry conditions*; and

(e) 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 or comparable soil disease status.

6. Directional clearing

The permit holder must:

(a) conduct clearing activities in a slow, progressive manner towards adjacent *native vegetation*; and

(b) allow reasonable time for fauna present within the area being cleared to move into adjacent *native vegetation* ahead of the clearing activity.

PART III - RECORD KEEPING AND REPORTING

7. 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* 4; and (f) actions taken to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of *weeds* and *dieback* in accordance with *condition* 5.

8. Reporting

The permit holder must provide to the *CEO* the records required under *condition* 7 of this permit when requested by the *CEO*.

DEFINITIONS

In this permit, the terms in Table 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	a condition to which this clearing permit is subject under section 51H of the EP Act.
dry conditions	means when soils (not dust) do not freely adhere to rubber tyres, tracks, vehicle chassis or wheel arches;
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	*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.
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

J Burton

Jessica Burton
MANAGER
NATIVE VEGETATION REGULATION

Officer delegated under Section 20
of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

22 October 2026

Schedule 1 - The boundary of the area authorised to be cleared is shown in the map below (Figure 1).

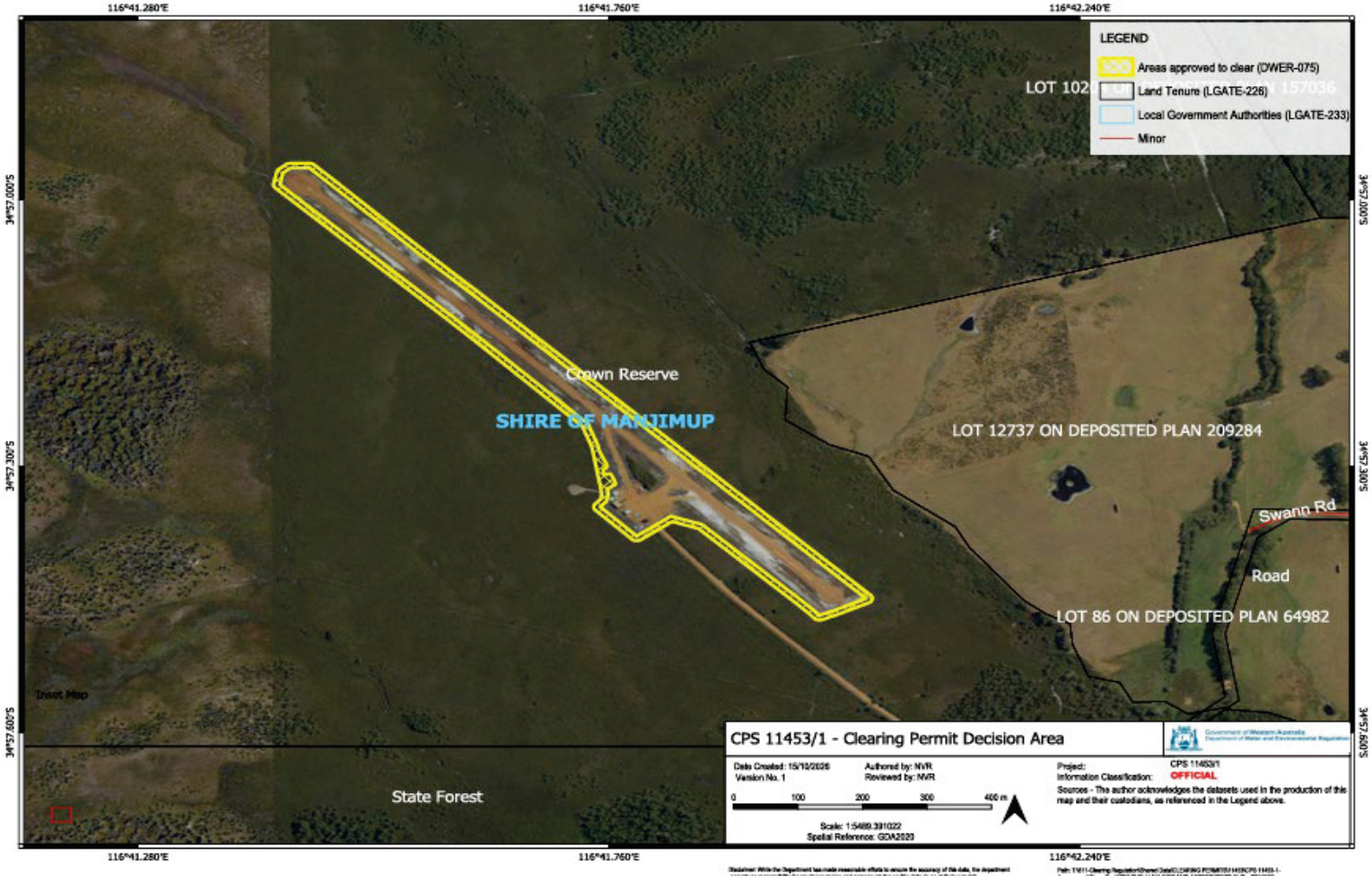


Figure 1: Map of the boundary of the area within which *clearing* may occur (cross-hatched yellow).

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 11453/1
Permit type:	Purpose permit
Applicant name:	Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions
Application received:	9 February 2026
Application area:	2.8 hectares of native vegetation
Purpose of clearing:	Fencing the Walpole airstrip
Method of clearing:	Mechanical
Property:	Lot 12737 on Deposited Plan 209284 (R31501)
Location (LGA area/s):	Shire of Manjimup
Localities (suburb/s):	Walpole

1.2. Description of clearing activities

The Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) are proposing to undertake the clearing of native vegetation within Lot 12737 on Deposited Plan 209284, Walpole (see Figure 1, Section 1.5). The clearing is proposed to facilitate fencing of the Walpole airstrip to reduce the risk of aircraft colliding with wildlife present in the area (DBCA, 2026a).

1.3. Decision on application

Decision:	Granted
Decision date:	22 October 2026
Decision area:	2.8 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 (DWER) advertised the application for 21 days and no submissions were received.

In making this decision, the Delegated Officer had regard for:

- the site characteristics (see Appendix B),
- relevant datasets (see Appendix F.1),
- a detailed site inspection undertaken by DBCA officers of the application area (DBCA, 2026b),
- the clearing principles set out in Schedule 5 of the EP Act (see 0),
- relevant planning instruments and any other matters considered relevant to the assessment (see Section 3).

The Delegated Officer also took into consideration that the purpose of the clearing is to improve public safety by reducing the risk of collision between aircraft and wildlife.

The assessment identified that the proposed clearing will result in:

- the loss of native vegetation that is potential suitable habitat for:
    - Nornalup frog (*Anstisia lutea),* and
    - Walpole burrowing crayfish (*Engaewa walpolea),*
- the loss of potential suitable habitat for priority flora species:
    - *Anzybas abditus,*
    - *Boronia virgata,* and
    - *Sphagnum novozelandicum*
- the potential introduction and spread of weeds and dieback into adjacent vegetation, which could impact on the quality of the adjacent vegetation and its habitat values.

After consideration of the available information, as well as the applicant's minimisation and mitigation measures (see Section 3.1), the Delegated Officer determined the impacts of the proposed clearing can be minimised and managed to unlikely lead to an unacceptable risk to environmental values.

The Delegated Officer decided to grant a clearing permit subject to conditions to:

- avoid, minimise to reduce the impacts and extent of clearing;
- take hygiene steps to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of weeds and dieback; and
- undertake slow, progressive one directional clearing to allow terrestrial fauna to move into adjacent habitat ahead of the clearing activity.

1.5. Site map

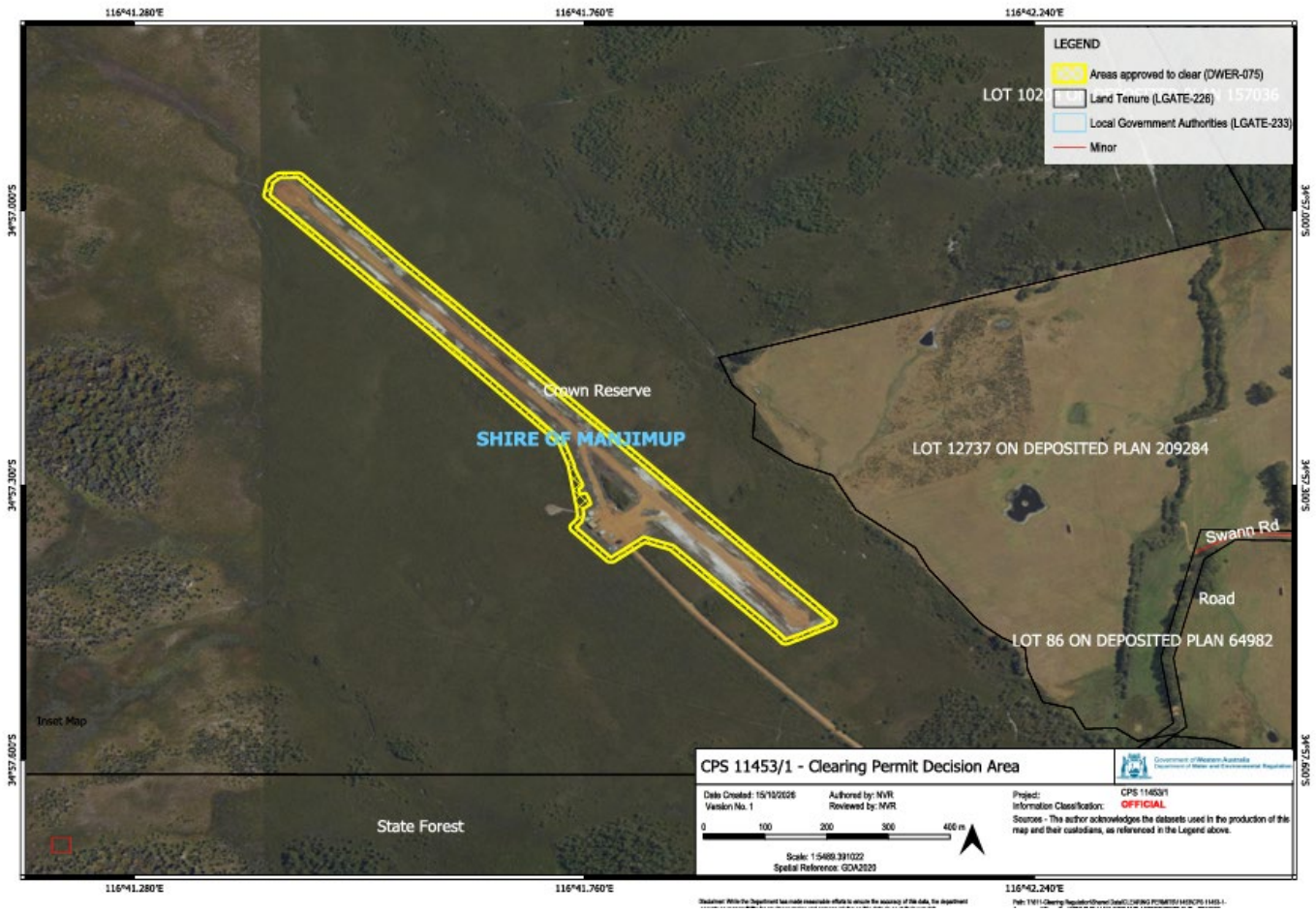


Figure 1. Map of the application area. The area crosshatched yellow indicates the area authorised to be cleared under the granted clearing permit.

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)
- *Country Areas Water Supply Act 1947* (CAWS 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)

3 Detailed assessment of application

3.1. Avoidance, minimisation and mitigation measures

DBCA have advised the following necessity of the clearing and avoidance, minimisation and mitigation measures (2026c):

Necessity

- The fencing is required to be positioned along the existing vegetation line (as is already positioned at the minimum extent for aviation safety) to ensure compliance with standards required by the Australian Civil Aviation Safety Authority, therefore other alternative disturbance footprints cannot be considered.
- The current operational hours are 09.00 to 15.00 due to the presence of emus and kangaroos, the fence is required to improve safety for aircraft and personnel from risks such as an aircraft collision with these animals.
- DBCA advised that currently, this curfew prevents water bombing aircraft from refilling with water during a bushfire event and has significant impact on bushfire suppression activities in the broader Walpole/Nornalup/Peaceful Bay area.
- Construction of a wildlife proof fence on edge of current cleared area does not allow access to the outside of the fence, to complete required maintenance and to protect the fence during prescribed burning operations (held regularly approximately every 7 years) or suppression during a bushfire.
- The area applied to be cleared is the minimum area required to provide access on the outside of the proposed fence for fire appliances to safely traverse.

Avoidance, mitigation measures

- Implementation of a Dieback Management Plan, including a risk assessment with the aim to prevent any spreading of weeds, and
- There may be opportunities to make minor adjustments to reduce the extent of clearing when the project is underway.

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.

3.2. Assessment of impacts on environmental values

In assessing the application, the Delegated Officer has had regard for the site characteristics (see Appendix B) 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 **Error! Reference source not found.**) identified that the impacts of the proposed clearing present a risk to biological values (fauna and flora), and land and water resources. 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 (fauna) - Clearing Principles (a) and (b)

Assessment

The application area is located within the Warren IBRA bioregion. According to available databases 36 conservation significant fauna species have been recorded within the local area (10-kilometre radius of the application area). The application area may provide habitat for the following two fauna species:

- Nornalup frog (*Anstisia lutea)* (P4)
- Walpole burrowing crayfish (*Engaewa walpolea)* (EN)

This assumption is based on the habitat requirements, distribution, mapped vegetation types and the condition of the vegetation. Photos provided by DBCA (2026c) identified that the vegetation within the proposed clearing area was largely consistent with the mapped vegetation types for the area, consisting of sedgeland, scrub and dense shrub of *Myrtaceous* shrubs and sedges in excellent (Keighery, 1994) condition (DBCA, 2026c).

Nornalup frog

Nornalup frog is a small species of frog that reaches up to 2.5 centimetres in length, with brown-grey back with darker spots and a yellowish underbelly (FrogID, n.d). The Nornalup frog is only found within a 12 kilometres radius of Walpole and is associated with very dense swamp vegetation (to four metres high) on peaty sand, bordering streams and seeps, often on the edge of a forest (DBCA, 2026c).

A field survey was undertaken on 20 August 2025 for these two species by DBCA Nature Conservation staff that have extensive experience working with, and surveying, these species (DBCA, 2026c). August is considered appropriate timing for this survey. The Nornalup frog is known to call during the day, particularly after rain (which the survey day was). They will also respond to an imitated call which was also undertaken. The field survey did not record calls or any other evidence of this species within or adjacent to the application area (DBCA, 2026c).

In addition, the field survey noted that the habitat for this species did not occur within the application area as it lacked suitable pools for the species to occur and did not have a peat substrate (DBCA, 2026c). Therefore it is unlikely that the Nornalup frog would be present within the area.

Walpole burrowing crayfish (WBC)

WBC is a small freshwater crayfish that reaches up to five centimetres in length, with reduced eyes, antennae and tail. Their claws are large and strikingly coloured, built for digging (DEC, 2005). The WBC depends on very moist soils and a shallow, very accessible water table. These habitats include headwater seepages and broad drainage depressions. Soil types range from coarse gravelly sand, sandy loams and silty loams rich in organic material (DBCA, 2026c).

A field survey was undertaken on 20 August 2025 by DBCA conservation staff that have extensive experience with these species. A survey was conducted to determine the presence of Engaewa burrows (which is the primary survey method for this species). The full length of suitable habitat at the Walpole airstrip was surveyed (DBCA, 2026c).

No WBC burrow entrances or soil chimneys were discovered during the site inspection (DBCA, 2026c). The application area was identified as a wetland vegetation type, but was missing dense peat bogs, therefore it is unlikely that the WBC would be present within the area.

The targeted survey concluded that habitat within the survey area is unsuitable for both *A. lutea* or *E. walpolea* (DBCA, 2026c).

Conclusion

Significant habitat refers to the resources (breeding, resting and feeding), connectivity or habitat area for a species or community that is critical for its survival. Noting the extent and purpose of the proposed clearing and its location within a broader remnant, it is considered that the proposed clearing is unlikely to have a significant impact on conservation significant fauna habitat including the Nornalup Frog and EBC.

Whilst the application area does not comprise of significant habitat for conservation significant fauna, there is the potential for individuals of common local fauna species (such as birds and small reptiles) to be present at the time of clearing. Slow, directional clearing to allow the movement of fauna that may be present at the time of clearing into adjacent vegetation will mitigate any impacts to fauna individuals.

Conditions
To address the above impacts, the following management measures will be required as conditions on the clearing permit:

- Slow directional clearing to allow fauna to move into adjacent vegetation ahead of the clearing activity will minimise impact to individuals, and
- Hygiene management to reduce the risk of introducing and spreading weeds and dieback into adjacent suitable habitat.

3.2.2. Biological values (flora) - Clearing Principle (a)

Assessment
The application area is located within the Warren IBRA bioregion. According to available databases 53 conservation significant flora species have been recorded within the local area (10- kilometre radius of the application area). The application area may provide habitat for the following three priority flora species:

- *Anzybas abditus* (P3),
- *Boronia virgata* (P4), and
- *Sphagnum novozelandicum* (P2)

This assumption is based on the habitat requirements, distribution, mapped vegetation types and a site survey undertaken by DBCA in August 2026 (2026c). All three species are considered to be identifiable outside of flowering periods.

The survey identified the application area consisting of tall heathland dominated by *Homalospermum firmum, Taxandria parviceps, Astartea sp. big bracteoles, Beaufortia sparsa, Leucopogon australis* over sedges within the western side of the application area and a low heathland dominated by *Anarthria scabra, Evandra aristata, Beaufortia sparsa* and sedges on the eastern side. Both sides of the application area occur in a very good (Keigehry, 1994) condition. Areas that have been previously cleared consist of minimal regrowth and occurs in a completely degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition.

Anzybas abditus
Anzybas abditus is also known as the small helmet orchid which reaches up to 2 centimetres high, it is found between Nannup and Esperance. It is often found in large colonies under dense tea tree and favours raised hummocks in winter-wet swamps (DBCA, 2026c). The site survey did not identify this species within the application area and noted that there was a lack of preferred habitat of raised hummocks and wet swamps. Given this, it is considered unlikely for suitable habitat for *Anzybas abditus* to be impacted by the proposed clearing.

Boronia virgata
Boronia virgata is a slender , erect or sprawling shrub reaching 0.3- 2 metres high with restricted distribution between Torbay, Walpole and Mount Roe Peak. It prefers growing in winter wet heathlands, swamps and drainage lines on peaty sands, although locally uncommon it often occurs over large areas (DBCA, 2026c). The site survey did not identify this species within the application area and noted that there was a lack of the preferred habitat of peaty sands. Given this, it is not considered likely for suitable habitat for *Boronia virgata* to be impacted by the proposed clearing.

Sphagnum novozelandicum
Sphagnum novozelandicum is a pale green moss mat plant and is considered a Gondwana relic. It occurs on organic soils in low lying wet areas of creek embankments in association with closed woodland and heathland species. It is only known from five populations within 20 kilometres of Walpole (DBCA, 2026c). The site survey identified that the application lacked the preferred habitat for this species of low lying wet areas of creek embankments, and did not identified any individuals of this species during the site inspection. Given this is not considered likely for the application area to provide suitable habitat for *Sphagnum novozelandicum* will be impacted by the proposed clearing.

Conclusion
Based on the above assessment, the proposed clearing is unlikely to have a significant impact on conservation significant flora species and their habitat. It is noted from the supporting information that the area may be subject to dieback infestation, therefore, a weed and dieback management condition will be imposed on the clearing permit.

Conditions

To address the above impacts, the following management measures will be required as conditions on the clearing permit:

- Hygiene management measures to reduce the risk of introducing and spreading weeds and dieback into adjacent suitable habitat.

3.2.3. Water resources - Clearing Principles (f), (i) and (j)

Assessment
According to available databases and a site survey undertaken by DBCA (2026c), it is noted that the application area is located within a palusplain (seasonally waterlogged flat) wetland and the native vegetation within the application area consists of wetland vegetation structures of sedgeland, scrub and dense shrub of *Myrtaceous* shrubs and sedges. Given the long and linear shape of the proposed clearing and that it is adjacent to a cleared area used as an airport runway, is not considered likely that the proposed clearing will result in significant long-term impacts to the ecological values of this wetland.

The application area also intercepts the Walpole Weir (Priority 1) Public Drinking Water Source Area (PDWSA), therefore, the proposed clearing may impact on surface or groundwater quality. However, advice received from DWER (2026), stated that the proposed clearing was supported for the purpose of fencing and that it is unlikely to impact on the quality of surface or ground water given the proposed clearing extent.

Given the extent of the proposed clearing across a linear footprint and the extensively vegetated local area, it is not considered likely that the proposed clearing will result in any significant or long-term impacts to surface or underground water quality or to the ecological values of the vegetation communities associated with the wetland..

Conclusion
Based on the above assessment, the proposed clearing will result in the loss of native vegetation growing in, or in association with, an environment associated with a wetland. For the reasons set out above, the proposed clearing is unlikely to result in any significant or long-term impacts to the quality of surface or underground water or to the ecological values of the riparian communities associated with the waterlogged flat within the application area. In considering the above, the Delegated Officer determined that the impacts of the proposed clearing on water resources does not constitute a significant impact.

Conditions
No water resource conditions required.

3.3. Relevant planning instruments and other matters

The applicant advised that the purpose of the clearing (fenceline project) has received a grant from the Australian Government, under the Disaster Ready Fund (Round 3) due to importance in protecting local communities from bushfire (DBCA, 2026).

The Shire of Manjimup advised that local government approvals are not required, and that the proposed clearing is consistent with the Shire's Local Planning Scheme No. 4 for Parks and Recreation for the purpose of water supply (Shire of Manjimup, 2026).

The application area is located within the Walpole Weir Priority 1 Catchment Area, a PDWSA, proclaimed under the CAWS Act. Advice received from the Department's Water Source Protection Planning branch was that there were no objections to the proposed clearing for the purpose of fencing (DWER, 2026).

No Aboriginal sites of significance have been mapped within the application area. 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

Additional information provided by applicant

Summary of comments	Consideration of comment
Information provided by the applicant in response to the Department's request for further information on the 26 March 2026, including a flora and fauna site survey.	See Section 3.2
Additional information provided by the applicant in response to the Departments request for further information on the 26 March 2026.	See Section 3.2

Appendix B. Site characteristics

B.1. Site characteristics

The information provided below describes the key characteristics of the application area and is based on the best information available to DWER at the time of this assessment. This information was used to inform the assessment of the clearing against the Clearing Principles, contained in Appendix C.

Characteristic	Details
Local context	The application area is 2.8 hectares of native vegetation in the intensive land use zone of Western Australia. It is surrounded by the existing airstrip and intact remnant vegetation. The local area (10-kilometre radius from the centre of the area proposed to be cleared) retains approximately 78.5 per cent of the original native vegetation cover.
Ecological linkage	The application area intersects South Coast Macro Corridor Strategic Zone A.
Conservation areas	The application area intersects Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA). Keystone State Forest is located approximately 0.3 kilometres south of the application area.
Vegetation description	Photographs supplied by the applicant indicate the vegetation within the application area consists of sedgeland, scrub and dense shrub of *Myrtaceous* shrubs and sedges. Representative photos are available in Appendix D. This is consistent with the mapped vegetation type: • Kordalup Complex, which is described as a mosaic of low forest of *Agonis juniperina*, closed heath of *Myrtaceae-Proteaceae-Papilionaceae* spp. with occasional emergent *Melaleuca preissiana* and *Banksia littoralis* on broad swampy plains in hyperhumid and perhumid zones. The mapped vegetation type retains approximately 42.78 per cent of the original extent (Government of Western Australia, 2019).
Vegetation condition	Photographs supplied by the applicant indicate the vegetation within the application area is in a Completely Degraded to Very Good (Keighery, 1994 –) condition. The full Keighery (1994) condition rating scale is provided in Appendix C. Representative photos are available in Appendix D.
Climate and landform	The southwest of Western Australia experiences a Mediterranean climate of hot dry summers and cool wet winters. An average of 1150 millimetres of rainfall is recorded annually from the Walpole weather station. The application area is located on relatively flat topography ranging from 10 metres Australian Height Datum (AHD) to 20 metres AHD.

Characteristic	Details
Soil description	The soil is within the application area is mapped as the Kordabup subsystem (254BrKO) which is described as: broad drainage floors in lower reaches of streams. Humus podzols; teatree scrub and kangaroo grass sedgeland
Land degradation risk	The soils within the application area are mapped as having a moderate waterlogging with poor site drainage and wind erosion risk and is presently acid (DPIRD, 2026)
Waterbodies and hydrogeography	The desktop assessment and aerial imagery indicated that the application area is location within a palusplain (seasonally waterlogged flat) wetland and is approximately 235 metres away from the Walpole River. The application area is located within the Walpole Weir Priority 1 Catchment Area, a PDWSA proclaimed under the CAWS Act. Groundwater salinity within the application area is mapped at 500-1000 milligrams per total dissolved solids.
Flora	The desktop assessment identified that 53 conservation significant flora species have been recorded within the local area, comprising seven threatened flora species and 46 priority flora species (Western Australian Herbarium, 1998-). None of these existing records occur within the application area, with the closest record being an occurrence of *Drosera binata* approximately 0.6 kilometres from the application area. With consideration of the site characteristics set out above, relevant datasets (see Appendix F), a site survey (DBCA, 2026c), and the habitat preferences of the species recorded from the local area, the application area may contain habitat for conservation significant flora species and impacts to these flora species required further consideration (Section 3.2.2).
Ecological communities	No Threatened or Priority Ecological Communities (TEC/PEC) are mapped within the application area. The *Reedia spathacea- Empodisma gracillimum- Schoenus multiglumus* dominated peat paluslopes and sandy mud floodplains of the Warren biogeographical region TEC/PEC, which is listed as Endangered under the Commonwealth EPBC Act and is considered a Priority 1 ecological community by DBCA in Western Australia is located approximately 0.66 kilometres west of the application area. With consideration for the site characteristics, relevant datasets (see Appendix F) and a site survey (DBCA, 2026c), the application area is not considered likely to contain vegetation representative of a TEC or PEC.
Fauna	The desktop assessment identified that 36 conservation significant fauna species have been recorded within the local area including 21 threatened fauna species, eight priority fauna species, five migratory fauna species and two specially protected fauna species. None of these existing records occur within the application area, with the closest being an occurrence of *Anstisia lutea* approximately 1.25 kilometres from the application area. With consideration of the site characteristics set out above, relevant datasets (see Appendix F), a site inspection (DBCA, 2026c), and the habitat preferences of the species recorded from the local area, the application area may contain habitat for conservation significant fauna species and impacts to these fauna species required further consideration (Section 3.2.1).

B.2 Vegetation extent

	Pre-European extent (ha)	Current extent (ha)	Extent remaining (%)	Current extent in all DBCA managed land (ha)	Current proportion (%) of pre-European extent in all DBCA managed land
IBRA bioregion*					
Warren	833985.56	659432.21	79.07	558485.38	66.97
Vegetation complex					
Kordabup complex*	2972.23	1271.64	42.78	497.65	16.74
Local area					
10km radius	34133.63	26813.84	78.55	-	-

*Government of Western Australia (2019)

B.3 Flora analysis table

With consideration for the site characteristics set out above, relevant datasets (see Appendix F.1), impacts to the following conservation significant flora required further consideration.

Species name	Conservation status	Suitable habitat features ? [Y/N]	Suitable vegetation type? [Y/N]	Suitable soil type? [Y/N]	Distance of closest record to application area (km)	Number of known records (total)	Are surveys adequate to identify? [Y, N, N/A]
Anzybas abditus	P3	Y	N	Y	2.2	4	Y
Boronia virgata	P4	Y	Y	Y	2.8	7	Y
Sphagnum novozelandicum	P2	Y	Y	Y	1.5	4	Y

T: threatened, CR: critically endangered, EN: endangered, VU: vulnerable, P: priority

B.4 Fauna analysis table

Species name	Conservation status	Suitable habitat features? [Y/N]	Suitable vegetation type? [Y/N]	Distance of closest record to application area (km)	Number of known records (total)	Are surveys adequate to identify? [Y, N, N/A]
Nornalup frog (*Anstisia lutea)*	P4	N	Y	1.25	30	Y
Walpole burrowing crayfish (*Engaewa walpolea*	EN	N	Y	5.4	50	Y

T: threatened, CR: critically endangered, EN: endangered, VU: vulnerable, P: priority

B.5 Ecological community analysis table

Community name	Conservation status (WA)	Suitable habitat features ? [Y/N]	Suitable vegetation type? [Y/N]	Suitable soil type? [Y/N]	Distance of closest record to application area (km)	Number of known records (total)	Are surveys adequate to identify? [Y, N, N/A]
Reedia spathacea- Empodisma gracillimum- Schoenus multiglumus dominated peat paluslopes and sandy mud floodplains of the Warren biogeographical region	P1	Y	Y	Y	0.66	10	N/A

T: threatened, CR: critically endangered, EN: endangered, VU: vulnerable, P: priority

Assessment against the clearing principles

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
Environmental value: biological values		
Principle (a): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises a high level of biodiversity."* Assessment: The application area may contain significant flora and fauna habitats.	May 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 may contain significant habitat for conservation significant fauna.	May 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 is unlikely to contain habitat for flora species listed under the BC Act.	Not likely to be at variance	No
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 area does not contain species that can indicate a TEC. In addition, a site survey (DBCA, 2026c) did not record the presences of TECs or PECs within the application area.	Not likely to be at variance	No
Environmental value: significant remnant vegetation and conservation areas		
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 extent of native vegetation in the local area is consistent with the national objectives and targets for biodiversity conservation in Australia. The vegetation proposed to be cleared is not considered to be part of a significant ecological linkage in the local area.	Not 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: Given the distance to the nearest conservation area, the proposed clearing is not likely to have an impact on the environmental values of nearby conservation areas.	Not likely to be 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: The application area contains wetland vegetation and is located within a palusplain wetland.	At variance	Yes *Refer to Section 3.2.3, above.*
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 highly susceptible to subsurface acidification. Noting the extent and linear nature of the application area and	Not likely to be at variance	No

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
that the clearing is for fencing, it is not likely to cause appreciable land degradation.		
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: Given the application area is located within a PDWSA and a seasonally waterlogged wetland, the proposed clearing may impact surface water.	May be at variance	Yes *Refer to Section 3.2.3, above.*
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 indicate the proposed clearing may contribute to increased incidence or intensity of flooding. Given the application area is located within a palusplain (seasonally waterlogged flat) and contains wetland vegetation, the proposed clearing has a risk of causing an increase in waterlogging. However, given the small extent and the long and linear shape of the proposed clearing and that the application area is surrounded by a highly vegetated area, the proposed clearing is not considered likely to contribute to or increase the incidence of flooding.	Not likely to be at variance	Yes *Refer to Section 3.2.3, above.*

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.
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 (DBCA, 2026a)



Figure 2. Photo of the vegetation proposed to be cleared (DBCA, 2026a)



Figure 3. Photo of the vegetation proposed to be cleared (DBCA, 2026a)



Figure 4. Photo of the vegetation proposed to be cleared (DBCA, 2026a)

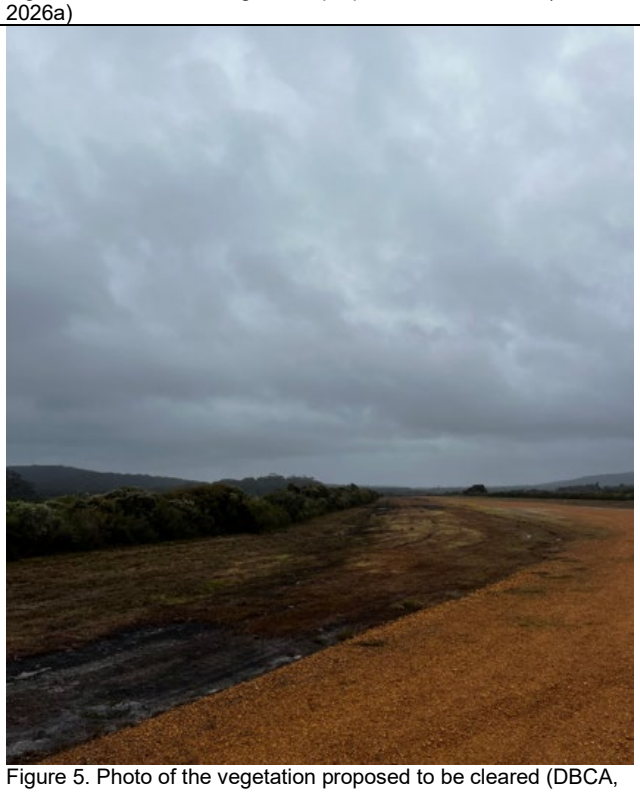


Figure 5. Photo of the vegetation proposed to be cleared (DBCA, 2026a)

Appendix F. Sources of information

F.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)
- 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

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)

F.2. References

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