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 11706/1
Permit type:	Area permit
Applicant name:	Shire of Dardanup
Application received:	24 July 2026
Application area:	1 native tree
Purpose of clearing:	Expanding cricket nets at Burekup Oval
Method of clearing:	Mechanical Clearing
Property:	Lot 4 on Diagram 84486
Location (LGA area/s):	Shire of Dardanup
Localities (suburb/s):	Burekup

1.2. Description of clearing activities

The vegetation proposed to be cleared consists of a singular marri tree to enable the construction of an additional cricket practice net of which it would be overhanging and creating an unsafe environment for cricket players (see Figure 1, Section 1.5).

The application was not revised during the assessment process.

1.3. Decision on application

Decision:	Granted
Decision date:	1 September 2026
Decision area:	1 native tree, 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 14 days and no submissions were received.

In making this decision, the Delegated Officer had regard for the site characteristics (see Appendix A), relevant datasets (see Appendix F.1), information submitted by the applicant, 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 took into consideration the purpose of the clearing, being the expansion of cricket practice facilities at Burekup Oval for community recreation purposes.

The assessment identified that the proposed clearing will result in:

- the loss of one native marri *(Corymbia calophylla)* tree;
- the loss of one native marri tree providing potential black cockatoo foraging habitat;

- a minor reduction in potential foraging and movement opportunities for western ringtail possum and other native fauna; and
- the loss of a significant remnant native vegetation within a local landscape that retains approximately 20.74 per cent of its pre-European native vegetation extent.

After consideration of the available information, the Delegated Officer determined that the proposed clearing may be at variance with clearing principles (b) and (e) but is unlikely to result in significant adverse impacts to environmental values due to the limited scale of the clearing, the degraded condition of the application area, the availability of alternative fauna habitat within the local area and the revegetation measures proposed by the applicant. It is considered that the residual impacts following revegetation measures to be environmentally acceptable.

The Delegated Officer decided to grant a clearing permit:
- avoid, minimise to reduce the impacts and extent of clearing
- take hygiene steps to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of weeds
- revegetation actions to assist in the long-term replacement of black cockatoo foraging habitat and native vegetation extent values within the local area.

1.5. Site map



Figure 1 Map of the application area

The area cross-hatched yellow indicates the area authorised to be cleared under the granted clearing permit. The area cross-hatched red indicates the area subject to revegetation conditions.

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)
- *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 and mitigation measures

Evidence was submitted by the applicant demonstrating that alternative locations for the cricket practice net were considered (Shire of Dardanup, 2026a). The proposed southern alignment is consistent with the Council-endorsed Burekup Precinct Concept Plan and requires the removal of one native marri tree. An alternative northern alignment would have required the removal of two native trees. The applicant advised that the Council considered alternative locations and endorsed the southern alignment (Shire of Dardanup, 2026a).

The Delegated Officer noted that a Permit Not Required determination (REF 11143/1) had previously been issued for the clearing of two trees associated with the alternative northern alignment. The applicant subsequently confirmed that the northern position for the cricket practice nets is no longer being pursued and that the two trees identified under REF 11143/1 will not be removed (Shire of Dardanup, 2026d).

The applicant also advised that revegetation with *Corymbia calophylla* (marri) trees is proposed within Gardiner Reserve in accordance with the Burekup Precinct Concept Plan (Shire of Dardanup, 2026a).

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 A) 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 (Appendix B) identified that the impacts of the proposed clearing present a risk to biological values (fauna). 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 (B)

Assessment

The application area consists of a single mature marri (*Corymbia calophylla)* tree within Burekup Oval, a highly modified recreation reserve. The surrounding landscape comprises recreational infrastructure, residential development and scattered native vegetation. The proposed vegetation to be cleared is in completely degraded condition and does not form part of an intact vegetation community.

Desktop assessment identified records of 41 conservation significant fauna species within the local area, including Carnaby's cockatoo *(Zanda latirostris),* Baudin's cockatoo *(Zanda baudinii),* forest red-tailed black cockatoo *(Calyptohynchus banksii naso),* and western ringtail possum *(Pseudocheirus occidentalis).* The application area also occurs within the mapped distribution of all three black cockatoo species and is adjacent to areas mapped as western ringtail possum habitat.

Black Cockatoo Species

The three black cockatoo species are listed as endangered or vulnerable under the BC Act and EPBC Act. While habitat requirements for the species of black cockatoos differ, the requirements in general can be categorised as breeding habitat, foraging habitat and night roosting habitat. Records of *Zanda sp.* (White-tailed black cockatoo) has been documented within the area. These records reflect instances where observers were unable to confidently distinguish between Baudin's and Carnaby's cockatoos; consequently, a general "white-tailed black cockatoo" category has been used to capture these observations.

According to the datasets, black cockatoo species has been recorded 104 times within the local area (10 kilometres from the application area). The marri tree proposed to be cleared may provide foraging habitat for all three species of black cockatoo, as marri is a recognised primary food source for these species (Bamford Consulting Ecologists, 2020). The application area is located within the mapped distribution of all three species and within a broader landscape that contains areas of potential foraging habitat.

Photographs and information supplied by the applicant (Shire of Dardanup, 2026a, b, c) indicate the tree is approximately 10 to 12 metres in height and does not exhibit characteristics typically associated with breeding habitat, such as large hollows suitable for nesting. The tree provides potential foraging habitat for black cockatoos; however, it does not contain breeding habitat features and represents a very small proportion of the available foraging habitat within the local area. The nearest known black cockatoo roost is approximately 2.7 kilometres north-east of the application area.

Consequently, the proposed clearing will result in the loss of a single marri tree and a corresponding loss of a small amount of foraging habitat.

Other Bird Species

The local area has records of the masked owl (southwest) *(Tyto novaehollandiae novaehollandiae)*, listed as Priority 3 under the BC, and peregrine falcon *(Falco peregrinus)*, listed as other specially protected fauna under the BC Act. Masked owls utilise large areas of native vegetation for foraging and typically nest in large tree hollows (Atlas of Living Australia, 2026). Similarly, peregrine falcons utilise a range of habitats and may perch or forage within the wider landscape (Biologic Environmental Survey Pty Ltd, 2023). While the marri tree may provide occasional perching opportunities, it does not represent significant habitat for either species. Furthermore, the most recent record of peregrine falcon was in 1999, 8.69 kilometres away, however the most recent and only record of the masked owl was in 2024, 7.57 kilometres away. Given the distance and timing of records, individuals are unlikely to be present during the clearing period, and the removal of a single marri tree with no hollows, within a modified environment is unlikely to significantly affect habitat availability for these species.

Western Ringtail Possum

Western ringtail possums are listed as Critically Endangered under the BC Act and EPBC Act. Western ringtail possum habitat comprises of long unburnt mature remnants of peppermint *(Agonis flexuosa)* woodlands with high canopy continuity and high foliage nutrients. Other habitats comprise of jarrah *(Eucalyptus marginata)* / marri *(Corymbia calophylla)* forests and woodlands with adequate hollows, coastal heath, myrtaceous heaths and shrublands, bulllich *(Eucalyptus megacarpa)* dominated riparian zones and karri forests (DCCEEW, 2026).

According to the datasets, this species has been recorded 781 times within the local area, the closest record being 1.32 kilometres away (2018 record). Areas of mapped western ringtail possum habitat occur adjacent to the application area.

The tree proposed to be cleared is within a highly modified recreation reserve and is not located within a larger remnant patch of native vegetation. The site lacks native understorey vegetation and does not contain habitat features that would indicate the area provides high-quality western ringtail possum habitat. However, the tree forms part of a line of native trees surrounding the oval which may provide some movement opportunities for fauna through the local landscape.

The tree proposed to be cleared may provide occasional foraging opportunities for western ringtail possums, as marri is recognised as a secondary food source for the species. However, the application area does not comprise high-quality western ringtail possum habitat, lacks native understorey vegetation and is situated within a highly modified recreation reserve.

The proposed clearing will result in the removal of a single mature marri tree and minor reduction in potential habitat and connectivity values, as well as secondary foraging habitat. Given the limited scale of the proposal, the degraded condition of the site and the retention of surrounding vegetation, the clearing is unlikely to result in a significant impact to western ringtail possum populations or significantly reduce habitat connectivity within the local area.

Other Mammals

The local area contains records of Chuditch *(Dasyurus geoffroii)*, listed as vulnerable under the BC and EPBC Acts, South-Western Brush-tailed Phascogale *(Phascogale tapoatafa wambenger)*, listed as critically endangered under the BC Act and endangered under the EPBC Act, and Western False Pipistrelle *(Falsistrellus mackenziei)*, listed as a priority species.

Chuditch and south-western brush-tailed phascogale are generally associated with larger, connected areas of native vegetation that provide suitable foraging resources, shelter and breeding habitat (DEC, 2012a, b). The closest south-western brush-tailed phascogale was 818 metres away in 1995, with the closest record in the last 10 years being in 2019, 2.65 kilometres away. The closest Chuditch record was in 1972, 7.01 kilometres away, with the closest record in the last 10 years being 2019, 8.13 kilometres away. The application area comprises a single marri tree within a highly modified recreation reserve and does not contain habitat features indicative of significant habitat for either species.

The western false pipistrelle is a forest-dependent microbat that roosts in tree hollows and forages over a range of habitats. The closest record within the local area was 8.54 kilometres away in 2017. Photographs and information supplied by the applicant (Shire of Dardanup, 2026 a, b) indicate the tree proposed to be cleared does not contain hollows. Furthermore, the removal of a single isolated tree is unlikely to significantly affect the availability of roosting or foraging habitat within the local area.

Given the distance, timing and habitat requirements for the above species, the proposed clearing is unlikely to result in a significant impact on conservation significant mammal's species recorded within the local area.

Conclusion
Based on the above assessment, the proposed clearing will result in the loss of one mature marri tree that provides potential foraging habitat for black cockatoo species and may provide minor foraging, movement and roosting opportunities for western ringtail possum and other native fauna.

The applicant has demonstrated that revegetation with marri *(Corymbia calophylla)* trees is proposed within Gardiner Reserve in accordance with the Burekup Precinct Concept Plan. While revegetation will not provide an immediate replacement for the mature tree proposed to be cleared, it will contribute to the long-term replacement of black cockatoo foraging habitat.

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

- revegetation comprising marri *(Corymbia calophylla)* within Gardiner Reserve to offset the loss of one mature marri tree.

3.3. Relevant planning instruments and other matters

Development Application and Building Application for the new cricket practice net were approved on 19 March 2026. The proposed clearing is consistent with the current land use and zoning of the site, being Recreation and School under the applicable local planning framework (Shire of Dardanup, 2026a).

REF 11143/1 was previously issued as a permit not required determination for the clearing of two juvenile trees associated with the alternative northern alignment. The Shire confirmed that the two trees identified under REF 11143/1 will not be removed (Shire of Dardanup, 2026d).

No known 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

Appendix A. Site characteristics

C.1. Site characteristics

Characteristic	Details
Local context	The area proposed to be cleared is part of a corridor of native vegetation in the intensive land use zone of Western Australia. It is located within Burekup oval, and the clearing area consists of a single marri tree within an established recreation reserve in the Shire of Dardanup. The surrounding land comprises active recreation infrastructure, roads, scattered vegetation, and residential zones. The proposed clearing is not part of a large-scale clearing proposal and represents the removal of a single tree within a substantially modified landscape. Aerial imagery indicates the local area (10-kilometre radius from the centre of the area proposed to be cleared) retains approximately 20.74 per cent of the original native vegetation cover.
Ecological linkage	There are no formal ecological linkages within the application area, however, the application area may function as an informal ecological linkage for fauna moving along the native vegetation corridors and between larger remnants of native vegetation within the local area.
Conservation areas	There are no conservation areas intersecting the application area. The closest conservation area is located approximately 4.5 kilometres north-west of the application area being a DBCA regional park and 5 kilometres south-west of the application area being Waterloo Nature Reserve.
Vegetation description	Photographs supplied by the applicant indicate the vegetation within the proposed clearing area consists of a single marri tree *(Corymbia calophylla)* approximately 10-12 metres in height (Shire of Dardanup, 2026b). No native understorey vegetation is proposed to be cleared. Representative photos are available in Appendix E. This is inconsistent with the Heddle et al. mapped vegetation type: • Swan Complex characterised by fringing woodland of *Eucalyptus rudis* (Flooded Gum) – *Melaleuca rhaphiophylla* (Swamp Paperbark) with localised occurrence of low open forest of *Casuarina obesa* (Swamp Sheoak) and *Melaleuca cuticularis* (Saltwater Paperbark). *The mapped vegetation type retain approximately 12.62 per cent of the original extent (Government of Western Australia, 2019).*
Vegetation condition	Photographs supplied by the applicant (Shire of Dardanup, 2026b) indicate the vegetation within the proposed clearing area is in completely degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition, described as: • 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 photos are available in Appendix E.
Climate and landform	The mean average annual rainfall in the region is recorded as 784.2 millimetres (Weatherzone, 2026). The application area is flat with elevation above sea level being approximately 20 metres.
Soil description	The soil is mapped as *Pinjarra P1a Phase (213Pj_P1a) characterised by flat to very gently undulating plain with deep acidic mottled yellow duplex (or effective duplext) soils. Shallow pale sand to sand loam over clay; imperfect to poorly drained and generally not susceptible to salinity.*
Land degradation risk	Based on available data, the application area is at risk of subsurface acidification or is presently acid, has a moderate to very high waterlogging risk, and a moderate to low risk of acid sulfate soils.
Waterbodies	The desktop assessment and aerial imagery indicated that no RIWI rivers or waterlines intersect the application area, with the closest waterbody being a natural perennial

Characteristic	Details
	swamp approximately 430 metres to the east of the application area. An area subject to inundation is mapped as close as 470 metres away in the east. It is mapped within the Walyunga consanguineous wetland suite, described as a meandering, leptoscale to microscale freshwater wetland system associated with creeks and rivers. The suite occurs within a steeply dissected valley landscape of laterite over Precambrian rocks and is characterised by fluvial incision and sedimentation processes.
Hydrogeography	The application area is within the proclaimed Collie River Irrigation District under the RIWI Act. According to available databases, the groundwater salinity is 3000 – 7000 milligrams to litres total dissolved solids within the application area. There are no RIWI waterlines which intersect the application area. The Leschenault Inlet Management Area is mapped 270 metres north of the application area.
Flora	The desktop assessment identified 10 conservation significant flora species within the local area, comprising of three threatened species and seven priority species. The closest to the application area being *Aponogeton hexatepalus* (Priority 4) 3.42 kilometres away, this record is within the same soil system and further records within the local area have been recorded within the same soil system. None of the other conservation significant flora species within the local area have been recorded within the same soil system.
Ecological communities	There are no ecological communities within the application area. The closest ecological community Priority 3 Banksia Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain Ecological Community mapped 1.4 kilometres away.
Fauna	There are records of 41 fauna of conservation significance within the local area, four species of cockatoo (one being 'white-tailed black cockatoo'), 21 migratory sea birds, four other birds, eight marsupials, two placental mammals and two invertebrates. The application area is adjacent to areas mapped as western ringtail possum habitat with low to high habitat suitability. The application area lies within the mapped area for all three black cockatoo species. Many areas mapped as black cockatoo foraging habitat are mapped within the local area. The closest roost is recorded 2.7 kilometres north-east of the application area.

C.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					
Swan Coastal Plain	977,183.94	327,360.32	33.50	140,616.7	14.4
Vegetation complex					
Swan Complex	15,194.13	1,917.25	12.62	151.45	1.00
Local area					
10km radius	31,465.24	6,527.27	20.74	-	-

*Government of Western Australia (2019a)

**Government of Western Australia (2019b)

C.3. Fauna analysis table

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

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)
Baudin's Cockatoo (*Zanda baudinii)*	EN	Y	Y	3.16	9
Carnaby's Cockatoo *(Zanda latirostris)*	EN	Y	Y	3.68	6
Chuditch, Western Quoll *(Dasyurus geoffroii)*	VU	N	Y	7.01	11
Forest Red-Tailed Black Cockatoo *(Calyptorhynchus banksii naso)*	VU	Y	Y	2.75	89
Masked Owl (Southwest) (*Tyto novaehollandiae novahollandiae)*	P	N	Y	7.57	1
Numbat, Walpurti *(Myrmecobius fasciatus)*	EN	N	Y	3.18	1
Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus)*	SP	Y	Y	7.20	1
Quenda, Southwestern Brown Bandicoot (*Isoodon fusciventer)*	P	N	Y	8.42	3
Quokka *(Setonix brachyurus)*	VU	N	Y	7.93	13
South-Western Brush-Tailed Phascogale *(Phascogale tapoatafa wambenger)*	CD	Y	Y	0.81	26
Western Brush Wallaby *(Notamacropus irma)*	P	N	Y	7.36	9
Western False Pipistrelle *(Falsistrellus mackensiei)*	P	Y	Y	8.55	2
Western Ringtail Possum *(Pseudocheirus occidentalis)*	CR	Y	Y	1.32	781

Appendix B. 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 comprises of a single marri tree within a recreational reserve. The surrounding vegetation is highly modified, and the vegetation is in completely degraded condition. The proposed clearing area does not contain a high level of biodiversity, nor does it support significant flora assemblages or intact native vegetation communities.	Not likely to be at variance	No
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 area proposed to be cleared contains foraging and roosting habitat for conservation significant fauna.	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 area proposed to be cleared is unlikely to contain flora species listed under the BC Act.	Not 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 area proposed to be cleared does not contain species that can indicate a threatened ecological community.	Not 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 inconsistent with the national objectives and targets for biodiversity conservation in Australia, retaining 20.74 per cent native vegetation cover. The vegetation complex is inconsistent with the national objectives and targets for biodiversity conservation, and is not representative with the vegetation to be cleared. The vegetation proposed to be cleared is not considered to be part of a significant ecological linkage in the local area.	May 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: Given the distance to the nearest conservation area, the proposed clearing is unlikely to have an impact on the environmental values of nearby conservation areas.	Not at variance	No

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
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: Given no water courses or wetlands are recorded within the application area, the proposed clearing is unlikely to impact riparian native vegetation.	Not 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 susceptible to acidification, waterlogging and acid sulfate soils. Noting the extent of the application area and the condition of the vegetation, the proposed clearing is not likely to have an appreciable impact on land degradation.	Not at variance	No
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 no watercourses or wetlands are recorded within the application area, the proposed clearing is unlikely to impact surface or ground water quality.	Not 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 the proposed clearing is likely to contribute to increased incidence or intensity of flooding. Given no watercourses or wetlands are recorded within the application area, the proposed clearing is unlikely to contribute to waterlogging.	Not 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.

Condition	Description
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. WA Offset Metric

WA Environmental Offsets Calculator

Rationale for scores used in the offset calculator – Black Cockatoo Foraging Habitat

Calculation	Score	Rationale
Conservation Significance		
Description	Black Cockatoo Primary Foraging Habitat	The proposed clearing will impact on 1 native marri *(Corymbia calophylla)* tree forming significant foraging habitat for all three black cockatoo species.
Type of Environmental Value	Species (Flora/Fauna)	Baudin's cockatoo *(Zanda baudinii),* Carnaby's cockatoo *(Zanda latirostris)* and forest red-tailed black cockatoo *(Calyptorhynchus banksii naso),*
Conservation Significance of Environmental Value	Rare/Threatened Species - Endangered	The tree provides potential foraging habitat for Baudin's cockatoo *(Zanda baudinii),* Carnaby's cockatoo *(Zanda latirostris)* and forest red-tailed black cockatoo *(Calyptorhynchus banksii naso),* all of which are listed as endangered or vulnerable under the BC and EPBC Act.
Landscape-level Value Impacted	Yes	The application area occurs within the mapped distribution of all three cockatoos and contains a mature marri tree which provides potential foraging habitat. While the tree is isolated and in a modified recreation reserve, it contributes to the broader network of foraging resources available within the local landscape.
Significant Impact		
Description	1 mature native marri tree which serves as primary foraging habitat for black cockatoo species proposed to be cleared	The application area contains one marri tree which provides low to moderate quality foraging habitat for black cockatoos.

Significant Impact (hectares)	0.1	A value of 0.1 hectares was adopted to represent the ecological footprint and habitat value associated with the loss of one mature marri tree.
Quality (scale)	7.0	A quality score of 7 was assigned to reflect the ecological value of the mature marri tree as established black cockatoo foraging habitat. The tree is in good health and is currently producing marri nuts, which are a primary food resource for Baudin's cockatoo, Carnaby's cockatoo and forest red-tailed black cockatoo. The application area occurs within the mapped distribution of all three species and within a locality containing numerous black cockatoo records, with a known roost approximately 2.7 kilometres from the site. While the tree does not provide breeding habitat and occurs within a modified recreation reserve, it nevertheless represents a valuable foraging resource within the local landscape.
Rehabilitation Credit		
Description	Amount of revegetation required to offset the loss of one mature marri tree providing foraging habitat for black cockatoos	Revegetation and establishment of at least two marri (Corymbia calophylla) trees within Gardiner Reserve to compensate for the loss of one mature marri tree providing black cockatoo foraging habitat. The revegetation area has been identified within a Council-endorsed masterplan. While the revegetation will not provide an immediate replacement for mature foraging habitat, it will contribute to the long-term recruitment of marri trees and future foraging resources for black cockatoo species within the local landscape.
Proposed Rehabilitation (area in hectares)	0.2	The required revegetation area exceeds the impact area of one tree, with two marri trees required to allow the planted trees to develop equivalent habitat values. Establishing a larger area of marri revegetation will provide a net gain in future foraging resources.
Current quality of rehabilitation site	0.0	The revegetation site is currently cleared and lacks native vegetation. As such, no measurable black cockatoo foraging habitat value presently exists.
Future quality WITHOUT Rehabilitation	0.0	Without active revegetation, the site is not expected to naturally develop black cockatoo foraging habitat during the assessment timeframe. Habitat values would therefore remain negligible.
Future quality WITH Rehabilitation	7.0	Revegetation with marri trees is expected to establish a self-sustaining stand of native vegetation capable of providing good quality foraging habitat for black cockatoos. Also, the required revegetation area is less than the proposed revegetation by the applicant.
Time until Ecological Benefit (Years)	17	17 years was adopted as a reasonable estimate for planted marri trees to become established and begin providing meaningful foraging resources for

		black cockatoos. This provides a 2-year delay for planting to occur.
Confidence in Rehabilitation result (%)	80	A confidence score of 80% reflects the relatively high likelihood of successful establishment of marri trees through planned revegetation, while acknowledging the uncertainty associated with seasonal conditions, survival rates and long-term management.
Offset		
Description	N/A	No off-site offset proposed.

WA Environmental Offsets Calculator

Rationale for scores used in the offset calculator – Remnant Vegetation (Local Area)

Calculation	Score	Rationale
Conservation Significance		
Description	Local Area Remnant Vegetation	Less than 30 per cent remnant vegetation within the local area (10 kilometres from the application area) which is below the national targets for biodiversity conservation in Australia.
Type of Environmental Value	Vegetation/Habitat	The environmental value relates to the contribution of native vegetation to remnant vegetation extent within the local landscape.
Conservation Significance of Environmental Value	Terrestrial native vegetation complex - <30% extent remaining in the bioregion	The vegetation occurs within a local landscape that retains approximately 20.74 per cent of its pre-European native vegetation extent. As the remaining native vegetation cover is below the 30 per cent threshold used to identify extensively cleared landscapes, the remnant vegetation value is considered to have elevated conservation significance.
Landscape-level Value Impacted	Yes	Although the tree is within a recreation reserve, it contributes to the remaining native vegetation extent and provides continuity with other scattered native vegetation in the surrounding landscape. The removal of the tree will result in a minor reduction in remnant vegetation values within an extensively cleared area.
Significant Impact		
Description	One Marri tree proposed to be cleared	One marri *(Corymbia calophylla)* tree is proposed to be cleared of which contributes to remnant vegetation within the local area.
Significant Impact (hectares)	0.1	The value of 0.1 hectares was adopted to recognise the contribution of the mature marri tree to native vegetation extent within the local landscape.
Quality (scale)	3.0	A quality score of 3 was assigned to reflect that, although the application area occurs within a

		parkland-cleared setting assessed as completely degraded under the Keighery condition scale, the assessment relates to the removal of a mature marri tree in good condition. The tree provides canopy structure, habitat and native vegetation values that are not reflected by the surrounding cleared landscape. Accordingly, a score of 3 reflects the ecological value of the vegetation proposed to be cleared while recognising the highly modified nature of the broader site.
Rehabilitation Credit		
Description	Revegetation proposed within a completely cleared landscape	Revegetation and establishment of marri (Corymbia calophylla) trees within Gardiner Reserve to replace the loss of one native marri tree and contribute to native vegetation extent within a local landscape retaining approximately 20.74 per cent of its pre-European vegetation cover. The revegetation area has been identified within a Council-endorsed masterplan. The rehabilitation will improve long-term native vegetation cover and assist in maintaining remnant vegetation values within the local area.
Proposed Rehabilitation (area in hectares)	0.1	A revegetation area equivalent to the impact area was selected to replace the loss of native vegetation extent and contribute to improving vegetation cover within the local landscape. The proposed revegetation will provide a direct replacement for the vegetation removed.
Current quality of rehabilitation site	0.0	The revegetation site currently provides negligible native vegetation values due to being a cleared landscape and is therefore considered to have no measurable ecological condition prior to revegetation.
Future quality WITHOUT Rehabilitation	0.0	Without active revegetation, the site is unlikely to naturally regenerate into a condition that provides meaningful native vegetation values within the assessment timeframe. Ecological condition would therefore remain negligible.
Future quality WITH Rehabilitation	4.0	Revegetation, with an area greater than what is required as proposed by the applicant is expected to establish a functioning area of native vegetation that contributes to local vegetation extent, structure and habitat values. A moderate quality score was adopted to reflect the condition reasonably achievable through successful establishment and ongoing growth.
Time until Ecological Benefit (Years)	12	12 years was adopted as a reasonable timeframe for vegetation to become established and provide measurable ecological benefits, including increased native vegetation cover, canopy development and habitat values. This includes a 2-year delay for planting to occur.

Confidence in Rehabilitation result (%)	80	A confidence level of 80 per cent was assigned because the proposed revegetation involves locally native species and is considered likely to establish successfully with appropriate implementation and maintenance, while recognising normal uncertainties associated with restoration projects.
Offset		
Description	N/A	No offsite offset proposed.

Appendix E. Photographs of the vegetation



Figure 2: Photograph supplied by applicant of proposed clearing marri (Corymbia calophylla) tree (Shire of Dardanup, 2026b).



Figure 3: Photograph supplied by applicant of proposed clearing marri (Corymbia calophylla) tree (Shire of Dardanup, 2026b).



Figure 4: Photograph supplied by applicant of proposed clearing marri (Corymbia calophylla) tree illustrating no hollows present (Shire of Dardanup, 2026c).

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)
- 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)

F.2. References

Atlas of Living Australia (2026) *Tyto novaehollandiae novaehollandiae – Southern Masked Owl.* Viewed 4 August 2026. Retrieved from: https://library.dbca.wa.gov.au/FullTextFiles/925276.pdfvaehollandiae : Southern Masked Owl | Atlas of Living Australia

Bamford Consulting Ecologists (2020) *Black-cockatoos.* Bamford Consulting Ecologists. Viewed 4 August 2026. Retrieved from: BCE - Bla https://library.dbca.wa.gov.au/FullTextFiles/925276.pdfck-Cockatoos

Biologic Environmental Survey Pty Ltd (2023) *South31 Gibbs Offset Targeted Vertebrate Fauna Survey Report. Appendix D22.* Prepared for South 32. Viewed 4 August 2026. Retrieved from: Appendix D22 - Biologic South32 Gibbs Offset Targeted Vertebrate Fauna Survey Report_Part7.pdf

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

Department of Environment and Conservation (DEC) (2012a) *Chuditch (Dasyurus geoffroii) fauna profile.* Department of Environment and Conservation, Western Australia. Viewed 4 August 2026. Retrieved from: https://library.dbca.wa.gov.au/FullTextFiles/925276.pdf5276.pdf

Department of Environment and Conservation (DEC) (2012b) *Brush-tailed phascogale (Phascogale tapoatafa) fauna profile.* Department of Environment and Conservation, Western Australia, Viewed 4 August 2026. Retrieved from: https://library.dbca.wa.gov.au/static/FullTextFiles/925273.pdfe

Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (2026) *Pseudocheirus occidentalis – Western Ringtail possum, Ngwayir, Womp, Woder, Ngoor, Ngoolangit.* Species Profile and Threats Database (SPRAT). Viewed 4 August 2026. Retrieved from: https://library.dbca.wa.gov.au/FullTextFiles/925276.pdfentalis — Western Ringtail Possum, Ngwayir, Womp, Woder, Ngoor, Ngoolangit

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/

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.

Government of Western Australia (2019) *2018 South West Vegetation Complex Statistics. Current as of March 2019*. WA Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions, Perth, https://catalogue.data.wa.gov.au/dataset/dbca

Government of Western Australia. (2019) *2018 Statewide Vegetation Statistics incorporating the CAR Reserve Analysis (Full Report). Current as of March 2019.* WA Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions. https://catalogue.data.wa.gov.au/dataset/dbca-statewide-vegetation-statistics

Heddle, E. M., Loneragan, O. W., and Havel, J. J. (1980) *Vegetation Complexes of the Darling System, Western Australia*. In Department of Conservation and Environment, Atlas of Natural Resources, Darling System, Western Australia.

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

Mattiske, E.M. and Havel, J.J. (1998) *Vegetation Complexes of the South-west Forest Region of Western Australia.* Maps and report prepared as part of the Regional Forest Agreement, Western Australia for the Department of Conservation and Land Management and Environment Australia.

Molloy, S., Wood, J., Hall, S., Wallrodt, S. and Whisson, G. (2009) *South West Regional Ecological Linkages Technical Report*, Western Australian Local Government Association and Department of Environment and Conservation, Perth.

Northcote, K. H. with Beckmann G G, Bettenay E., Churchward H. M., van Dijk D. C., Dimmock G. M., Hubble G. D., Isbell R. F., McArthur W. M., Murtha G. G., Nicolls K. D., Paton T. R., Thompson C. H., Webb A. A. and Wright M. J. (1960-68) *Atlas of Australian Soils*, Sheets 1 to 10, with explanatory data. CSIRO and Melbourne University Press: Melbourne.

Schoknecht, N., Tille, P. and Purdie, B. (2004) *Soil-landscape mapping in South-Western Australia – Overview of Methodology and output*s Resource Management Technical Report No. 280. Department of Agriculture.

Shah, B. (2006) *Conservation of Carnaby's Black-Cockatoo on the Swan Coastal Plain, Western Australia*. December 2006. Carnaby's Black-Cockatoo Recovery Project. Birds Australia, Western Australia.

Shepherd, D.P., Beeston, G.R. and Hopkins, A.J.M. (2001) *Native Vegetation in Western Australia, Extent, Type and Status*. Resource Management Technical Report 249. Department of Agriculture, Western Australia.

Shire of Dardanup (2026a) *Clearing permit application CPS 11706/1*, received 24 July 2026 (DWER Ref: DWERDT1369160).

Shire of Dardanup (2026b) *Supporting information for clearing permit application CPS 11706/1 - Photographs,* received 24 July 2026 (DWER Ref: DWERDT1369156).

Shire of Dardanup (2026c) *CPS 11706/1 personal communication regarding tree hollows and proposed revegetation associated with clearing permit application.* Received 20 August 2026. (DWER Ref: DWERDT1381126)

Shire of Dardanup (2026d) *Email from applicant confirming that the northern cricket net alignment is no longer being pursued and the two trees associated with REF 11143/1 will not be removed.* Received 31 August 2026. (DWER Ref: DWERDT1385624)

Valentine, L.E. and Stock, W. (2008) *Food Resources of Carnaby's Black Cockatoo (Calyptorhynchus latirostris) in the Gnangara Sustainability Strategy Study Area*. Edith Cowan University and Department of Environment and Conservation. December 2008.

Weatherzone (2026) *Dardanup Climate.* Viewed 4 August 2026. Retrieved from: https://library.dbca.wa.gov.au/FullTextFiles/925276.pdf averages and extreme weather records

Western Australian Herbarium (1998-). *FloraBase - the Western Australian Flora*. Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions, Western Australia. https://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/