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Department of  
Environment

# **A GUIDE TO CLEARING PERMITS**

*under the  
Environmental Protection  
Act 1986*

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# A GUIDE TO CLEARING PERMITS

## *under the Environmental Protection Act 1986*

New laws under the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act) now regulate the clearing of native vegetation in Western Australia. These new laws came into effect on 8 July 2004.

**The new laws under the EP Act replaces a Notification of Intent to Clear under the *Soil and Land Conservation Regulations 1992*.**

**In addition, some types of clearing that did not need authorisation previously may now require a clearing permit.**

As a result of the amendments, clearing of native vegetation is prohibited unless:

- a clearing permit is granted by the Department of Environment (DoE); or
- the clearing is for an exempt purpose (for information on the exemptions, please refer to *A Guide to the Exemptions and Regulations for Clearing Native Vegetation*).

This guide explains how the new laws work and what you need to do to apply for a permit to clear native vegetation. If you have any queries, you can contact your local Department of Environment office (see page 16 for details).

#### NOTE...

*There are separate guidelines for different organisations on how to apply for a clearing permit. These are available by visiting <http://nvp.environment.wa.gov.au> or by contacting the local DoE office.*

Some of the powers and duties of the Chief Executive Officer under Part V Division 2 of the EP Act to deal with clearing permit applications for mining and petroleum activities have been delegated to the Department of Industry and Resources (DoIR) effective from 1 July 2005. The delegation applies to clearing as a result of carrying out an activity under an authority granted under the *Mining Act 1978*, the *Petroleum Act 1967*, the *Petroleum Pipelines Act 1969* or the *Petroleum (Submerged Land) Act 1982*, as well as activities under a government agreement administered by the DoIR.

All the legal requirements of the EP Act will continue to apply to these kinds of clearing. The DoIR will be the contact for industry and the Native Vegetation Assessment Branch of DoIR will manage the administration, assessment and decision making for native vegetation clearing permit applications. For assistance on clearing administered under this delegation, please contact the Department of Industry and Resources Native Vegetation Assessment Branch on 9222 3333 or at <http://www.doir.wa.gov.au/safetyhealthandenvironment/index.asp>

The following information provides a general guide to recent changes to the Environmental Protection Act 1986 and describes some of the changes introduced by new laws. Any person who intends to undertake activities that may involve clearing is advised to consult the actual legislation and seek advice, including legal advice, where necessary. While the Department has endeavoured to ensure the accuracy of the contents of this document, it accepts no responsibility for any inaccuracies and persons relying on this document do so at their own risk.

## WHEN DO I NEED A CLEARING PERMIT?

Before you think about filling out an application form for a clearing permit, you should check whether the clearing could be carried out under an exemption.

An exemption is a clearing activity you can undertake without a clearing permit. A list of all the activities that are exempt from a clearing permit are contained in A Guide to the Exemptions and Regulations for Clearing Native Vegetation, available at <http://nvp.environment.wa.gov.au> or through your local Department of Environment office.

*The onus is on you as an owner or occupier of land to consider whether your clearing complies with the exemptions. DoE Native Vegetation Officers are available to help you determine whether your proposal falls within the exemptions. Penalties exist for clearing in excess of that permitted under an exemption.*

You will need to apply for a clearing permit if you want to clear native vegetation and the clearing can not be carried out under an exemption.

### How is "clearing" defined?

"Clearing" means causing substantial damage to native vegetation. This includes:

- the killing or removing of native vegetation;
- the severing or ringbarking of trunks or stems;
- the draining or flooding of the land;
- the burning of vegetation;
- the grazing of stock; or
- any other activity that kills or damages native vegetation.

### What is classified as "native vegetation"?

The definition includes all types of native vegetation, including those found in aquatic and marine environments. It includes all native grasses, shrubs and trees but does not include intentionally sown native vegetation (such as that found in a garden, plantation or other crop).

You should be aware, however, that there are some types of intentionally planted vegetation that are considered to be native vegetation, including vegetation that was sown, planted or propagated as required under the EP Act or another written law.

Additionally, the Environmental Protection (Clearing of Native Vegetation) Regulations 2004 also define some types of intentionally planted vegetation as native vegetation, including:

- (a) Vegetation that was planted and funded (wholly or partly):
  - by a person who was not the owner of the land and it was planted for the purpose of biodiversity conservation or land conservation; or
- (b) Vegetation that has:
  - a conservation covenant or agreement to reserve under the Soil and Land Conservation Act 1945;
  - a covenant to conserve under the National Trust of Australia (WA) Act 1964;
  - a restrictive covenant to conserve under the Transfer of Land Act 1983; or
  - some other form of binding undertaking to establish and/ or maintain the vegetation.

## ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREAS

There are a number of areas around Western Australia where the exemptions under regulations **do not apply**. These areas are referred to as environmentally sensitive areas. These locations are generally areas where the vegetation has high conservation value and cannot be cleared.

Section 51B of the EP Act allows the Minister to declare environmentally sensitive areas. Once declared, the exemptions under the regulations do not apply in these areas. This means that if you want to clear native vegetation in an environmentally sensitive area, you may need to apply for a clearing permit.

For details and locations of environmentally sensitive areas visit <http://nvp.environment.wa.gov.au> or contact your local Department of Environment office.

It is important to note that a location can not be declared an environmentally sensitive area until:

- the determination of the flora, ecological community, site or area has been made public; or
- the owner, occupier or person responsible for the care and maintenance of the land has been notified of the area.

This is to ensure that people are aware of environmentally sensitive areas and do not clear them without knowing.

## CLEARING IN COUNTRY AREAS WATER SUPPLY CATCHMENTS

In order to protect current and future potable water supplies, additional controls on clearing vegetation apply to six catchments in the South West:

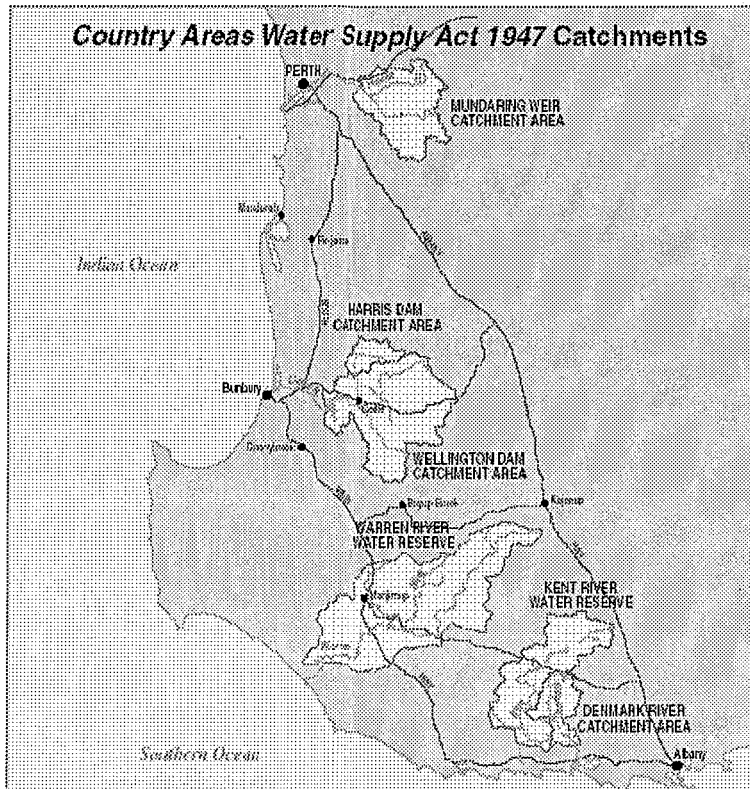
- Warren River Water Reserve
- Kent River Water Reserve
- Mundaring Weir Catchment Area
- Wellington Dam Catchment Area
- Denmark River Catchment Area
- Harris River Dam Catchment Area

Clearing in these catchments has been controlled since the mid 1970s. This was implemented to protect the quality of existing and potential water supply catchments that were prone to salinisation.

Previously, a licence to clear under the *Country Areas Water Supply Act 1947* was required to clear vegetation in these areas.

If a clearing permit under the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* has been issued, it is not necessary to also obtain a licence under the *Country Areas Water Supply Act*, unless compensation for the refusal of a licence has been paid to a previous applicant.

If you propose to clear in these special areas, you will need to check with your local Department of Environment office about what clearing activities require a *Country Areas Water Supply Act* licence.



## HOW DO I APPLY?

Application forms are available from your local DoE office or at <http://nvp.environment.wa.gov.au>.

If you need to submit an application for a clearing permit, you must:

1. complete the application form;
2. make sure you have all the relevant supporting information required; and
3. lodge (by post or in person) your application form and supporting information to the address on the application form.

A permit from the DoE authorising the clearing of native vegetation must be obtained prior to commencing clearing. It may take a number of weeks for a decision to be made on your application, depending on the nature and scale of your proposed clearing. Securing a decision before entering into any firm business commitments or contracts is strongly recommended.

A pre-application discussion with a DoE Native Vegetation Officer in your region is not compulsory, however this early consultation will:

- help clarify whether a clearing permit is required;
- help clarify your proposal, including identifying sustainable land management and environmental considerations relating to the proposed clearing of native vegetation, looking at alternatives and identifying the areas you wish to leave uncleared; and
- help you with completing your application to ensure that all the required information is included.

## TYPES OF PERMITS

There are two types of clearing permits - an area permit and a purpose permit. Once you have identified that you will need a clearing permit, you must complete the correct application form. If you are not sure whether you should be applying for an area or purpose permit, you should contact a DoE Native Vegetation Officer for advice.

### **Form C1: Application for a Clearing Permit (Area Permit)**

You will need to apply for an area permit if:

- you intend to clear a defined area of land in a specified time frame; and
- you are the owner of the land to be cleared; or
- you are acting on the owner's behalf and have written authority from the owner stating this.

Examples of clearing requiring an area permit include:

- Clearing to establish a horticultural crop;
- Clearing for mine site construction;
- Clearing for construction of an industrial site;
- Clearing sea grass for installation of a production well.

### **Form C2 Application for a Clearing Permit (Purpose Permit)**

You will need to apply for a purpose permit if:

- you intend to clear a number different areas for different purposes over an extended period of time; or
- you do not have legal tenure over the land, but may have authority to undertake the intended activity on the land (eg. if you are the holder of a valid exploration licence).

Local governments, government agencies, mining companies and utilities (such as gas and electrical companies) are examples of organisations that will require this type of permit. These organisations should contact the local DoE office for further information on how to apply for a purpose permit.

An application for a purpose permit may also be submitted in a situation where an owner or occupier wants to carry out a number of different clearing activities on agricultural land. For example, an applicant could submit a farm management plan with an application for a purpose permit, outlining different clearing activities to be carried out over a five year period.

Other examples of clearing projects requiring a purpose permit

- Clearing to construct a new road or highway, where there are a number of different locations to be cleared and the project may take a long time to complete;
- Undertaking a mineral exploration programme;
- Progressive clearing of an area for mining over an extended period of time.

## COMPLETING THE APPLICATION FORM

### How to complete Forms C1 (Area Permit) and C2 (Purpose Permit)

To make an application you need to complete the appropriate application form by filling in the required information in the shaded boxes or spaces provided. If you require extra room to complete your answers, please attach a separate sheet and clearly mark the section you are answering.

You will also need to attach relevant supporting information as outlined in the checklist on the application form. Your knowledge and understanding of the area to be cleared and the surrounding environment is important. Your description of the clearing proposal and associated information will assist the DoE in assessing your application.

Once completed, post your application to the address listed on the application form along with the supporting information.

Both application forms include seven sections where you must provide written details. These are explained below.

### Part 1 Applicant

If a permit is granted, it will be issued to the owner of the land or the person doing the clearing, depending on the type of permit. In most cases, the name of the owner must match the name stated on the Certificate of Title.

If you are in the process of transferring property ownership into your name, you may still apply for a permit. If your application is successful, a permit will be granted after the transfer. An undertaking to grant the permit can be given if required.

This section contains your contact details, including your name, address, phone number, and fax number. If you are applying for a permit, you must be:

- The owner of the land (area permit)  
If you are the owner of the land, your name must appear on the Certificate of Title. If the owner is a company, the company's ACN number must appear on the application form. All owners of the land must be listed, and all owners' signatures must be included.

**OR**

- Acting on the owner's behalf (area permit)  
If you have been given written authority to apply on behalf of the landowner, you may apply for a permit. Written authority usually refers to an Agent's Authority or a Statutory Declaration expressly authorising you to act on behalf of the land owner. A copy of this authority must be attached with your application.

**OR**

- Likely to become the owner of the land (an undertaking)  
If you are in the process of transferring land into your name, you may apply for a permit. If approved, the permit will not be issued until the land transfer has been finalised.

**OR**

- The person intending to carry out the clearing (purpose permit).

### Part 2 Land Details

You will need to provide an accurate description of the land where you plan to clear the native vegetation. If the clearing proposal extends over a number of adjacent properties, these may also be included on the application form, or on an attachment if there is insufficient room. You can obtain information on the zoning of the land from your local government office.



For a purpose permit, you must provide details of the land owner as it appears on the Certificate of Title. If the owner is a company, the company's ACN number must appear on the application form. In some circumstances, such as road reserves, a Certificate of Title may not be issued. An "owner" as described on the application form can also be:

- a person who is the lessee of Crown land; or
- a public authority that is responsible for the care of the land.

### **Part 3 Proposal**

Under this section of the application you must provide the following information.

#### *Total area of clearing proposed or number of individual trees to be removed (area permit only)*

You need to write in the total area to be cleared or if you are clearing individual trees (for an area permit), the number of trees to be cleared. For most proposals, if you are clearing an area, the total area should be provided in hectares (ha).

#### *Method of clearing and proposed disposal of vegetation*

You must indicate how you intend to clear the vegetation and how you intend to dispose of the vegetation once cleared (eg bulldozing, chaining, poisoning, chainsaw, burning, grazing).

#### *Period for which clearing is required*

You will need to give an estimate of how long it will take to clear the vegetation. If a permit is granted, this information will help the DoE determine how long the permit will be issued for. You should indicate the estimated time by writing the proposed start date and completion date of the clearing.

#### *Purpose of clearing*

You must indicate why you are proposing to clear. For example, you may be clearing to establish pasture or crops or carry out sustainable logging.

#### *Additional information*

If you can provide specific details for each area proposed to be cleared or retained it will help with the assessment of your application. This information could include:

- the dominant types of vegetation, for example jarrah-marri forest, the common species of trees, shrubs, groundcovers, grasses and weeds;
- the condition of the vegetation, for example, previous disturbances such as clearing, grazing, thinning, logging, ring barking, burning, insecticide spraying, existence of weeds and feral animals;
- type of soils, for example, deep yellow sands, cracking clays, light red soils, floodplain soils, red/brown earth;
- type of landforms/landscape features including slope gradient/topographic contours, such as floodplains, ridgelines, sideslopes;
- drainage including both named and unnamed rivers, creeks and drainage depressions;
- special features such as wetlands, rocky outcrops, springs, soaks, billabongs, levee banks;
- land management problems such as gully erosion, waterlogging, salinity, weed invasion, and the extent of the problem (ha or metres); and
- land use history, such as prior clearing/logging, pasture improvement, cultivation, stocking rate, fires and other past disturbances.

After initial consideration of your application, the DoE may request additional information from you to assist in the decision making process. For example, if your proposal will require clearing of native vegetation where rare flora is believed to exist, you may need to arrange for a study to be completed to identify what, if any, species are present.

## Part 4 Fees

A fee must be submitted with all clearing permit applications. There is a sliding scale of fees for area permits and a set fee for purpose permits.

Item	Type of application	Fee
1.	Area permit with an area of less than 1 hectare	\$50.00
2.	Area permit with an area of between 1 and 10 hectares	\$100.00
3.	Area permit with an area of more than 10 hectares	\$200.00
4.	Purpose permit (no area specified)	\$200.00

Fees are also payable to apply to amend or surrender a clearing permit. They are as follows:

Item	Type of application	Fee
1.	Amendment of an area permit (not including increasing the area to be cleared on the permit)	\$50.00
2.	Amendment of an area permit to increase the area covered by the permit by less than 1 hectare	\$50.00
3.	Amendment to an area permit to increase the area covered by the permit by between 1 and 10 hectares	\$100.00
4.	Amendment of an area permit to increase the area covered by the permit by more than 10 hectares	\$200.00
5.	Amendment of a purpose permit	\$200.00
6.	Application to surrender a clearing permit	\$5.00

**Fees can be paid by cheque or money order and the fee must be included with your application. Applications will not be processed without this fee. Cheques or money orders should be made payable to the Department of Environment.**

## Part 5 Declaration & Signature

### a) Company applicants

Where the applicant is a company, the company details must be supplied and the declaration signed by an authorised person on behalf of the company. Alternatively, if your company has a constitution that requires company documents to be signed using a common seal, this must be affixed and witnessed.

If the application is for clearing on Crown Land, the Chief Executive Officer or equivalent (or delegate) must consent to the application and sign the application on behalf of the Department.

### b) Individual applicants

If you are an individual applicant, such as a private landowner, you must sign and date your application. If there is more than one landowner, the application form must be signed by all owners of the land.

Please ensure that the information you have provided is accurate. Permits may be revoked or suspended if false or misleading information is supplied with the application.

## Part 6 Application Checklist

This checklist outlines the supporting information that you should include with your application. You should review this checklist before submitting your application to make sure you include all relevant information.

## Part 7 How to lodge this application

You should post or hand in your completed application with the appropriate fee to the address supplied on the application form.

## Supporting Information

### Aerial Photograph or Locality Map

As part of your application, you must submit documents that indicate the area and location of where you want to clear. This helps the Department to make a detailed assessment of your proposal.

It is recommended that you include an aerial photograph with your application. If you can't submit a photograph, then you must submit a locality map.

The photograph or map should include the following details:

- the location and boundaries of property;
- a key which contains a north point and a scale;
- current land use of the property and any adjoining properties;
- area(s) to be cleared; and
- an explanation of any symbols and colours you use to identify different areas/activities.

While not required, where possible it will help if you can include information on natural features such as:

- how much vegetation is left and what type of condition it is in;
- watercourses and wetlands;
- soil types; and
- other geological features.

### Certificate of Title

While not required, it will help the application process if you can submit a copy of the current Certificate of Title that shows the legal owner of the land you are applying to clear.

Certificates of Title and aerial photographs are available from:

Department of Land Information  
1 Midland Square  
Midland  
Ph: (08) 9273 7373

### Lodging your application

Please send or deliver the application form (with any supporting information) to the address on the application form.

Please ensure you have completed all the relevant information before you submit your application.

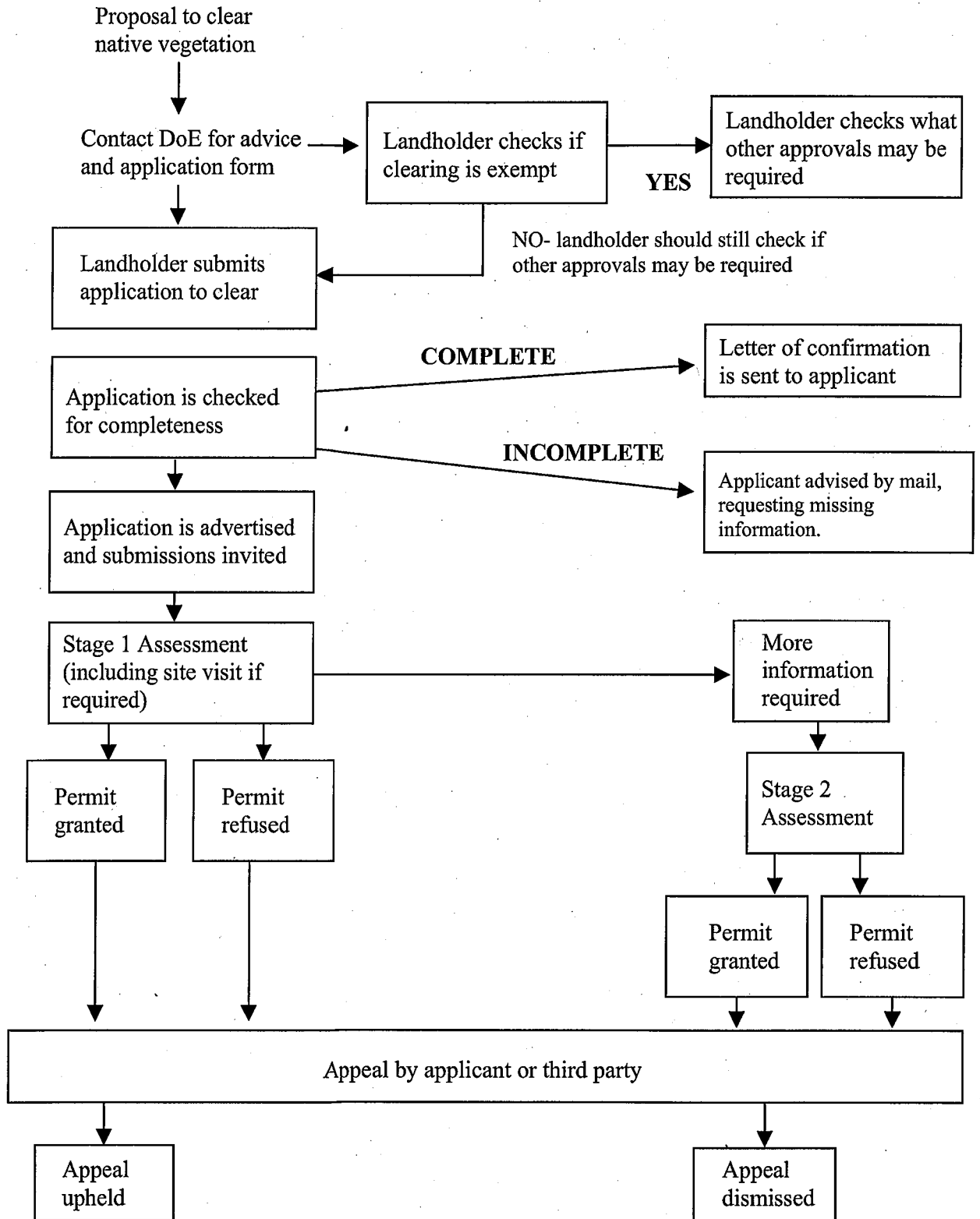
### Incomplete applications

If an application is received that does not contain all the required information, you will be contacted by mail requesting the relevant information, with a return date. This will result in a delay in accepting your application into the assessment stage.

## ASSESSMENT OF YOUR APPLICATION

Once received, your application will go through a number of steps before a final decision to grant or refuse a permit is made.

**Figure 1- Process for clearing applications under the *Environmental Protection Act*.**



## Confirmation

A DoE officer will check over your application once it has been submitted to ensure all the required details have been provided. You will be contacted by mail to provide any extra information if your application is not complete. If the application submitted is complete, a letter confirming acceptance of the application will be sent to the applicant.

The completed application details are entered into the Clearing Permit System or "CPS", which is a database that records all the information about applications and permits.

## Advertisement

There is a legal requirement that information about applications for clearing permits is published.

Some details of your application, once it has been checked and verified are made available to the public:

- on the Department of Environment web site at <http://nvp.environment.wa.gov.au>; and
- in the *West Australian* newspaper every Monday in the Public Notices section.

Once a decision had been made to grant or refuse a permit, these details are also advertised on the web site and in the *West Australian*.

The details about applications that appear for public information are:

- the name of the applicant;
- whether the application is for an area or a purpose permit;
- a description of the land to which the application relates;
- the purpose of the proposed clearing; and
- for an application for an area permit- the size of the area (or the number of trees) to be cleared;

## Inviting Submissions on Applications to Clear

Once your application has been advertised, the Department of Environment is required to invite submissions on your application from interested parties. This can include local governments, other government agencies, community groups or others that may be impacted by a proposal to clear.

Members of the general public can also make a submission to the Department on a clearing application if they wish. The Department must then take these submissions into account when assessing the application.

## Stage 1 Assessment

Once applications have been entered into the system and advertised, they are forwarded on to the relevant regional office. The DoE officer in the region will carry out the Stage 1 assessment.

The DoE uses existing information and studies as well as advice from other government agencies to assess your application against a set of principles contained in Schedule 5 of the EP Act (see below for more information on these principles).

If a site visit is required, you may be contacted by a DoE officer who will request a time to visit your property and discuss your application. To assist with the assessment, sometimes officers from the Department of Conservation and Land Management or the Department of Agriculture may attend with, or instead of, a DoE officer.

## Principles in the Environmental Protection Act

There are ten principles related to native vegetation in the EP Act. These principles provide a guide for when native vegetation should not be cleared. The Department of Environment must consider these principles in making a decision on whether or not to issue a clearing permit.

The DoE has set out the minimum requirements and standards for addressing each of the ten principles in detail in its assessment methodology. This is available by contacting your local Native Vegetation Officer.

Native vegetation should not be cleared if:

- (a) it comprises a high level of biological diversity;
- (b) it comprises the whole or a part of, or is necessary for the maintenance of, a significant habitat for fauna indigenous to Western Australia;
- (c) it includes, or is necessary for the continued existence of, rare flora;

- (d) it comprises the whole or a part of, or is necessary for the maintenance of a threatened ecological community;
- (e) it is significant as a remnant of native vegetation in an area that has been extensively cleared;
- (f) it is growing in, or in association with, an environment associated with a watercourse or wetland;
- (g) the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause appreciable land degradation;
- (h) the clearing of the vegetation is likely to have an impact on the environmental values of any adjacent or nearby conservation area;
- (i) if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause deterioration in the quality of surface or underground water; or
- (j) if clearing the vegetation is likely to cause, or exacerbate, the incidence of flooding.

## **Stage 2 Assessment- Providing Further Information**

If there is not enough information on a particular principle to decide whether to approve or refuse a permit, the Department can ask the applicant to provide more information so it can consider the principle in detail. This is referred to as a Stage 2 Assessment.

Only a select number of applications will require a Stage 2 Assessment.

A Stage 2 Assessment may often involve employing a qualified person to collect and analyse the information. An example is where the DoE might require more information about some rare vegetation that might be present. The DoE might request that a spring flora survey be carried out.

## **Negotiation/Discussion**

The assessment process may include discussion and negotiation between the applicant and the DoE relating to the proposed clearing. Once the assessment and any negotiations are complete, a decision is made to grant or refuse the permit to clear.

## **Decision**

A permit to clear native vegetation is granted by the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the DoE.

Before the CEO makes a decision, consideration is given to:

- the clearing principles in Schedule 5 of the EP Act;
- submissions from public authorities and interested persons;
- planning instruments such as a town planning scheme, statement of planning policy or local planning strategy; and
- any other matter the CEO considers relevant.

If a permit is granted, it may contain conditions and restrictions on activities that may occur under the permit, including a set time the permit will be valid for. These conditions and restrictions will often be negotiated with you during the assessment stage. If you are unhappy with the conditions and restrictions placed on your permit you may appeal the decision.

## **APPEAL RIGHTS**

Appeals may be lodged within 28 days by the applicant or a third party, if they are:

- aggrieved by a refusal to grant a permit; or
- aggrieved by the conditions or restrictions placed on the permit; or
- aggrieved by the amendment of, or revocation or suspension of a permit.

A person who disagrees with the decision to grant a permit may lodge an appeal within 21 days.

An appeal must be lodged with the Minister for the Environment, in writing, setting out the grounds of that appeal. The Office of the Appeals Convenor will administer the appeal and conduct an inquiry, recommending appropriate action to the Minister.

Appeals must be in writing and posted to:

Office of the Appeals Convenor  
13th Floor, Allendale Square  
77 St Georges Terrace  
PERTH WA 6000

Alternatively, you can lodge your appeal by fax on (08) 9221 8244.

Further information is available from <http://www.wa.gov.au/appeals/> or by contacting the Office of the Appeals Convenor on (08) 9221 8711.

## YOUR OBLIGATIONS

If you are granted a permit to clear, you must:

- comply with the conditions and restrictions on the permit;
- notify DoE of any changes to your circumstances, such as change of address; and
- keep your permit in a safe place, it is a legal document.

If during the term of your permit you find you are unable to comply with your permit, you must contact a Native Vegetation Officer of the DoE to discuss the issue. Audits may be conducted during and on completion of your clearing project and penalties exist for non compliance.

## DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT OFFICES

### **Perth**

Hyatt Centre  
3 Plain Street, East Perth WA 6004  
PO Box 6740 Hay Street  
East Perth WA 6892  
Phone (08) 9278 0300  
Fax (08) 9278 0301  
Email: [nvp@environment.wa.gov.au](mailto:nvp@environment.wa.gov.au)  
Web: [www.environment.wa.gov.au](http://www.environment.wa.gov.au)

*The following regions have Native Vegetation Officers and can provide information and advice on clearing native vegetation.*

### **Albany**

5 Bevan St, Albany WA 6330  
PO Box 525, Albany WA 6331  
Phone (08) 9842 5760  
Fax (08) 9842 1204

### **Bunbury**

35 - 39 McCombe Road, Bunbury WA 6230  
(Halifax Industrial Area)  
PO Box 261, Bunbury WA 6231  
Phone (08) 9726 4111  
Fax (08) 9726 4100

### **Carnarvon**

211 Robinson St, Carnarvon WA 6701  
PO Box 81, Carnarvon WA 6701  
Phone (08) 9941 4921  
Fax (08) 9941 4931

### **Geraldton**

81 Forrest St, Geraldton WA 6530  
PO Box 73, Geraldton WA 6531  
Phone (08) 9964 5978  
Fax (08) 9964 5983

### **Kalgoorlie**

Viskovich House  
377 Hannan Street  
Kalgoorlie WA 6430  
Phone (08) 9021 3243  
Fax (08) 9021 3529

### **Kununurra**

Lot 225 Bandicoot Dr, Kununurra WA 6743  
PO Box 625, Kununurra WA 6743  
Phone (08) 9166 4100  
Fax (08) 9168 3174

### **Mandurah**

Suite 8, Sholl House  
21 Sholl St, Mandurah WA 6210  
PO Box 332, Mandurah WA 6210  
Phone (08) 9550 4222  
Fax (08) 9581 4560

### **Northam**

254 Fitzgerald St, Northam WA 6401  
PO Box 497, Northam WA 6401  
Phone (08) 9622 7055  
Fax (08) 9622 7155

### **Swan Goldfields- (Victoria Park)**

7 Ellam Street  
Victoria Park WA 6100  
Phone: (08) 6250 8000  
Fax: (08) 6250 8050

*The following offices can provide application forms and basic information, but do not have Native Vegetation Officers.*

### **Denmark**

Suite 1, 55 Strickland St, Denmark WA 6333  
Phone (08) 9848 1866  
Fax (08) 9848 1733

### **Karratha**

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