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## Procedures for the administration and assessment of clearing and protection of native vegetation in Western Australia

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**Procedures for the  
Administration and  
Assessment of Clearing  
and Protection of  
Native Vegetation  
in  
Western Australia**

A.McR. Holm  
Land Management Branch  
Department of Agriculture Western Australia  
South Perth

1 March 1994





# PROCEDURES FOR THE ADMINISTRATION AND ASSESSMENT OF CLEARING AND PROTECTION OF NATIVE VEGETATION

March 1994

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## Introduction

It is Department of Agriculture policy that regulation is only used when all other approaches to address land degradation have failed. Our thrust is to encourage land holders to move towards using land within its capabilities as they continue to adopt sustainable farming systems. Underlying this approach is a self regulatory philosophy with Land Conservation District Committees playing an important management and coordination role. Nevertheless the community expects that land degradation will be controlled and legislation is available to underpin or complement the good intentions of most land holders.

The Soil and Land Conservation Act is the legislation used to prevent and mitigate land degradation in Western Australia. Under this Act the Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation has a responsibility to prevent any activities that are likely to result in land degradation.

Land degradation includes:

- (a) soil erosion, increased salinity, or eutrophication and flooding;
- (b) the removal or destruction of natural or introduced vegetation;

that may be detrimental to the present or future use of land.

A most important consideration are the words '**detrimental to the present or future use of land**' as it is on an interpretation of these words that an assessment is made.

Because of widespread concern over the effects of further land clearing the Government gazetted land clearing regulations on 10 January 1986 under the Soil and Land Conservation Act, to enable the Government to prevent clearing of land if that activity is likely to cause land degradation.

Under the general provisions of the Act the Commissioner could survey all remnant vegetation in the State and identify those areas which are likely to result in land degradation if cleared. However there are inadequate resources to undertake this survey and a decision has been made that all clearing must come before the Commissioner on a case by case basis for assessment.

Under the land clearing regulations of the Soil and Land Conservation Act, the landowner or occupier who intends to clear more than one hectare of vegetation for a change of land use must notify the Commissioner at least 90 days before the commencement of clearing. This period allows time for the Commissioner to assess the likelihood of land degradation resulting from the clearing activity. Any land which is considered to be a land degradation hazard if cleared, is protected under the Soil and Land Conservation Act by either the landholder entering into an Agreement to Reserve (ATR) or the Commissioner issuing a Soil Conservation Notice (SCN). This protection includes the exclusion of stock to prevent passive clearing from grazing. It should be noted the Commissioner does not give approval or a permit for land clearing but identifies areas for protection from clearing to prevent land degradation.

While the land clearing regulations are in place to control land clearing, increasingly the farming community is recognising that remnant vegetation is a resource to be protected for several reasons including nature conservation and prevention of land degradation. The Act was amended on 17 December 1990 to encourage land users to protect remnant vegetation through the use of Conservation Covenants.

The Department of Agriculture in consultation with LCD representatives has developed a comprehensive set of technical guidelines (see attached) to ensure that the assessments of proposed clearing are as professional and equitable as possible. These guidelines have been developed using current experience and the best available technical knowledge and will change over time to reflect changes in knowledge and technology.

This manual sets out the requirements of the Act, its regulations and how they are implemented. It covers the administrative procedures for the control of clearing throughout Western Australia.

## **1. Purpose of the regulations**

1.1 The purpose of the land clearing regulations is to:

- evaluate the capability of land for its intended use before clearing;
- ensure that clearing and specified future use cause minimum land degradation.

1.2 The regulations limit clearing of land with low agricultural potential, and are designed to identify and prevent clearing that may cause land degradation.

## **2. Proponent's role**

2.1 • **A landowner<sup>(1)</sup> or occupier** who intends to clear land of greater than 1 hectare **for a change of land use**, must notify the Commissioner at least 90 days before the commencement of clearing, using Schedule 2 of the Soil and Land Conservation Regulations 1992.

- The Notice of Intent to clear land (NOI) must be accompanied by a cadastrally correct map of the proposal or, preferably an aerial photograph at 1:10,000 scale. This plan should accurately describe the extent of the proposed clearing, soil types, rocky areas, remnant vegetation, proposed windbreaks, contour lines, location numbers, any adjacent public roads, and any other information relevant to the assessment guidelines described below.

2.2 An owner or occupier who gives notice to the Commissioner of proposed clearing but fails to commence clearing within two years of the date of notice must resubmit an NOI with the exception that NOIs submitted prior to 29 November 1991 remain current.

## **3. Application of the land clearing notification**

3.1 "To clear" in relation to any land, means to cut down, destroy or otherwise damage trees, shrubs, grass or other plants on that land but does not include cutting of trees for firewood, posts or timber for reasonable use on the property. The regulation also applies to land being cleared for woodchipping purposes. These procedures and guidelines only apply to native vegetation defined as remaining vegetation containing locally indigenous species and includes regrowth on areas cleared for over two years.

3.2 Government instrumentalities are required to notify intention to clear, with the exception that the Commissioner has delegated his powers under the Act to the State Mining Engineer in the case of mining lease applications. NOIs for mine site clearing are processed by the State Mining Engineer under the NOI systems for mining tenements.

(1) The landowner is the proprietor of that land. Where the land is owned by a company then the occupier (usually a director of the company) acts for the company.

Note clearing for extractive industries (e.g. quarries) are not handled by the Mining Engineer and are processed by the Department of Agriculture.

3.3 Notification is not required where clearing does not result in a change in land use examples of which are:

- when CALM clear fells a forest and allows it to regrow as natural forest;
- clearing of fence lines and firebreaks, which are an accepted land use practice and are in accordance with Local Government requirements, although such clearing should not in itself constitute a land degradation hazard;
- clearing of isolated paddock trees. *However in WAWA controlled catchments an application to clear isolated paddock trees must be made to WAWA.*

On the other hand, where remnant vegetation is being grazed, thinning of that vegetation to enable fertiliser or pasture seed to be broadcast or otherwise to enhance pasture growth (i.e. parkland clearing) is considered a change of land use and must be notified.

Notification to clear introduced tree species (e.g. Tagasaste or blue gums) is not required except where this planting is protected by a facility under the Act.

3.4 Notification is required for incremental clearing over a protracted time span once the initial 1 hectare on any individual holding, or a number of holdings under common ownership, has been cleared.

3.5 The Commissioner does not require notification for proposed clearing of land which is controlled under the Country Areas Water Supply Act 1947. However, the proponent must notify the Western Australian Water Authority. This Act applies within the boundaries of:

- (a) Wellington Dam catchment area.
- (b) Mundaring Weir catchment area.
- (c) The Denmark River catchment area.
- (d) The Kent River water reserve.
- (e) The Warren River water reserve.
- (f) The Harris River Dam catchment area.

WAWA will request the Department of Agriculture to assess clearing applications within these areas for potential onsite land degradation hazards and definition of areas to be protected from clearing under the Soil and Land Conservation Act before imposing restrictions under the Country Areas Water Supply Act.

3.6 Where the Local Government Authority has a planning process in place to control clearing throughout the Shire, all land development proposals, including land clearing proposals require approval of the Shire Council, before being processed by the Department of Agriculture. In many cases tree preservation areas are defined in town planning schemes and in these areas it is illegal to clear any vegetation without Shire approval.

Notification is not applicable in the Shire of Bruce Rock which has imposed a moratorium on clearing and other Shires are also considering similar action.

#### **4. Administrative procedure – NOI to clear**

4.1 A proponent who intends to clear is supplied with an NOI form from either the District Office or Head Office together with information on assessment guidelines (preferably adaptations of the comprehensive guidelines specific to the local area) instructions on completing the required map, and information on fencing requirements for remnant vegetation. Proponents are to be encouraged to submit NOIs up to six months in



advance of proposed clearing to allow time for resolution if there are objections raised to the proposed clearing.

- 4.2 Prior to lodging an NOI, the proponent is encouraged to discuss the proposed clearing with the local Land Conservation Officer and, where a catchment plan is in place, with the local Project Officer. The objective of this discussion is to ensure the application meets established guidelines. The proponent must be advised that it is the Commissioner who has the responsibility for decisions on the NOI and that the preliminary assessment does not constitute "approval for clearing". Preliminary assessments are not provided to parties other than the landowner (e.g. land agents and prospective buyers). Furthermore preliminary assessments are not provided, as part of our cost free advisory service, where the owner's objective is to obtain information to assist in the sale of the property.
  - 4.3 The NOI to clear land is submitted to the District Office of the Department of Agriculture where it is checked for completeness and likely compliance with the guidelines. The NOI is able to be withdrawn by the applicant up to seven working days from the date first received at a Department of Agriculture office. When complete, and after seven working days have elapsed from the lodgement date, the NOI is forwarded by the District Office to the Commissioner and copies to:
    - the local CALM office;
    - the appropriate Shire Council;
    - the appropriate LCD;
    - The Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) in the Peel–Harvey catchment.
- Included with the copy of the NOI shall be a request that if any of the local groups have concerns indicating the proposals will have adverse affects on other land or water, they notify the Commissioner within 30 days.
- The Commissioner should be alerted to proposals to clear areas of environmental or community significance, to enable him to refer the proposal to the DEP. The Commissioner will **notify** DEP of all proposals to clear more than 200 ha in areas receiving less than 500 mm annual rainfall and 100 ha elsewhere.
- The Commissioner will notify the proponent and the local office of the Department of Agriculture if objections are received.
- 4.4 The District Office acknowledges receipt of the NOI and arranges a date for inspection and assessment. If the proponent has not received any written advice within 90 days, clearing may proceed.
  - 4.5 The inspection and assessment is conducted by the Department of Agriculture officer and if possible a representative of the local Land Conservation District Committee. Permission from the landowner is required for a joint inspection and the land owner should always be contacted prior to inspection. In the Shire of Albany the Shire Planner also attends the inspection and assessment.
  - 4.6 If the inspection indicates that:
    - the minimum requirement for the proportion of native vegetation is met;
    - only suitable land has been identified for clearing;
    - CALM raise no objections with respect to endangered flora and fauna;
    - clearing is consistent with a catchment plan (if it exists); and
    - the area has no significant environmental attributes which would necessitate consideration by the DEP;

the local Officer in Charge, on behalf of the Commissioner, will notify the land-user in writing that there are no reasons to restrict clearing.

- 4.7 If the inspection identifies areas, that if cleared will constitute a land degradation hazard, these areas must be protected from clearing. The landholder may enter into an Agreement to Reserve with the Commissioner to protect this land. If no such agreement is reached the Commissioner will issue a Soil Conservation Notice to prevent clearing. As this may result in an appeal, the local Officer in Charge will be contacted to ensure that every effort has been made to negotiate an Agreement to Reserve or a Conservation Covenant before proceeding with the SCN. If an Agreement to Reserve or Conservation Covenant is agreed to then an Interim Agreement or Draft Conservation Covenant is entered into pending completion of the final documentation (Appendix 3).
- 4.8 The Commissioner must be satisfied that the identified area is protected from passive clearing, i.e. clearing by grazing. Fencing is the preferred alternative, however an undertaking by the landholder not to stock adjacent land is an acceptable short term alternative. The Commissioner will consider any reasonable fencing program over time. It is only the areas notified that require protection from grazing.
- 4.9 Where the Commissioner is of the opinion that the land clearing will constitute a land degradation hazard and the land user does not accept the need to protect the area a Soil Conservation Notice will be issued within 90 days of receipt of the NOI. The Commissioner may request the proponent to submit a management plan to address the areas of concern and restrain the proponent from clearing until this plan has been accepted.

## 5. Clearing assessments

- 5.1 Assessment is based on the technical guidelines of 26 September 1990 (see attached).
- 5.2 Assessment must consider both likely adverse effects on the proponent's property and the off-site effects.
- 5.3 Base the initial appraisal on the proportion of native vegetation remaining in the subcatchment. The subcatchment is defined as the area above the confluence of two of the first well defined drainage lines in the landscape. In some areas, e.g. Esperance sandplains and the Swan Coastal Plain, a sub-catchment may not be apparent. In this situation base the assessment on the proportion of native vegetation remaining on the property in question.

The minimum proportion of native vegetation within a subcatchment considered necessary to be left to use sufficient groundwater to ensure water tables remain stable in that subcatchment is as follows:

Mean annual rainfall (mm)	Approximate catchment (ha)	Native vegetation (%)
> 1100	-	*
700-1100	500	30
500- 700	1000	25
< 500	2000	20

\* Assessed on a case by case basis.

5.4 If there is more than the recommended percentage of the subcatchment area retained as native vegetation, then the proposed clearing will be assessed to identify whether other land degradation hazards exist. These include:

- capacity of the land to support plant growth and hence susceptibility to wind erosion and increased water recharge;
- land below granite outcrops and other high run-off areas;
- breakaways and sodic soils below breakaways;
- steep areas subject to water erosion;
- poorly drained areas subject to waterlogging;
- areas around lakes and along drainage lines;
- light sandy soils subject to wind erosion.

5.5 The assessment should identify which areas require protection and specify additional soil conservation measures necessary to ensure that the land degradation does not occur in the future. Thus in considering the application the assessor should consider the land conservation requirements of the whole farm and be alert to opportunities to minimise degradation processes through compensatory measures.

These measures may include:

- (a) windbreaks 50 m wide;
- (b) contour working lines;
- (c) leaving waterways as fenced bush;
- (d) constructing artificial waterways and fencing them;
- (e) protection of sandplain seeps by retaining native vegetation and tree planting.

5.6 The assessment is to be provided in a report suitable for the Commissioner to form an opinion on land degradation hazards that could result if the proposed clearing eventuates.

## **6. Conservation Covenants and Agreements to Reserve**

6.1 Conservation Covenant – A Conservation Covenant can apply where a land owner/occupier wishes to voluntarily protect remnant vegetation for the long term. This applies to successful applicants under the Remnant Vegetation Protection Scheme, but is not restricted to this Scheme. The Covenant acknowledges that the land owner/occupier voluntarily recognises the value of protecting remnant vegetation for land or nature conservation reasons. It is registered as a memorial on the Certificate of Title.

A time period is specified for a Covenant or it can be in perpetuity. It is irrevocable over the time period specified. For example the Conservation Covenant entered into under the Remnant Vegetation Scheme is irrevocable for 30 years.

6.2 Agreement to Reserve – An Agreement to Reserve is the formal document stating that the land owner or occupier agrees with the Commissioner's assessment that a prescribed area cannot be cleared and that he/she recognises the value of sound land management practices. There is some scope for negotiation. It is seen positively. Fencing and stock exclusion is required if adjacent areas are to be grazed, and it is registered as a memorial on the Certificate of Title.

No time period is specified for the Agreement to Reserve; it is indefinite. It can be discharged by the Commissioner where it is no longer considered necessary, or following application by the land owner/occupier, provided suitable reasons exist.

- 6.3 Both instruments or facilities while registered, are binding on the owner and subsequent owners of the affected land. It is a requirement of the owner that he notify in writing another person who will succeed him in ownership of the existence and control of the covenant or agreement.
- 6.4 The Act also requires the owner to notify the Commissioner of the name and address of the new owners, within 14 days of transfer of the affected land.
- 6.5 Details of Soil Conservation Notices, Agreements to Reserve and Conservation Covenants are supplied to the Valuer General's Office who re-calculates the Unimproved Land Value and advises the relevant Shire to make the necessary rate adjustments.

## **7. Clearing without notice or in breach of a Soil Conservation Notice**

- 7.1 Clearing without notice or in breach of a Soil Conservation Notice is to be referred to the Commissioner to initiate action under the Act. The local Land Conservation Officer directs the landowner to immediately cease clearing operations and records sufficient information to establish that this instruction is followed.
- 7.2 The Senior Land Assessment Officer inspects the alleged clearing or breach of a Soil Conservation Notice and interviews the landholder to take evidence.
- 7.3 Where clearing without notice is established the Commissioner will issue a Soil Conservation Notice requesting either a Management Plan to address the land degradation hazards or direct that the cleared area be allowed to regenerate.
- 7.4 Where a breach of a Soil Conservation Notice is established the Commissioner shall instruct the landowner to take such action as is necessary to restore the land to its original state.
- 7.5 Crown Law will be instructed to proceed with action to impose penalties as stipulated in the Act when the Commissioner is of the opinion that such action is warranted and likely to succeed.

## **8. Management plans**

- 8.1 A condition of a SCN may be for the proponent to submit a Management plan. This plan must be cadastrally correct and may include:
- identification of waterways, recharge areas, saline and waterlogged areas, sandplain seeps and lakes;
  - soil types, especially problem soils, e.g. Morrel soils and acid soils;
  - breakaways and granite outcrops;
  - groundwater management plans;
  - surface water management plans;
  - remnant vegetation management plans;
  - water erosion management plans;
  - a timetable for planned works.
- 8.2 Upon receipt of an acceptable management plan the Commissioner will instruct the local OIC to monitor the implementation of the plan. Once the plan has been implemented to the satisfaction of the Officer in Charge the Commissioner will revoke the SCN.

## **9. Appeals**

- 9.1 An owner or occupier of land who objects to a Soil Conservation Notice may, within 30 days of service of that notice, appeal against the notice to the Minister for Primary Industry. The appeal is in writing stating the grounds for the appeal. During the appeal proceedings the proponent shall not proceed with clearing, pending the outcome of the appeal.
- 9.2 The Minister shall arrange for an appeal tribunal to assess the appeal. The Tribunal shall consist of a member of the EPA, a land holder and a member of the Department (not in Land Management Branch).
- 9.3 The appeal tribunal shall investigate the grounds for the appeal and report to the Minister who shall decide and advise the appellant accordingly.

## **10. Involvement of Land Conservation District Committees**

- 10.1 Involvement of LCDCs is encouraged to enable landowners to participate in local land management decisions and to take a lead role in the prevention and restoration of land degradation.
- 10.2 The representatives of the local LCDC are invited to assist in land clearing assessments provided the landowner or occupier is in agreement. The local LCDC is circulated with all NOIs to clear within its gazetted boundary and has the option of advising the Commissioner of the effect of the proposed clearing on land degradation from a catchment perspective, preferably as outlined in a catchment management plan.
- 10.3 The Commissioner notifies the local LCDC of any Soil Conservation Notices issued within the district.
- 10.4 The LCDC may draw to the Commissioner's attention or to the attention of the State Land Conservation Council, any local concerns relating to inappropriate land use or activities contrary to the Act.

## **11. Involvement of other agencies**

- 11.1 NOIs for clearing are **referred** to the DEP by the Commissioner when there are significant environmental reasons (apart from land degradation) for doing so. These reasons may include the amenity or conservation value of the proposed area to be cleared. The Commissioner will **notify** the DEP of any area to be cleared which is greater than 200 hectares in areas receiving less than 500 mm annual rainfall and 100 ha elsewhere.

In the Peel–Harvey catchment there is an Environmental Review Management Policy (ERMP) which places a moratorium on clearing. The Department of Agriculture receives the NOI for clearing and if there are no objections it refers the NOI to the DEP for review and final decision.

- 11.2 CALM have responsibility for preservation of rare and endangered species and all NOIs for clearing are referred to CALM for their consideration.
- 11.3 The Department of Planning and Urban Development (DPUD) refers development proposals to the Department of Agriculture for comment. The Department may opt to complete a full assessment of the proposal and if necessary recommend areas to be protected from clearing or grazing as part of the development conditions, in which case there may be no requirement for subsequent notifications. Alternatively, or as necessary, the following is specified as a condition of subdivision which is ensured through the proponent signing a statutory declaration to this effect.

"The subdivider making arrangements satisfactory to the Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation to ensure that prospective purchasers in the transfer of lots acknowledge in writing that they are aware of the Land Clearing Regulations administered under the Soil and Land Conservation Act 1945, and that the purchasers are provided, by the subdivider, with the Department of Agriculture brochure of Land Clearing Regulations."

## 12. WA Chip and Pulp Company

12.1 The Minister for Environment has delegated to the Commissioner (16 January 1989) the power to authorise WA Chip and Pulp Company to use wood for woodchipping or obtain woodchips derived from clearing of remnant native vegetation and from tree plantations on private property provided:

- (a) the land was cleared for agriculture, tree plantations or other change in land use and the farmer has agreed to protect the required minimum area (see section 5.3) for land degradation reasons;
- (b) in salt risk areas the native forest was degraded beyond recovery and the clearing was replaced by an equal area of plantation forest protected with a memorial on the land title; or
- (c) the taking of timber was part of a forest management plan endorsed by CALM to regenerate the area under native vegetation.

### 12.2 Clearing

#### *Clearing of isolated paddock trees and small degraded copses for woodchips*

- Within WAWA catchments  
Farmer applies to WAWA for an assessment by WAWA who provide documentation to Department of Agriculture to prepare an Agreement to Reserve and to issue the woodchip licence.
- Outside WAWA catchments  
Farmer submits a statutory declaration detailing the number of trees to be chipped and location of the trees. On receipt of the statutory declaration the Commission issues the woodchip licence.

#### *Thinning remnant vegetation for woodchips*

- Within WAWA catchments  
Farmer applies to WAWA, together with a forest management plan, endorsed by CALM, for an assessment by WAWA who provide documentation to Department of Agriculture to issue the woodchip licence.
- Outside WAWA catchments  
Farmer submits a forest management plan endorsed by CALM to Department of Agriculture. Assessment may not be required except if there is reason to suspect that thinning will encourage intrusion of livestock whereby an ATR may result. A woodchip licence is issued.

*Clearing remnant vegetation of greater than one hectare for woodchips*

- Within WAWA catchments

Farmer applies to WAWA who arranges a joint assessment with Department of Agriculture, preferably within 30 days of receipt of the application. Assessment is based firstly on Department of Agriculture guidelines and the areas for protection under these guidelines are established. Assessment is then based on WAWA guidelines, if the required minimum remnant vegetation area under the WAWA guidelines has not been protected. Discussions may be held with the proponent and may include trade offs for clearing degraded remnants, or non-viable pockets (less than 2 hectares) in exchange for protection of equivalent areas elsewhere. In salt affected areas the required minimum area of retained native vegetation need not be enforced.

Interim Agreements to Reserve are completed with the farmer and details included on the Department of Agriculture NOI form. Digitised information is provided to Department of Agriculture to prepare the Agreement to Reserve and issue the woodchip licence.

- Outside WAWA catchments

Farmer submits an NOI to Department of Agriculture. Assessment follows established guidelines and ensures the minimum area of native vegetation specified in Department of Agriculture guidelines, has been protected (20–30% except in the over 1100 mm rainfall zone where the area protected is 20%). Discussions may be held with the proponent and may include trade offs for clearing degraded remnants in exchange for protection of areas elsewhere. Interim agreements are completed with the farmer.

12.3 Where the proposal is acceptable under the guidelines, but the assessor considers there may be significant conservation issues involved, the proposal is referred by the Commissioner to DEP for their decision.

12.4 A separate procedure exists (see Appendix 2) for clearing of:

- (a) isolated paddock trees;
- (b) copses of degraded trees with grass underneath of less than 1 hectare and where the canopy cover is less than 100 per cent.

This protocol applies to land which Bunnings Treefarms either own, is leasing or is negotiating to lease land for the development of *E. globulus* plantations. Similar protocols may be negotiated with other companies if these companies show an interest.

Att.

## Appendix 1

### Clearing guidelines for defined degradation hazards

Water erosion						
Agricultural region	Soil surface texture	Land capability class				
		I	II	III	IV	V
		%	%	%	%	%
South West	Sand	0-2	3-4	5-8	9-15	> 15
	Sandy Loam and Loams	0-2	3-5	6-8	9-20	> 20
	Clay Loams & heavier	0-1	2	3-8	9-25	> 25
Northern	Sand	0-2	3-4	5-8	9-15	> 15
	Sandy Loams	0-2	3-5	6-8	9-15	> 15
	Clay Loams and heavier	0-1	2	3-8	9	> 9
South Coast	Sand	0-2	3-4	5-8	9	> 9
	Sandy Loam and Loams	0-2	3-5	6-8	9-15	> 15
	Clay Loams and heavier	0-1	2	3-8	9	> 12
Great Southern	Sand	0-2	3-4	5-8	9	> 9
	Sandy Loam and Loams	0-1	2	3-8	9-15	> 15
	Clay Loams and heavier	0-1	2	3-8	9	> 9
Central	Sand	0-2	3-4	5-8	9	> 9
	Sandy Loam and Loams	0-1	2	3-8	9	> 15
	Clay Loams and heavier	0-1	2	3-8	9	> 9

An example of how to interpret this table is: sandy loams in the South Coast region with slope of 10% are thus defined as Land Class IV where clearing must be accompanied with extensive conservation measures. Class IV and V lands should generally not be cleared.

#### Land capability classes

Capability class	General description
I	Very high capability for the proposed activity or use. Very few physical limitations present which are easily overcome. Risk of land degradation is negligible.
II	High capability. Some physical limitations affecting either productive land use or risk of land degradation. Limitations overcome by careful planning.
III	Fair capability. Moderate physical limitations significantly affecting productive land use or risk of land degradation. Careful planning and conservation measures required.
IV	Low capability. High degree of physical limitations not easily overcome by standard development techniques and/or resulting in a high risk of land degradation. Extensive conservation requirements.
V	Very low capability. Severity of physical limitations is such that its use is usually prohibitive in terms of either development costs or the associated risk of land degradation.



Wind erosion (Technical detail)						
Agricultural region	Soil surface texture	Land capability class				
		I	II	III	IV	V
South West	Surface texture Structure (peds) Drainage Water holding capacity Clay depth Fetch	CL > 5 mm > 1 week > 20% .25-.5 m > 800 m	L 2-5 mm 4-7 days 10-20% .5-1.0 m 400-800 m	SL 1-2 mm 3-4 days 8-10% 1.0-1.5 m 150-400 m	MS/CS < 1 mm 1-2 days 5-7% 1.5-2.0 m 100-150 m	FS single grain < 5 hrs < 5% > 2.0 m < 100 m
North East	Surface texture Structure Water repellency Nutrient retention	C hardset No > 20%	L hardset/firm No 10-20%	SL firm No 7%	S single grain Yes 7%	CS single grain Yes 5%
	West Midlands					
	Depth/colour change			0-0.5 m 10yr 7/8 (or darker)	0.5-1.0 m 10yr 7-8/6 (or whiter)	> 1.0 m 10yr 8/6
South Coast	Soil and site characteristics which determine the wind erosion hazard for cereal/livestock farming					
	Surface texture Structure (peds) Drainage Water holding capacity Clay depth Fetch	CL > 5 mm > 1 week > 20% .25-.5 m > 800 m	L 2-5 mm 4-7 days 10-20% .5-1.0 m 400-800 m	SL 1-2 mm 3-4 days 8-10% 1.0-1.5 m 150-400 m	MS/SC < 1 mm 1-2 days 5-7% 1.5-2.0 m 100-150 m	single grain < 5 hrs < 5% > 2.0 m < 100 m
Great Southern	Surface texture Structure (peds) Drainage Water holding capacity Clay depth Fetch	CL > 5 mm > 1 week > 20% .25-.5 m > 800 m	L 2-5 mm 4-7 days 10-20% .5-1.0 m 400-800 m	SL 1-2 mm 3-4 days 8-10% 1.0-1.5 m 150-400 m	Ms/CS < 1 mm 1-2 days 5-7% 1.5-2.0 m 100-150 m	FS single grain < 5 hrs < 5% > 2.0 m < 100 m
Central	Surface texture Structure (peds) Clay depth Fetch Bush strips	CL > 5 mm .25-.5 m > 800 m 20-30 m wide N-S	L 2-5 mm .5-1.0 m 400-800 m 20-20 cm wide N-S	SL 1-2 mm 1.0-1.5 m 400 m 40 m wide N-S	LS < 1 mm 1.5-2.0 m 300 m 40 m wide N-S	S & Sodic Loams single grain > 2.0 m 300-400 m 40-60 m wide N-S

Note: Sandy soils with peds of < 1 mm, which have a low water holding capacity and therefore low agricultural production potential, should not be cleared as they do not have an ability to maintain adequate ground cover.

**Wind erosion – assessment**  
(All regions)

The process to follow for the assessment of wind erosion hazard.

1. Determine the strength of the soil in terms of consistency (McDonald *et al.* Australia Soil and Land Survey – field Handbook p 115–116). Strength is determined by the force just sufficient to break or deform a 20 mm diameter piece of dry soil when a compressive shearing force is applied between thumb and forefinger.

Force	Description		Hazard "rating"
0	Loose	No force required. Separate particles as found in loose sands.	6
1	Very weak	Very small forces, almost nil.	5
2	Moderately weak	Small but significant force.	4
3	Moderately firm	Moderate to firm force.	2
> 3	Very firm to rigid	Disregard as wind erosion hazard, if particles > 2 mm.	1

2. Determine the particle or ped size: if the majority of sizes are less than 2 mm, it should be regarded as a wind erosion hazard.

Particle or ped size	Hazard "rating"
< 1 mm	6*
1–2 mm	5
2–5 mm	3
* > 90% goes through sieve (visual estimate).	

3. Relief and aspect is also important. This can be combined to give ratings on the following landforms:

Landform	Hazard "rating"
Dune system	6
Exposed flat plain	5
Undulating country	4
Hilly terrain	2
Depressions	1

4. Add totals from 1–3 to determine the land capability class for the wind erosion hazard.

Added points	Land capability class	Comments
18	5 V	No clearing
16–17	4 IV	Clearing with wind protection left
< 16	3 I-III	Normal district practice

Waterlogging						
Agricultural Agricultural region	Soil surface texture	Land capability class				
		I	II	III	IV	V
South West	Drainage Landform element Soil type Soil depth Mottling Inundation risk	well drained undulating S > 1.0 m 0–10% Nil	moderately drained undulating SL 0.5–1.0 m 10–20% low	imperfectly drained plain SCL duplex soils .2–.5 m 20–30% medium	poorly drained valley floor C < 0.2 m 30–70% high	v. poorly drained swamp C < 0.2 m gleyed very high
Northern	Drainage Landform element Soil type Soil depth Mottling Inundation risk	well drained undulating S > 1.0 m 0–10% Nil	moderately drained undulating Sl 0.5–1.0 m 10–20% low	imperfectly drained plain SCL duplex soils .2–.5 m 20–30% medium	poorly drained valley floor C < 0.2 m 30–70% high	v. poorly drained swamp C < 0.2 m gleyed very high
South Coast	Drainage Landform element Soil type Soil depth Mottling Inundation risk	well drained undulating S > 1.0 m 0–10% Nil	moderately drained undulating SL 0.5–1.0 m 10–20% Low	imperfectly drained plain SCL duplex soils .2–.5 m 20–30% Medium	poorly drained valley floor C < 0.2 m 30–70% High	v. poorly drained swamp C < 0.2 m gleyed Very high
<b>Note:</b> Low lying depressions with poorly drained soils should not be cleared.						
Great Southern	Slope Depth to clay Soil type % gleyed Site drainage Landform Drainage capacity	> 5% > 1 m deep S 0–10% 1	5–3 > 1 m SL 10–20% 2	3–1% 0.5–1.0 m SC 20–30% 3 plain/plateau capable	1–0.1% .5–.15 m LC 30–70% 4 valley floor uneven	0% < 0.15 m HC > 70% 5 swamps incapable
Central	Drainage Landform element Soil type Soil depth Mottling Inundation risk	well drained undulating S > 1.0 m 0–10% Nil	moderately drained undulating SL 0.5–1.0 m 10–20% Low	imperfectly drained plain SCL duplex soils .2–.5 m 20–30% Medium	poorly drained valley floor C < 0.2 m 30–70% High	v. poorly drained swamp C < 0.2 m gleyed Very high

Soils classified as Class IV or V should generally not be cleared.

**Salinity**  
(all regions)

Rainfall greater than 1100 mm – no salinity risk if drainage lines are present.

Rainfall less than 1100 mm – there may be a risk due to high levels of salt storage in the regolith. This risk can be minimised by not clearing:

1. Rocky ridges and hill tops with freely draining soil profiles.
2. An area upslope of dykes and other geological features (where evident), which may act as hydrological barriers. Sufficient vegetation should be left (or established):
  - (a) to cope with the extra recharge from upslope cleared areas assuming that extra recharge will not be < 7% of mean annual rainfall; and
  - (b) the vegetation will transpire saline groundwater at 0.4 of Class pan A (see footnote). A minimum strip of 50 m width should be left.
3. An area adjacent to outcrops of country rock. Sufficient fringing vegetation should be left around the outcrop to transpire the runoff from the rock. The area can be calculated assuming runoff from the rock is 60% of annual rainfall and that the vegetation, in a water accumulating zone, will transpire at a rate equal to 0.8 of Class A pan evaporation. The calculation must also account for the rain falling directly on the vegetation (see footnote). A minimum strip of 50 m width should be left.
4. An area adjacent to existing defined streamlines. Where the streams are perennial a strip at least 75 m should be left on each side of the stream. For ephemeral streams the buffer width should be sufficient to cope with the extra recharge expected to result from upslope clearing (see 2 and 3).
5. An area adjacent to swamps, lakes and waterlogged depressions.

The vegetative buffer strip must be of sufficient width to cope with the expected additional recharge resulting from upslope clearing (see 2 and 3 for assumptions).
6. Areas where it is known that the saline water table is currently less than 5 m from the natural soil surface in spring.
7. In areas where the potential spring line is the intersection of sandplain and heavier textured soils (i.e.: where a sandplain seep is likely) more hydrologic advantage would be gained by permitting clearing on the condition that an appropriately placed strip of exotic trees are planted sufficient to cope with the expected recharge from the upslope sandplain.
8. Naturally saline soils.
9. The total area of protected native vegetation left within a **sub-catchment\*** should be relative to the mean annual rainfall. Suggested guideline figures are:

700–1100 mm rainfall	30%
500– 700 mm rainfall	25%
less than 500 mm rainfall	20%

This figure will comprise of the areas left for purposes defined in 3–5 plus areas left for other conservation purposes. If these do not satisfy the requirement then the additional vegetation should be left on the upper 30% of the sub catchment.

**Footnote: Area upslope of hydrologic barriers**

Let area to be left = Y  
 (0.4 Epan) Y = area upslope x mean annual rainfall x 0.07

Example: If the mean annual rainfall is 400 mm (0.4 m), Epan 2000 mm (2.0 m) and the area upslope of barrier is 50 ha (500,000 m<sup>2</sup>)

Then (0.4 x 2.0) Y = 500,000 x 0.4 x 0.07  
 0.8 Y = 14,000  
 Y = 17,500 m<sup>2</sup> or 1.75 ha

**Area below rocks**

Let area to be left = Y  
 (0.8 Epan) y = (rock area x 0.6 mean annual rainfall) + (Y x mean annual rainfall)

Example: If the mean annual rainfall is 400 mm (0.4 M), Epan 2000 mm (2.0 m) and the area of rocks is 20 ha (200,000 m<sup>2</sup>)

Then (0.8 x 2.0) Y = (200,000 x 0.6 x 0.4) + (Y x 0.4)  
 1.2 Y = 48,000  
 Y = 40,000 m<sup>2</sup> or 4.0 ha

\* Sub catchment: The catchment of the confluence of 2 of the first well defined drainage lines (first order streams) in the landscape. As a guide the area of the sub-catchment could be expected to be related to rainfall and the following are suggestions:

700–1100	mm	500 ha
500–700	mm	1000 ha
less than 500	mm	2000 ha

**Eutrophication**  
(South West and South Coast regions)

- 1 Land with the following characteristics should not be cleared:
- land subject to regular flooding (flood interval < 1 year)
  - land subject to prolonged inundation (> 2 weeks)

- 2 Buffer zones should be maintained around water bodies:

Water bodies	Site characteristics
Inlets	- no clearing within 75 m of high water mark
Rivers	- no clearing within 50 m of stream bank
Minor creeks, waterways and wetlands	- no clearing within 25 m of the stream bank.

- 3 Soils with a low to very low Phosphorous retention ability should not be cleared.

Soil description	Phosphate retention ability*	Land capability class
Deep (> 1 m) grey leached siliceous sands where iron-organic pans or coloured subsoils, if present, occur at depths greater than 1 m.	Very low	V
Grey leached sands or sandy loams with an iron-organic hard-pan within 1 m of the soil surface. Duplex soils with moderately deep (50-100 cm) sandy leached topsoils, or leached sands of similar depth overlying unrelated clays or a hardpan.  Shallow (<50 cm) gravelly sands over rock.	Low	V

\* Ranges of P retention index are: very low 0-2; low 2-10; moderate 10-20; moderately high 20-100 and high > 100.

### Soil acidity

(Central and Northern regions only)

Soil acidity should be tested on yellow or pale yellow sandplain supporting Wodgil vegetation (*Acacia* spp.) or where naturally acid soils are suspected.

1. Identify areas of uniform vegetation (sandplain unit).
2. Soil sampling (subsoil 15–20 cm). Take one sample per hectare systematically across the unit, with a minimum of 30 samples within a sandplain unit. Then bulk each 30 samples and take a subsample for soil testing.
3. pH test on subsample (1:5 0.01M CaCl<sub>2</sub>)  
pH ≥ 4.5 Not highly acidic, no clearing restrictions.  
pH < 4.5 Proceed to 4.
4. Al test on subsample (1:5 0.005M KCl extract).  
< 20 umol Al Not highly acidic, no clearing restrictions.  
≥ 20 umol Al Do not clear.

These levels of Aluminium significantly reduce plant growth resulting in an increased wind erosion risk and increased groundwater recharge.

## Appendix 2

### Procedure relating to the application for, and processing of, licences to clear specific types of native vegetation for woodchipping

#### 1. Relevance

This protocol relates to licence applications to clear specific native vegetation types from essentially cleared farmland where The Plantation Company either owns, is leasing, or is negotiating to lease land for the development of *E. globulus* plantations in the south west of Western Australia.

#### 2. Vegetation types covered by the protocol

- (a) Isolated paddock trees.
- (b) Copses of degraded trees with grass underneath that area smaller than 1 hectare and where canopy cover is less than 100 per cent.

#### 3. General provisions and responsibilities

- (a) The Plantation Company will submit clearing applications on behalf of landowners where the Company is leasing the land (or on its own behalf where it owns the land).
- (b) The Company will not apply to clear such vegetation on steep slopes, areas of shallow soils or rock, and within 20 metres of defined streams.
- (c) In declared catchment areas applications will be submitted to the District Office of WAWA. In non-declared areas, applications will be submitted to the District Office of the Department of Agriculture.
- (d) All applications will be "stamped" on the front page. The stamp will show the Company logo, the date of dispatch, and the District Office of either WAWA or the Department of Agriculture to which the application is being sent for action.
- (e) At the time of submitting the application, a copy will be forwarded by The Company to the Senior Land Assessment Officer of the Department of Agriculture, Baron-Hay Court, South Perth (Mr D. Stanton). A disk containing the digital data for the map and a hard copy of the map of the area concerned will be forwarded with the copy of the application.
- (f) All applications submitted in the manner set out above will be returned to the Company and the Company will be responsible for having the landowner execute the document (Agreement to Reserve or Conservation Covenant).
- (g) The relevant agency will make every effort possible to process applications within 30 days of the date shown on the "stamp" referred to in 3(d) above.

#### 4. Procedure

- (a) In declared catchment areas, assessments of applications relating to the vegetation types described above (2(a) and (b)), will be handled solely by WAWA. WAWA will then send those applications that are approved for clearing to the Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation, for the issuing of a wood chip licence. Outside of the declared catchment areas the Department of Agriculture will assess the clearing proposals.
- (b) Applications relating to vegetation and/or conditions not covered by this protocol will be made to the appropriate District Office (as in 4(a) above), and that office will be responsible for coordinating joint inspections and ensuring that the application is processed (as required in 3(g)).
- (c) Where the Company recognises that an application will require a joint inspection, then the Company will initiate and coordinate the inspection at the outset.



- (d) In the event of substantial disagreement, the Company may refer the matter to either or both, as may be appropriate, the Supervising Engineer Catchment Clearing Controls Surface Water Branch Officer (Mr G. Kikiros) of WAWA, or the Senior Land Assessment Officer (Mr D. Stanton) of the Department of Agriculture in the first instance.
- (e) The Company will monitor the processing time of each application and will submit a summary of this information on a quarterly basis to both WAWA and the Department of Agriculture.

## Appendix 3

### Definitions

#### Paddock trees

Whether described as 'individual', 'isolated' or 'crowded', these are remnant native trees matured beyond sapling stage which are separated from others by pasture, crop, bare or disturbed ground; that is, they are not part of a patch of contiguous native vegetation or a forest stand. Paddock trees may be classified by crown size and quality and tallied as an indicator of replacement value in terms of hydrologic function.

#### Parkland trees

This refers to a stand of scattered mature trees distributed relatively uniformly over a portion of land (at least a hectare in area) which has been previously cleared of understorey vegetation and agricultural practices have been applied to the land between remaining trees.

Projected foliage cover is between 5 and 30% or stems are on average, between 10 to 25 metres apart (i.e. 100 to 16 stems per hectare).

The term 'parkland' **could** be phased out of use for remnant native trees. They could normally be considered as "paddock" trees.

#### Remnant bush or forest stand

Projected native tree crown (foliage) cover is normally more than 30%. The ground between the trees has not been cultivated or grazing enhanced by sowing or fertilising pasture.

Three categories:

1. Degraded;
2. Recoverable;
3. Viable.

A degraded stand will typically comprise a low crown cover, with some tree health decline and an understorey dominated by pasture or weed species. By virtue of its size or exposure to influences of degradation, such a stand has little long term prospect of being sustained in the landscape.

A recoverable stand, whilst partly degraded, is able to be protected, regenerated with some native species and managed in the future as a viable stand, providing adequate inputs are made.

A viable stand is one in which, due to the control or exclusion of grazing by livestock, a natural understorey component is largely intact, edge effects from agriculture are limited, rising groundwater is not a threat, and tree regeneration can be assured in the long term. It is normally at least a hectare in size and at least 40 metres deep (wide) at its narrowest point.

SCHEDULE 2

FORM 1

[Reg. 4 (2) and (4)]

SOIL AND LAND CONSERVATION ACT 1945

SOIL AND LAND CONSERVATION REGULATIONS 1992

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO CLEAR LAND

To: Commissioner of Soil Conservation  
Department of Agriculture  
Baron-Hay Court  
South Perth 6151

I .....  
of .....  
intend to clear ..... hectares of land in the  
Shire, ..... as shown on the attached map, being the whole/part  
of \* .....  
and being ..... km. of .....  
(north, south, east, west) (siding or townsite)

The clearing is intended to commence on or about .....  
(date)

I am the ..... of the land to be cleared.  
(owner \*, occupier \*, owner and occupier \*)

I propose to use the cleared land for .....

I propose to dispose of the timber from the clearing by .....

My Land Conservation District is .....  
(if applicable).

Signed ..... Date .....

Telephone numbers BH (.....) ..... AH (.....)

\* Delete as appropriate.

Please Note Each Notice must be accompanied by a map with a north point,  
identifying the land to be cleared, detailing the location numbers of that  
land and any adjacent land, and showing any public roads adjacent to  
that land.

Application No. \*\*

Head Office File No. \*\*

\*\* not required to be completed by person giving notice.



# NOTICE OF INTENT TO CLEAR REPORT

## FORM B

D.O. Reference: \_\_\_\_\_

Date NOI Received: \_\_\_\_\_

**NOTE:** Each clearing report is to be accompanied by a copy of the Notice of Intention to Clear and a map. If a digitised map is required, a Request for a Digitised Map form must be completed and attached.

**Return To:** Environmental Monitoring and Statutory Controls Group, Department of Agriculture, Baron-Hay Court, SOUTH PERTH WA 6151

**Surname:** ..... **First Names** .....

**Company:** .....

**Address:** ..... **Postcode** .....

**Telephone:** ..... **Fax** .....

**Land District:** ..... **Location No.** .....

**Proposed Land Use:** .....

**District Office:** .....

**Shire:** .....

**LCDC Name:** .....

**LCDC Involvement:** YES/NO **LCDC Contact:** .....

**CALM Notified** YES/NO

**Shire Notified** YES/NO

Please see over

	<b>Ha</b>		<b>Ha</b>
<b>Total Area Of Location</b>	<input type="text"/>	<b>Area Retained (ATR/SCN)*</b>	<input type="text"/>
<b>Current Cleared Area</b>	<input type="text"/>	<b>Area To Replant</b>	<input type="text"/>
<b>Current Uncleared Area</b>	<input type="text"/>	<b>Protected Remnant Vegetation (RVPS)</b>	<input type="text"/>
<b>Notified To Clear</b>	<input type="text"/>	<b>Already revegetated</b>	<input type="text"/>
<b>Area To Be Cleared</b>	<input type="text"/>		

<b>Area of Catchment</b>	<b>(Ha)</b>	<b>and</b>	<b>% of TOTAL area</b>
<b>Catchment A:</b>	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>
<b>Catchment B:</b>	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>
<b>Catchment C:</b>	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>

**\* If no area is to be retained, give reasons:**

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**Does the proponent agree to the area being reserved** **Yes/No**

**Has the proponent completed an Interim Agreement To Reserve.** **Yes/No**

If **YES**      Conditions to be included in the Agreement to Reserve Vegetation and a Request for a Digitised Map must be attached.

If **NO**:      Conditions to be included in Soil Conservation Notice must be attached.

Note:      Area being reserved should be maintained in good condition, with fencing required.

**WACAP Woodchip Licence Required** **Yes/No**

Additional Comments:

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\_\_\_\_\_  
**Signature of Proponent**

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Signature of Land Conservation Officer**

**Date of Inspection:** \_\_\_\_\_

**INTERIM AGREEMENT TO RESERVE**

**SOIL AND LAND CONSERVATION ACT**

**SECTION 30**

file: 93.....

The registered proprietors, \_\_\_\_\_, of that land described as \_\_\_\_\_ **Location** \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ on the Certificate of Title Volume \_\_\_\_\_ Folio \_\_\_\_\_, recognises the value of sound land management practices and the value of protecting areas within the land described on the accompanying Annexure 'A'.

The proprietor and / or occupier agrees with the Commissioner of Soil And Land Conservation that to promote land conservation this area of land be reserved under Part IVA, Section 30 (B) of the Soil and Land Conservation Act 1945 , under the following conditions:

I, \_\_\_\_\_  
**PROPRIETOR OF THE LAND**

**OF:** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ : **WA 6** \_\_\_\_\_

**NORMAL POSTAL ADDRESS**

Agree to retain \_\_\_\_\_ hectares as shown on the accompanying Annexure as fenced areas cross hatched orange and being within \_\_\_\_\_ Location \_\_\_\_\_.

The area of land described above is to be adequately fenced to exclude all classes of livestock by October 31, 199\_\_ and managed in such a way as to retain and promote the growth of native vegetation.

Signature of Landholders: \_\_\_\_\_ (date) \_\_\_ / \_\_\_ / 1993

[ An Agreement To Reserve is registered as a memorial on the Certificate Of Title ]

Signature of inspecting officer: \_\_\_\_\_ (date) \_\_\_ / \_\_\_ / 1993

DRAFT

## CONSERVATION COVENANT

SOIL AND LAND CONSERVATION ACT 1945

### SECTION 30

File: \_\_\_\_\_

The registered proprietor(s), \_\_\_\_\_  
of that land described as \_\_\_\_\_ Location(s) \_\_\_\_\_ on the Certificate  
of Title, Volume \_\_\_\_ Folio \_\_\_\_ recognises the value of sound management  
practices and the value of protecting areas within the described land on the  
accompanying Annexure A. The proprietor(s) and / or occupier requires that a  
Conservation Covenant be placed on this area to promote land conservation under Part  
IV A, Section 30B (3) of the Soil and Land Conservation Act 1945, under the  
following conditions:

I: (We:) \_\_\_\_\_

Of: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ : WA 6\_\_\_\_\_.

Agree to retain in perpetuity \_\_\_\_\_ hectare(s) as shown on the accompanying  
Annexure A areas cross hatched orange and being within  
\_\_\_\_\_ Location(s) \_\_\_\_\_.

Land holders Conditions.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

The area will be managed in such a way as to retain and promote the growth of native  
vegetation and fenced if stock are to be grazed on areas adjacent to that vegetation.

Signature of landholder(s): \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ date: \_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_ /199

MEMORIAL

SOIL AND LAND CONSERVATION ACT 1945 AS AMENDED  
AGREEMENT TO RESERVE & CONSERVATION COVENANT  
PART 1V A

DESCRIPTION OF LAND	EXTENT	VOLUME	FOLIO
┌			└

┌	REGISTERED PROPRIETOR OF LAND	└
┌		└

┌		└
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The within Instrument dated the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 19\_\_\_\_ is:

A) An agreement to reserve or a duplicate or copy thereof under section 30 (b) 1, of the Soil and Land Conservation Act over the Land above described.

OR

B) A Conservation Covenant under section 30 (b) 1, of the Soil and Land Conservation Act over the Land above described.

Duration of Agreement or Covenant

In Perpetuity or Limited in Time to the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 19\_\_\_\_

┌	Dated this _____ day of _____ 19____	└
┌		└
┌		└

.....  
Commissioner / Deputy Commissioner  
of Soil and Land Conservation

.....  
Witness, an Officer of the  
Department of Agriculture

┌		└
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MEMORIAL  
AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT

TIME CLOCK

LODGED BY Department of Agriculture

ADDRESS Baron-Hay Court  
South Perth

PHONE No. 09 368 3333

FAX No. 09 368 3355

REFERENCE No.

ISSUING BOX No. 53

PREPARED BY

ADDRESS

PHONE No.

FAX No.

INSTRUCT IF ANY DOCUMENTS ARE TO ISSUE TO OTHER THAN  
LODGING PARTY.

TITLES, LEASES, DECLARATIONS ETC. LODGED HEREWITH

- 1. \_\_\_\_\_ Received Items
- 2. \_\_\_\_\_ Nos.
- 3. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6. \_\_\_\_\_ Receiving Clerk

ENDORISING INSTRUCTION

EXAMINED

Registered pursuant to the provisions of the TRANSFER OF LAND ACT  
1893 as amended on the day and time shown above and particulars  
entered in the Register Book.

INITIALS OF  
SIGNING  
OFFICER

**REGISTRAR OF TITLES**

MEMORIAL

SOIL AND LAND CONSERVATION ACT 1945 as amended Section 34 A  
SOIL CONSERVATION NOTICE

DESCRIPTION OF LAND	EXTENT	VOLUME	FOLIO
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┌			└
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┌			└
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REGISTERED PROPRIETOR OF LAND

┌			└
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┌			└
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I CERTIFY THAT A SOIL CONSERVATION NOTICE UNDER PART V OF THE ACT DATED        /        / 19        HAS BEEN SERVED IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 32 OF THE ACT AND THAT SUCH NOTICE CONTAINED THE FOLLOWING DIRECTION(S):

┌			└
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┌			└
---	--	--	---

┌	Dated this	day of	19	└
---	------------	--------	----	---

┌			└
---	--	--	---

┌			└
---	--	--	---

.....  
Commissioner of Soil Conservation

.....  
Witness  
An officer of the Commission

┌			└
---	--	--	---

MEMORIAL  
AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT

TIME CLOCK

LODGED BY Department of Agriculture

ADDRESS Baron-Hay Court  
South Perth

PHONE No. 09 368 3333

FAX No. 09 368 3355

REFERENCE No.

ISSUING BOX No. 53

PREPARED BY

ADDRESS

PHONE No.

FAX No.

INSTRUCT IF ANY DOCUMENTS ARE TO ISSUE TO OTHER THAN  
LODGING PARTY.

TITLES, LEASES, DECLARATIONS ETC. LODGED HEREWITH

- 1. \_\_\_\_\_ Received Items
- 2. \_\_\_\_\_ Nos.
- 3. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6. \_\_\_\_\_ Receiving Clerk

ENDORISING INSTRUCTION

EXAMINED

Registered pursuant to the provisions of the TRANSFER OF LAND ACT  
1893 as amended on the day and time shown above and particulars  
entered in the Register Book.

INITIALS OF  
SIGNING  
OFFICER

**REGISTRAR OF TITLES**

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

THE EVIDENCE ACT, 1906

**STATUTORY DECLARATION**

---

I, \_\_\_\_\_

of \_\_\_\_\_ do solemnly and sincerely declare

that the \_\_\_\_\_ *tonne/s of wood* and/or \_\_\_\_\_ *individual paddock trees* for woodchipping is to be

recovered from \_\_\_\_\_ (Land District), \_\_\_\_\_ (Location No/s);

- As shown in the accompanying Notice of Intent to Clear Land;

AND/OR

- Wood sourced from (please tick):

Windfalls

Dead Paddock Trees

Silvercultural Thinning (in accordance with a Management Plan endorsed by CALM)

Fenceline Clearing (only to recognised fire breaks widths eg: Manjimup Shire 3 metres)

Other (specify)

and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of Section 106 of the "Evidence Act 1906".

**DECLARED AT** \_\_\_\_\_

in the State of Western Australia

Signature of Declarer \_\_\_\_\_

Dated \_\_\_\_\_ 19 \_\_\_\_\_

Contact Phone Number \_\_\_\_\_

before me\* \_\_\_\_\_

Dated \_\_\_\_\_ 19 \_\_\_\_\_

\* Justice of the Peace/Commissioner of Declarations/Land Conservation Officer/Officer in Charge  
(Strike out whichever is inapplicable)

**Please Note:**

1. The completion of this form does not remove the requirement to complete a NOTICE OF INTENT TO CLEAR LAND where more than one hectare is involved.
2. Bunnings Chip Mill requires that all logs being offered for chipping have the approval of the *Commissioner Of Soil and Land Conservation*.

To obtain this approval please complete the details and return to your nearest Department Of Agriculture.

