



Department of **Biodiversity,
Conservation and Attractions**

GOVERNMENT OF
WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Corporate Guideline No. 34 Good Neighbour Guideline



1. Objective

To provide guidance on strategies and practices for maintaining good relations with all neighbours to lands managed by the Parks and Wildlife Service of the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (the department) in support of Corporate Policy Statement 65 – Good Neighbour Policy.

2. Scope

This guideline applies to all departmental employees, volunteers and contractors and to all areas of the State where the department manages, or jointly manages, lands under the *Conservation and Land Management Act 1984* (CALM Act). This guideline also applies to former pastoral leases, unallocated Crown land (UCL) and unmanaged reserves outside townsites and outside the metropolitan area where the department has limited management responsibilities (see Section 6 *Definitions* for further details).

This guideline does not apply to marine areas managed by the department and areas managed by the department's statutory authorities: Botanic Gardens and Parks Authority, Rottnest Island Authority and Zoological Parks Authority.

3. Context

As of September 2019, the department manages around 31.6 million hectares of land and water. This includes 26.9 million hectares of land (national parks, regional parks; State forest, reserves and other land), and 4.7 million hectares of water (marine parks and reserves). The department is also responsible for fire preparedness, feral animals and declared weeds across an additional 91.4 million hectares of unallocated Crown land and unmanaged Crown reserves outside Perth and townsites.

The department has a strong regional presence throughout the State and staff are in regular contact with neighbours. The activities of the department and its neighbours can impact each other, so it is mutually beneficial to maintain respectful relations. Departmental staff are encouraged to establish and maintain open and positive relationships with neighbours and the local community.

Where lands are jointly managed with other entities, there is a need for such entities to also engage in good neighbour relations. Similarly, Aboriginal people conducting their customary activities on department-managed lands need to be cognisant of neighbours.

The Good Neighbour Policy and Guideline together will guide the department's approach to managing cross-boundary issues with its neighbours.



4. Legislation

The Conservation and Parks Commission is the vesting body for the State's formal conservation reserve system which is managed under the CALM Act administered by the department. This includes terrestrial national parks, nature reserves, conservation parks, regional parks, timber reserves, State forest and other land areas reserved under sections 5(1)(g) and 5(1)(h) of the CALM Act for conservation purposes, or managed or jointly managed with another party under sections 8A and 8C.

Former pastoral leases purchased by the State and Commonwealth Governments for addition to the conservation reserve system are currently classed as UCL covered by the *Land Administration Act 1997* and managed under a specific Memorandum of Understanding between the department and the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (DPLH).

The *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (BC Act), administered by the department, provides for the conservation and protection of biodiversity and its components and the sustainable use of biodiversity throughout the State.

Under both the CALM Act and the BC Act, Aboriginal people can conduct customary activities on reserves and other department-managed lands. The CALM Act also makes provision for lands to be jointly vested in the Conservation and Parks Commission and Aboriginal organisations. Joint management is also possible between the department and a variety of entities including Aboriginal organisations, private landowners, or those with a vested or other interest in an area (see Section 6 *Definitions* for a definition of jointly-managed land).

Other relevant legislation includes, but is not limited to the:

- *Agriculture and Related Resources Protection Act 1976*;
- *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007*;
- *Bush Fires Act 1954*;
- *Dividing Fences Act 1961*;
- *Environmental Protection Act 1986*;
- *Forest Products Act 2000*; and
- *Native Title Act 1993 (Cmlth)*.



5. Procedures

The following procedures outline the department's approach to managing the most common cross-boundary matters, and these are addressed under the topics below. Other matters arising between the department and its neighbours will be managed in a manner consistent with the department's Good Neighbour Policy. The department will apply this guideline within the limits of its available resources.

1. Fences
2. Fire management
3. Weed management
4. Control of declared pest animals
5. Straying stock
6. Native fauna causing damage
7. Animal welfare
8. Impacts from operational activities
9. Land management partnerships

5.1 Fences

This section summarises the department's approach to supporting neighbouring landholders in relation to boundary fencing, including the clearing of native vegetation, the use and sale of any timber products from clearing on department-managed land, and the maintenance of the State Barrier Fence.

While the *Dividing Fences Act 1961* does not bind the Crown, the department will generally support neighbouring landholders wanting to install boundary fences. Neighbouring landholders should advise the department about any proposed fencing so that the department may provide advice on a variety of matters, as outlined in the guidelines below. The installation of new fencing may involve the clearing of vegetation on department-managed lands so the department must be made aware about such activities prior to the works commencing. Where fencing is being replaced, and no clearing of vegetation is involved, the department does not need to be advised.



While general guidance is provided in this document, it should be noted that the legislative requirements for clearing native vegetation in relation to the installation of fences and fire access tracks are stated in the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* and *Environmental Protection (Clearing of Native Vegetation) Regulations 2004* (Clearing Regulations), and advice on this matter should be obtained from the department administering this legislation (currently the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation).

Agricultural Zone

The cost of constructing and maintaining boundary fences adjacent to department-managed lands rests with the neighbouring landholder. Furthermore, the department is not responsible for damage caused by trees falling across fence lines or vegetation growing through fence lines from the department-managed lands. However, the department may assist with minor maintenance where appropriate and will consider matters on a case by case basis giving consideration to the public interest.

Where clearing of native vegetation is required for the construction of fences and fire access tracks, obtaining the relevant permits and licences is the responsibility of the party conducting the clearing. The Forest Products Commission (FPC) has preferential rights to certain forest products arising from clearing operations in State forests and timber reserves. The department will make a determination on this matter and advise the landowner. The landowner is also responsible for managing any debris resulting from the clearing activity including the heaping and removal of the debris.

Certain exemptions for clearing native vegetation are available under the Clearing Regulations and landowners should refer to this legislation for guidance and if required, obtain advice from the agency administering these Regulations. In addition, the clearing of any vegetation on department-managed land by neighbouring landholders requires the department's prior approval. Consideration may also be given to requests for clearing vegetation on the department's side of the boundary for the purpose of a vehicle access track, where a width of up to three metres is normally acceptable.



The department will:

- 5.1.1 Confirm the alignment of proposed new or replacement boundary fences against cadastral information, known conservation and cultural values and hygiene considerations.
- 5.1.2 Undertake a site inspection with the landowner with a view to avoiding or minimising impacts and addressing risks. This could include minimising clearing widths, erosion control, hygiene measures, disposal of debris and sale of related forest produce.
- 5.1.3 Clearing widths for vehicle access tracks on department-managed lands will be restricted to three metres. A clearing width up to five metres may be considered where a fire vehicle access track is considered essential. Consideration will comprise various criteria including the type of vegetation, conservation values, cultural and operational factors. However, it should be noted that clearance widths are subjects to the Clearing Regulations.
- 5.1.4 Confirm in writing the department's agreement to fencing, approvals for access tracks, any conditions to be observed, and advise on any permissions, permits and licences required.
- 5.1.5 Authorise the removal of potentially hazardous trees leaning over fences and poisonous plants growing through fences and posing a threat to domestic stock if appropriate. Management plans under the CALM Act may contain specifications contrary to this clause, and in such cases the management plan prevails.
- 5.1.6 Ensure that any forest products, including first and second grade sawlogs proposed to be removed from designated State forest and timber reserves, are referred to the FPC.
- 5.1.7 Repair fences promptly to the same standard that existed prior to any intentional or unintentional damage by the department (not related to fire management activities), by arrangement with the landowner. See also *Fire Management*.



Pastoral areas and rangelands

The State Government has acquired significant areas of pastoral land to add to the conservation reserve system. The management of straying stock onto department-managed lands in the rangelands is critical if the objectives of rehabilitation and effective management of that land are to be achieved (see also section on Straying stock).

The department will:

- 5.1.8 Upon receipt of advice from a neighbouring landholder regarding a proposed new fence or replacement boundary fence, confirm the alignment of the proposed fence against cadastral information and check databases and other maps and records for conservation values, including flora and fauna, disease status, soil and water.
- 5.1.9 Designate a departmental officer to arrange a site inspection with the landowner. The site inspection will address conservation values, clearing widths, erosion control, weed infestation, disposal of clearing debris and sale of any forest products generated by the vegetation clearing. The officer will also advise on any required permissions, permits and licences.
- 5.1.10 Consider contributing to the construction of boundary fence to a standard agreed by both parties where there is a need to protect significant conservation values.

State Barrier Fence

The State Barrier Fence lies on the boundary of some department-managed lands. The management and maintenance of the State Barrier Fence is the responsibility of the Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (DPIRD). Works adjacent to the fence, such as vegetation removal associated with fire access or similar, are the responsibility of the respective landholder.



5.2 Fire management

Fire management refers to mitigation activities such as prescribed burning, and suppression actions such as responding to bushfires. The department is responsible (or jointly responsible in the case of jointly-managed lands) for all aspects of fire management on CALM Act lands and former pastoral properties purchased for addition to the conservation reserve system. The department is also responsible for bushfire preparedness on UCL and unmanaged reserves located outside the Perth metropolitan area and registered townsites.

The department's overall approach to fire management is outlined in its Fire Management Strategy. The department is committed to interagency fire management approaches and works closely with volunteer bushfire brigades, local government and State fire and emergency organisations to ensure integration of fire management efforts.

Amendments were made to the CALM Act in 2016 that limit the liability of the State (the department) in relation to fire management. In the first instance, if private property landholders have suffered damage to their property as a result of fire, they should contact their insurance company.

Any legal or insurance related claims submitted to the department from private landholders that may arise from fire-related incidents will be referred to the Government Insurance Division of the Insurance Commission of Western Australia for consideration and assessment in accordance with statutory requirements.

Where fire response actions or other fire management works directly impact neighbouring fences or there is a requirement for emergency works, the department will consider on a case by case basis undertaking minor repairs to a standard similar to what was in place prior to the fire impact.

Bushfire preparedness

The department will:

- 5.2.1 Integrate operations with those of neighbouring landowners wherever practicable to maximise the effectiveness of fire preparedness activities.
- 5.2.2 Consider including access to department-managed lands from neighbouring properties where such access will provide an advantage for the department's fire control operations.



- 5.2.3 Consider the needs of neighbours to obtain water for fire control operations when establishing water points on department-managed lands.
- 5.2.4 Provide opportunities for stakeholders including landholders to provide input on the development of fire management plans.
- 5.2.5 Use prescribed burning and other vegetation modification techniques to manage fuels for the protection of community assets and natural values. The department is committed to advising and consulting all stakeholders including neighbours regarding its fuel management programs.

Fire access tracks

The department aims to maintain boundary vehicle fire access tracks on its lands where it will support fire management activities, is practical and environmentally acceptable. These tracks provide access to and within department-managed lands (see also section on *Fences*). It is not feasible to maintain the many thousands of kilometres of perimeter fire access tracks in optimum condition, so, priority is given to maintaining accessibility to areas of higher conservation value or operational requirements.

Responding to bushfires

In suppressing bushfires, the primary objectives are to protect life and property.

The *Bush Fires Act 1954* applies across the whole of the State and provides powers for preventing, controlling and extinguishing bushfires to local governments and Bush Fire Control Officers. Some of these powers may also be exercised by departmental officers authorised under the CALM Act in certain circumstances.

In most cases, where fires originate or are mostly burning on department-managed lands, the department will assume control. In the case of large fires with significant values at risk, the Bush Fires Act provides for the Fire and Emergency Services Commissioner to take oversight of bushfire control operations if he/she sees fit, or is requested by the controlling agency to do so.



5.3 Weed control

Weeds can be a significant threatening process to biodiversity values. The department's primary focus in weed management is therefore to minimise the impact of weeds on the State's biodiversity.

The department is committed to working with DPIRD and landholders to achieve effective weed control. The weed control responsibilities of landholders are identified in legislation, in particular the *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007* (BAM Act). The department is obliged to control plants 'declared' under the BAM Act on the lands it manages under the CALM Act. In addition, subject to the available resources, the department is required to take reasonable steps to control weeds on UCL and unmanaged reserves located outside the Perth metropolitan area and registered townsites.

Recognised Biosecurity Groups established under the BAM Act provide leadership and coordination in the control of declared weeds and pests. The department is a partner (but not a member) of Recognised Biosecurity Groups. Where appropriate, the department makes financial contributions to individual groups and provides advice on prioritising problem weeds and strategies for managing them.

The department will:

- 5.3.1 Work with the Recognised Biosecurity Groups, DPIRD and local governments to support coordinated regional programs to control weeds declared under the BAM Act.
- 5.3.2 Prioritise expenditure of resources on those weeds and infestations that can achieve the best conservation outcomes, recognising that it is unrealistic to expect that all weeds can be completely eradicated.
- 5.3.3 Where possible, support neighbouring landholders who are actively attempting to control weeds within their lands.
- 5.3.4 Encourage landholders to control weeds adjacent to department-managed lands on which weed control programs are being implemented.

5.4 Control of declared pest animals

The department is responsible for pest animal management on department-managed lands, and provides oversight of these activities on UCL where they are adjacent to lands used for agricultural purposes.

The department is committed to controlling pest animals as 'declared' under the BAM Act on department-managed lands for the following purposes:

- to protect and maintain key conservation values;
- to minimise any adverse economic impacts;
- to enable public use and enjoyment of lands; and
- as a good neighbour to adjoining landholders.

The department supports Recognised Biosecurity Groups established under the BAM Act to achieve effective and humane pest animal management.

Open recreational hunting is not permitted on department-managed and jointly-managed lands; however, the department collaborates with recognised recreational shooters and volunteer groups on approved pest animal control programs.



It is acknowledged that wild dogs adversely affect livestock production particularly where small livestock (sheep and goats) are present and to a lesser extent in cattle production regimes. The presence of wild dogs is generally incompatible with livestock production. Wild dogs are controlled to reduce their effects on livestock and native animals.

The department will:

- 5.4.1 Prioritise pest animals based on risk criteria that includes potential adverse impacts on key environmental and other asset values, legislative obligations and feasibility of achieving eradication or control.
- 5.4.2 Engage staff, contractors and partner organisations with the necessary knowledge, skills and certification to develop plans and undertake safe, humane, effective and coordinated management of priority pest animals.
- 5.4.3 Integrate and coordinate pest animal control activities through the Recognised Biosecurity Groups and where efforts are likely to result in better outcomes.
- 5.4.4 When entering into pest animal control activities with other landholders, establish a Memorandum of Understanding which defines the objectives, responsibilities and control techniques that may be adopted.
- 5.4.5 Engage the services of recognised recreational hunting and shooting groups to undertake pest animal management where their involvement is safe, cost effective and helps protect conservation values.
- 5.4.6 Undertake targeted and regular 'introduced predator' baiting programs to protect wildlife in areas covered by the Western Shield program.
- 5.4.7 Ensure neighbours have access to information about current baiting locations for Western Shield through the department's website and through other means of notifying the public to ensure the safety of domestic animals. The department will employ a range of measures including mass media, social media and signage. Neighbours of ground baited areas and enclave properties will be notified via written notification on an annual basis.
- 5.4.8 Carry out targeted introduced predator control programs outside areas covered by Western Shield to support native fauna conservation and to protect specific ecosystems.
- 5.4.9 Seek approval from neighbouring land managers to conduct fox and feral cat control operations on their properties where this would improve outcomes by complementing control activities on department-managed lands.
- 5.4.10 Develop priorities and programs for wild dog control on department-managed lands in collaboration with Recognised Biosecurity Groups and local governments.
- 5.4.11 Consider supporting localised wild dog control activities with neighbours who are actively engaged in such activities on their lands.

5.5 Straying stock

Straying stock can cause significant damage to the State's biodiversity. The department acknowledges that the *Stock (Identification and Movement) Act 1970* applies to the management of straying stock. However, the department will assist neighbours to manage their stock when straying onto department-managed lands, where resources allow assistance to be provided.



Agricultural Zone

Stock have the potential to cause significant damage through grazing and trampling of native vegetation on department-managed lands. It is acknowledged that most neighbouring landowners provide adequate fencing to avoid this occurring.

Where an accidental stock incursion occurs onto department-managed land, the department will request their removal as soon as practical, as this will minimise the impact on the environmental values as well as avoid potential stock losses.

The department will:

- 5.5.1 Contact the owners of straying stock where identified and request them to remove the animals. Departmental staff will discuss arrangements for mustering and retrieving the stock, and if appropriate, offer to assist with the relocation of straying stock.
- 5.5.2 Encourage neighbours to notify the department before taking action to muster stock that have accidentally strayed onto department-managed lands. Where notification is impractical or will delay stock removal, the notice should occur as soon as practical after the muster operation

Pastoral areas and rangelands

In remote areas, stock can stray long distances. Where the mustering of stock is approved on department-managed lands, the stock owners will normally be expected to bear the cost of mustering and arranging the return of branded stock to their respective owners. The department must be advised in advance of conducting any mustering operations on its lands.

The department will:

- 5.5.3 Consider developing written agreements to formalise the management of straying stock in unfenced sections of boundaries between department-managed lands and adjoining pastoral leases. Such agreements may cover monitoring and mustering arrangements and sale of mustered stock.
- 5.5.4 Require the payment of up to 50 per cent of returns from the sale of unbranded stock to the department, where the department has contributed to the cost of mustering in order to partially recover associated costs.
- 5.5.5 Notify neighbours in advance about any plans to conduct mustering operations on department-managed lands.
- 5.5.6 Use culling as the principle means of controlling pest animals.

5.6 Native fauna causing damage

Populations of native animal species can increase to unusually high levels in certain circumstances and cause agricultural or economic damage. Where these elevated numbers of fauna occur on lands managed by the department, they may cause problems for neighbours. Native fauna, whether it is threatened or not, cannot be taken or disturbed on department-managed and jointly-managed lands without the department's approval, except by Aboriginal people engaging in customary practices (see *Land Management Partnerships*). In the agricultural zone, the control of some problem species, such as kangaroos, may be more effective when conducted on neighbouring agricultural land rather than on department-managed lands and hence are best managed through a cooperative approach.

Under the BC Act and *Biodiversity Conservation Regulations 2018* (BC Regulations), native species may be prescribed as 'managed fauna' for part or all of the State because they are known for causing significant damage, e.g. to primary production. Where a species has been prescribed managed fauna in a particular part of the State, it may be 'taken' (destroyed) or 'disturbed' (scared) without a licence in accordance with any restrictions specified in the regulations. Species prescribed as managed fauna include (subject to change by legislation):

- Australian raven;
- Australian ringneck or twenty-eight parrot;
- Butler’s corella (western corella – northern and central Wheatbelt subspecies);
- Eastern long-billed corella;
- Galah;
- Little corella;
- Rainbow lorikeet;
- Sulphur-crested cockatoo;
- Western silvereye;
- Euro kangaroo;
- Red kangaroo; and
- Western grey kangaroo.

Where native species are not prescribed as managed fauna but are causing or could be reasonably expected to cause agricultural, economic or biodiversity damage, or impacts to public health or safety or biosecurity, a ‘fauna causing damage licence’ (damage licence) can be issued to take or disturb the fauna. A damage licence would also need to be issued where managed fauna is causing damage but is intended to be taken for a commercial purpose.

A landowner or land manager in control of an area does not require a BC Regulations licence to take or disturb a dingo when the taking or disturbance is done in accordance with a declared pest control measure prescribed under the BAM Act and regulations.

The department:

- 5.6.1 Continue to provide advice and guidelines regarding managed fauna, damage licences and mitigation options to reduce damage caused by native fauna, where necessary.
- 5.6.2 Will manage nuisance native species on land that it manages in accordance with the BC Regulations.
- 5.6.3 May issue damage licences as appropriate for species that are not prescribed as managed fauna. Where a damage licence application relates to grey kangaroos, a property inspection will be undertaken to assess evidence of high numbers or damage before a decision is made to issue a licence.
- 5.6.4 Will consider control programs for kangaroos on department-managed and jointly-managed lands, only in exceptional circumstances such as in areas newly acquired for conservation in the pastoral rangelands, where kangaroo numbers may be artificially high and can influence regeneration of native vegetation.
- 5.6.5 Will encourage control of kangaroos, where required, on adjoining agricultural land in the agricultural zone.
- 5.6.6 May limit licences for white-tailed black cockatoos to disturbing (not taking) in view of their threatened species status. Wildlife Officers are to provide advice on non-lethal damage mitigation methods.
- 5.6.7 May consider relocating threatened or uncommon species that are causing damage (such as rock wallabies or tammar wallabies) as part of translocation programs where the populations can sustainably support the removal of those animals. As this does not provide a long-term solution, any translocation proposal must also consider implementation of options to be undertaken with adjoining property owners to reduce the impact on crops and infrastructure without having to relocate the fauna.

5.7 Animal welfare

The department is committed to maintaining appropriate animal welfare standards in all its activities and complies with the *Animal Welfare Act 2002*. Animal welfare is particularly relevant to the department's neighbours in the pastoral rangelands where there is a reliance on artificial water sources for watering of stock. Artificial water sources in the rangelands are responsible for elevated kangaroo numbers, as well as contributing to the survival of introduced pest species such as goats, donkeys, horses and camels.

Extended dry periods are typical for rangelands pastoral properties and such conditions will naturally lead to the expiry of some stock and pest animals. These conditions will similarly affect native animals and can be exacerbated by preceding seasonal conditions that have led to growth in populations of some fauna such as kangaroos and emus.

The department will:

- 5.7.1 Promote and adopt humane care and management of all animals affected by the department's activities.
- 5.7.2 Ensure that neighbours are advised about proposed closure of water sources on department-managed lands.
- 5.7.3 Notify neighbours when straying stock are present on department-managed lands and agree on appropriate action with the stock owner to address the situation (see section on *Straying stock* for further details).

5.8 Impacts from operational activities

Many field operations conducted, authorised or regulated by the department have the potential to cause unintended impacts to adjacent and neighbouring lands. The department aims to assess the risks of its operations and if practicable, mitigate these risks and minimise any adverse impacts.

In situations where the department's activities are likely to impact an adjacent property on a continuous basis, (e.g. fire management, and pest animal and weed control), the department can seek to have a notification placed on the land title under section 70A of the *Transfer of Land Act 1893*. Such notifications ensure that future owners of neighbouring properties are made aware of the potential for impacts from activities on department-managed lands.



Natural phenomena occurring on department-managed lands can also have a detrimental impact on neighbouring lands. For example, surface water runoff can cross into neighbouring properties and damage infrastructure and other assets.

The activities of neighbours may also adversely impact department-managed lands. Clearing and other land use incursions across boundaries, such as contaminated sites, can detrimentally affect biodiversity and other land values.

The department will:

- 5.8.1 Adjust spatial data to reflect the most recent representation of the boundary feature if there is a discrepancy between the map depiction of a boundary feature (e.g. a road) and the spatial data for that feature.
- 5.8.2 Where practical, physically demarcate boundaries where proposed operations are likely to occur. Select a method of boundary demarcation to suit the type of operation and the level of sensitivity.
- 5.8.3 Notify and consult with neighbours and other stakeholders where the proposed operation has the potential to adversely impact adjoining lands.
- 5.8.4 Notify neighbours where practical, before the commencement of any operation expected to cause minor disturbance to neighbours (e.g. dust, noise, erosion, deposition or sedimentation).
- 5.8.5 Notify neighbours regarding proposed additions to conservation reserves, or where changes to the tenure or management status of land managed by the department are being proposed.
- 5.8.6 Seek to have notifications placed on the land title of adjacent subdivisions under section 70A of the *Transfer of Land Act 1893*, where there is the potential for the department's operations and activities to materially impact neighbours on an ongoing basis.
- 5.8.7 Endeavour to minimise adverse impacts from surface water runoff and other impacts from department-managed lands on neighbouring properties.
- 5.8.8 Encourage neighbours to implement approaches that minimise adverse impacts from their activities on department-managed lands.

5.9 Land management partnerships

The department sometimes jointly manages properties and therefore may not be the only 'neighbour' regarding an adjacent property. In addition, Aboriginal people have a legal right to conduct customary activities on lands wholly or jointly managed by the department. Native title has been determined over some areas of department-managed lands and many other areas are subject to native title claims, providing a further statutory basis for ongoing involvement of Aboriginal people in the management of these lands.

The department will:

- 5.9.1 Collaborate with Aboriginal organisations and people conducting customary activities on lands wholly or jointly managed by the department to develop and maintain good relationships with neighbours.
- 5.9.2 Work with land management partners in the resolution of any neighbour concerns about activities taking place on jointly-managed lands.



6. Definitions

Agricultural zone means the area of land used intensively for agricultural purposes in the south-west division of the State, as described in schedule 1 of the *Land Administration Act 1997*, and the local government districts of the Shire of Ravensthorpe and the Shire of Esperance.

CALM Act land refers to lands which are subject to the provisions of the *Conservation and Land Management Act 1984*. These are a subset of department-managed lands (see below).

Conservation value refers to the inherent values in the variety of natural form including biodiversity (flora and fauna) and natural resources such as rocks, soil and water and the ecosystems of which they are a part.

Department-managed lands refers to lands vested in the Conservation and Parks Commission; CALM Act section 8A and 8C lands; former pastoral leases purchased for addition to the conservation reserve system; unallocated Crown land and unmanaged reserves outside the metropolitan area and townsites; and lands jointly vested or jointly managed with other bodies.

Forest product as defined in the *Forest Products Act 2000*, refers to trees or parts of trees; timber, sawdust or chips; charcoal, gum, kino, resin or sap; and firewood, located on public land or sharefarmed land.

Jointly-managed refers to a legal arrangement between the Government of Western Australia, represented by DBCA, and one or more other parties to manage lands in Western Australia. It allows DBCA to enter into arrangements with a variety of entities including Aboriginal organisations, private landowners, the Minister for Lands, a lessee (including pastoral lessees), local governments or a vested body or a body with the care, control and management of an area.

Native species means a plant (flora) or animal (fauna) indigenous to the State as defined section 8 of the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*.

Necessary operations as defined in Section 33A(1) of the CALM Act, are those operations 'that are necessary for the preservation or protection of persons, property, land, waters, flora or fauna, or for the preparation of a management plan'. The necessary operations provisions of the CALM Act apply only to national parks, nature reserves and conservation parks where there is no approved management plan.

Neighbour includes any individual, body corporate or association as well as local, State and Commonwealth Government agencies or instrumentalities that own, occupy, manage, or live near department-managed lands. In the agricultural zone, this generally includes properties within three kilometres of the boundary of department-managed lands, while in the pastoral zone, it refers only to adjacent properties.

Pastoral area means the area of land, other than land in the 'agricultural zone', which is used principally for pastoral purposes.

UCL is an abbreviation for unallocated Crown land. UCL comprises Crown land which is not subject to any interest (aside from native title interests) and which is not reserved or dedicated for any purpose, (see *Land Administration Act 1997* for further details).



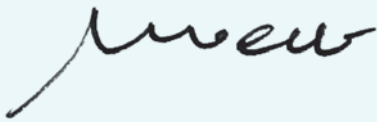
7. Custodian

Executive Director Regional and Fire Management Services.

8. Review

This guideline will be reviewed five years from the date of approval below, or earlier if required.

9. Director General Approval



Mark Webb PSM
Director General

17 December 2019



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East Mt Barren Work Centre

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PO Box 1 HOPETOUN WA 6348
Phone (08) 9838 3060

Esperance District

92 Dempster Street ESPERANCE
PO Box 234 ESPERANCE 6450
Phone (08) 9083 2100 Fax (08) 9071 3657

South West Region

South West Region headquarters

Cnr Dodson Road and South Western Highway
BUNBURY
PO Box 1693 BUNBURY 6231
Phone (08) 9725 4300 Fax (08) 9725 4351

Blackwood District

14 Queen Street BUSSELTON 6280
Phone (08) 9752 5555 Fax (08) 9752 1432

Kirup Work Centre

South Western Highway KIRUP
Phone (08) 9731 6232 Fax (08) 9731 6366

Nannup Work Centre

Warren Road NANNUP

Phone (08) 9756 0211 Fax (08) 9756 0233

Wellington District

147 Wittenoom Street COLLIE

PO Box 809 COLLIE 6225

Phone (08) 9735 1988 Fax (08) 9734 4539

Harvey Work Centre

64 Weir Road HARVEY

PO Box 809 COLLIE 6225

Phone (08) 9729 1505 Fax (08) 9729 1868

Swan Region

Swan Region headquarters

Cnr Australia II Drive and Hackett Drive CRAWLEY

Locked Bag 104, Bentley Delivery Centre 6983

Phone (08) 9442 0300 Fax (08) 9386 1578

Perth Hills District

275 Allen Road MUNDARING 6073

Phone (08) 9290 6100 Fax (08) 9290 6101

Yanchep National Park

Yanchep National Park YANCHEP 6035

Phone (08) 9303 7759 Fax (08) 9561 2316

Mandurah Work Centre

423 Pinjarra Road MANDURAH

PO Box 1266 MANDURAH 6210

Phone (08) 9405 0750 Fax (08) 9582 9725

Regional Parks Unit

Cnr Australia II Drive and Hackett Drive CRAWLEY

Locked Bag 104, Bentley Delivery Centre 6983

Phone (08) 9442 0300 Fax (08) 9386 1578

Dwellingup Work Centre

Banksiadale Road DWELLINGUP 6213

Phone (08) 9538 0000 Fax (08) 9538 1203

Swan Coastal District

5 Dundobar Road WANNEROO 6065

PO Box 459 WANNEROO 6946

Phone (08) 9303 7700 Fax (08) 9405 0777

Marine Parks Work Centre

39 Northside Drive Hillarys 6025

PO Box 459 WANNEROO 6946

Phone (08) 9303 7700

Warren Region

Warren Region headquarters

Brain Street MANJIMUP

Locked Bag 2 MANJIMUP 6258

Phone (08) 9771 7988 Fax (08) 9771 2677

Manjimup Work Centre

Brain Street MANJIMUP

PO Box 20 PEMBERTON 6260

Phone (08) 9771 7988 Fax (08) 9771 2677

Frankland District

South Coast Highway WALPOLE 6398

Phone (08) 9840 0400 Fax (08) 9840 1251

Donnelly District

Kennedy Street PEMBERTON

PO Box 20 PEMBERTON 6260

Phone (08) 9776 1207 Fax (08) 9776 1410

Northcliffe Work Centre

Wheatley Coast Road NORTHCLIFFE

PO Box 20 PEMBERTON 6260

Phone (08) 9776 7095 Fax (08) 9776 7258

William Bay Work Centre

William Bay Road DENMARK 6333

Phone (08) 9840 9624 Fax (08) 9840 9255

Wheatbelt Region

Wheatbelt Region headquarters

7 Wald Street NARROGIN

PO Box 100 NARROGIN 6312

Phone (08) 9881 9200 Fax (08) 9881 1645

Katanning Work Centre

10 Dore Street KATANNING

PO Box 811 KATANNING 6317

Phone (08) 9821 1296 Fax (08) 9821 2633

Central Wheatbelt District

Merredin Work Centre

1 Mitchell Street MERREDIN

PO Box 332 MERREDIN 6415

Phone (08) 9041 6000



For more information contact
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 Regional and Fire Management Services
 17 Dick Perry Ave, KENSINGTON WA 6151

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**Department of Biodiversity,
 Conservation and Attractions**