GOVERNMENT OF
WESTERN AUSTRALIA

CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

PERMIT DETAILS

Area Permit Number: CPS 10802/1

File Number: DWERVT16764

Duration of Permit: From 25/09/2025 to 25/09/2032

PERMIT HOLDER

Shire of Manjimup

LAND ON WHICH CLEARING IS TO BE DONE

Lot 501 on Deposited Plan 425642 (Crown Reserve R 19552), Manjimup

AUTHORISED ACTIVITY

The permit holder must not clear more than 0.54 hectares of *native vegetation* within the area cross-hatched yellow in Figure 1 of Schedule 1.

CONDITIONS

1. Avoid, minimise, and reduce impacts and extent of clearing

In determining the *native vegetation* authorised to be cleared under this permit, the permit holder must apply the following principles, set out in descending order of preference:

(a) avoid the clearing of *native vegetation*;

(b) minimise the amount of *native vegetation* to be cleared; and

(c) reduce the impact of clearing on any environmental value.

2. Weed and dieback management

When undertaking any clearing authorised under this permit, the permit holder must take the following measures to minimise the risk of introduction and spread of *weeds* and *dieback*:

(a) clean earth-moving machinery of soil and vegetation prior to entering and leaving the area to be cleared;

(b) ensure that no known *dieback* or *weed*-affected soil, *mulch*, *fill*, or other material is brought into the area to be cleared; and

(c) restrict the movement of machines and other vehicles to the limits of the areas to be cleared.

3. Directional clearing

The permit holder permit holder must:

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

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

4. Mitigation – Rehabilitation and revegetation

The permit holder must:

(a) within 12 months of undertaking clearing authorised under this permit and no later than 25 September 2028, the permit holder must undertake revegetation and rehabilitation within the area cross-hatched red in Figure 2 of Schedule 1 (Lot 501 on Deposited Plan 425642, Manjimup) by;

(i) undertaking *weed* control activities prior to *planting*;

(ii) undertaking the deliberate planting of at least 91 *Corymbia calophylla* (marri) trees within the area cross-hatched red in Figure 2 Schedule 1 in accordance with the following conditions:

i. ensure only *local provenance* propagating material of plants are used; and

ii. ensure *planting* is undertaken at the *optimal time.*

(b) undertake weed control activities and watering of plantings undertaken in accordance with condition 4(a)(ii) on an ‘as needed' basis to ensure success of revegetation and rehabilitation.

(c) within 24 months of *planting* the *Corymbia calophylla* trees in accordance with condition 4(a) of this permit, the permit holder must:

(i) engage an *environmental specialist* to make a determination that at least 91 individual *Corymbia calophylla* (marri) trees will persist and survive; and

(ii) if the determination made by the *environmental specialist* under condition 4(c)(i) is that at least 91 *Corymbia calophylla* (marri) trees will not survive, undertake additional *planting* that will result in *Corymbia calophylla* (marri) trees persisting, within the area cross-hatched red in Figure 2 of Schedule 1.

(d) Where additional *planting* of *Corymbia calophylla* (marri) trees is undertaken in accordance with condition 4(c)(ii), the permit holder must repeat the activities required by conditions 4(a)(ii) and 4(b).

5. Records that must be kept

The permit holder must maintain records relating to the listed relevant matters in accordance with the specifications detailed in Table 1.

Table 1: Records that must be kept

No.	Relevant matter	Specifications
1.	In relation to the authorised clearing activities generally	(a) the species composition, structure, and density of the cleared area; (b) the location where the clearing occurred, recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit set to GDA2020, expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings; (c) the date that the area was cleared; (d) the size of the area cleared (in hectares); and (e) actions taken to avoid, minimise, and reduce the impacts and extent of clearing in accordance with condition 1; and (f) actions taken to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of *weeds* and *dieback* in accordance with condition 2; and (g) actions taken in accordance with condition 3.
2.	In relation to revegetation and rehabilitation pursuant to condition 4.	(a) the date(s) on which the planting was undertaken; (b) the boundaries of the *planted* area, recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit set to Geocentric Datum Australia 2020 (GDA2020), expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings or decimal degrees; (c) a description of the *planting* activities undertaken pursuant to condition 4, including actions taken to implement watering and weed control; (d) a copy of the *environmental specialist*'s monitoring report and determination; and a description of any *remedial actions* undertaken pursuant to conditions 4 (c)(i) and (e) a description of any remedial actions undertaken pursuant to condition 4(c)(ii) where monitoring indicates that the *planted* trees will not survive.

6. Reporting

The permit holder must provide to the *CEO* the records required under condition 5 of this permit when requested by the *CEO*.

DEFINITIONS

In this permit, the terms in Table have the meanings defined.

Table 2: Definitions

Term	Definition
CEO	Chief Executive Officer of the department responsible for the administration of the clearing provisions under the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*.
clearing	has the meaning given under section 3(1) of the EP Act.
condition	a condition to which this clearing permit is subject under section 51H of the EP Act.
dieback	means the effect of *Phytophthora* species on native vegetation.
department	means the department established under section 35 of the *Public Sector Management Act 1994* (WA) and designated as responsible for the administration of the EP Act, which includes Part V Division 3.
environmental specialist	means a person who holds a tertiary qualification in environmental science or equivalent, and has a minimum of 2 years work experience relevant to the type of environmental advice that an environmental specialist is required to provide under this permit, or who is approved by the CEO as a suitable environmental specialist.
EP Act	*Environmental Protection Act 1986* (WA)
fill	means material used to increase the ground level, or to fill a depression.
local provenance	means native vegetation seeds and propagating material from natural sources within 50 kilometres and the same IBRA subregion of the area cleared.
mulch	means the use of organic matter, wood chips or rocks to slow the movement of water across the soil surface and to reduce evaporation.
native vegetation	has the meaning given under section 3(1) and section 51A of the EP Act.
optimal time	means the period from May to July for undertaking planting.
planted/ing	means the re-establishment of vegetation by creating soil conditions and planting seedlings of the desired species.
rehabilitate/ion	means the re-establishment of a cover of local provenance native vegetation in an area using methods such as natural regeneration, direct seeding and/or planting, so that the species composition, structure and density is similar to pre-clearing vegetation types in that area.
remedial action/s	means for the purpose of this permit, any activity that is required to ensure successful re-establishment and survival of planted trees.
revegetate/ion/ed	means actively managing an area containing native vegetation in order to improve the ecological function of the area.

Term	Definition
weeds	means any plant – (a) that is a declared pest under section 22 of the *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007*; or (b) published in a Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions species-led ecological impact and invasiveness ranking summary, regardless of ranking; or (c) not indigenous to the area concerned.

END OF CONDITIONS

C Robertson
01.09.2025
11.36AM

Caron Robertson
MANAGER
NATIVE VEGETATION REGULATION

Officer delegated under Section 20
of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

1 September 2025

SCHEDULE 1

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

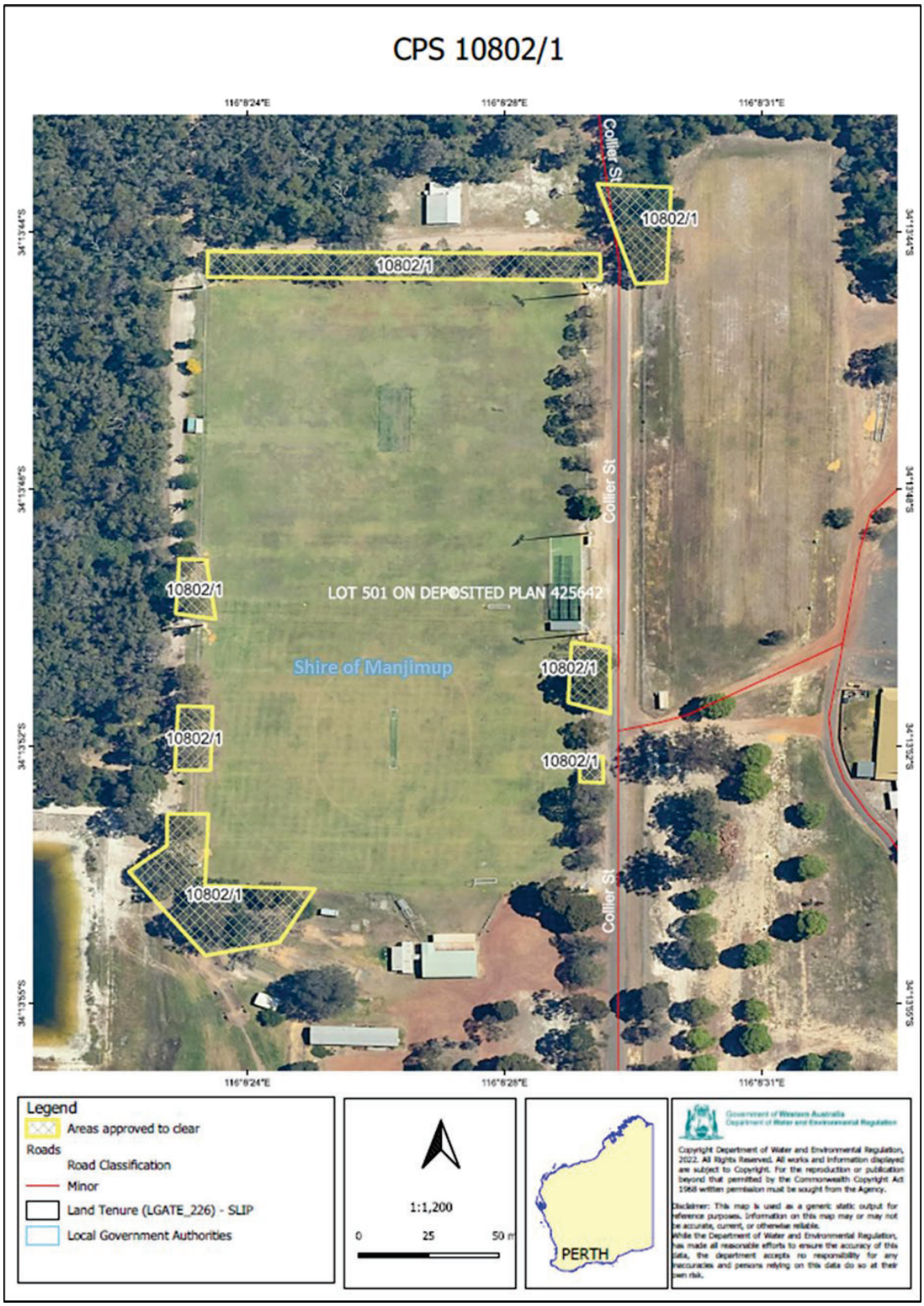

Figure 1: Map of the boundary of the area within which clearing may occur

Figure 2: Area cross-hatched red indicates the area subject to conditions

Government of Western Australia
Department of Water and Environmental Regulation

Clearing Permit Decision Report

1 Application details and outcome

1.1. Permit application details

Permit number:	CPS 10802/1
Permit type:	Area permit
Applicant name:	Shire of Manjimup
Application received:	15 October 2024
Application area:	0.54 hectares of native vegetation
Purpose of clearing:	Development of sports grounds
Method of clearing:	Mechanical
Property:	Lot 501 on Deposited Plan 425642 (Crown Reserve R 19552)
Location (LGA area/s):	Shire of Manjimup
Localities (suburb/s):	Manjimup

1.2. Description of clearing activities

The vegetation proposed to be cleared is distributed in seven areas around the sports ground (see Figure 1, Section 1.5).

It is noted that some of the trees proposed for clearing have more than 50 per cent of their roots within the sports field. As the field is upgraded and surrounding soils disturbed, tree stability will be affected making the trees unsafe for retention.

The applicant has informed the department that the proposed clearing is part of the Manjimup Rea Park & Collier Street Redevelopment (MRCR) project which involves transforming the reserve into a premier level facility catering for high level sporting events. It will also accommodate regional sporting carnivals and competitions that require multiple sporting fields and draw large crowds. The proposed clearing will bring community social and economic benefits by providing opportunities for increased regional competition and associated increased visitation by a large number of clubs, community groups and other users.

1.3. Decision on application

Decision:	Granted
Decision date:	1 September 2025
Decision area:	0.54 hectares of native vegetation, as depicted in Section 1.5, below.

1.4. Reasons for decision

This clearing permit application was submitted, accepted, assessed and determined in accordance with sections 51E and 51O of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act). The Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (the department) advertised the application for 21 days and one submission were received. Consideration of matters raised in the public submission is summarised in Appendix B.

In making this decision, the Delegated Officer had regard for the site characteristics (see Appendix C), relevant datasets (see Appendix H.1), the findings of a biological survey and the clearing principles set out in Schedule 5 of the EP Act (see Appendix D), relevant planning instruments and any other matters considered relevant to the assessment (see Section 3).

The assessment identified that the proposed clearing will result in:

- the loss of approximately 0.54 hectares of native vegetation that provides suitable foraging and potential breeding habitat for black cockatoos;
- the potential for direct impacts on fauna individuals, if present within the application area at the time of the clearing
- the potential introduction and spread of weeds into adjacent vegetation, which could impact on the quality of the adjacent vegetation and its habitat values and

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

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

- avoid, minimise to reduce the impacts and extent of clearing
- take hygiene steps to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of weeds
- undertake slow, progressive one directional clearing to allow fauna to move into adjacent habitat ahead of the clearing activity;
- undertake deliberate planting and ensure the long-term survival of at least 91 locally-provenanced *Corymbia Calophylla* (marri) trees within the area subject to conditions within lot 501 on Deposited Plan 425642, Manjimup (see figure 2).

1.5. Site map

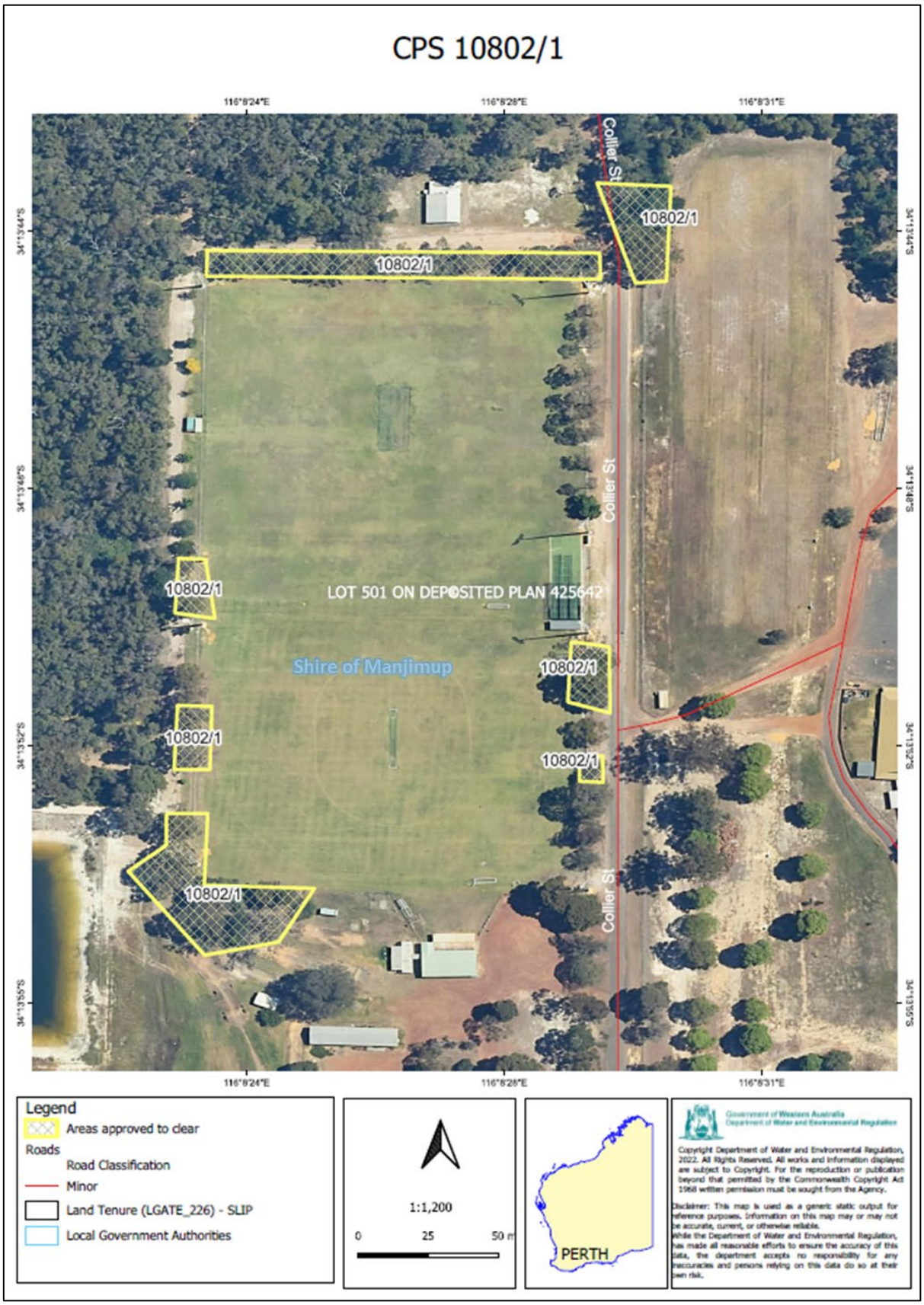

Figure 1 Map of the application area

The areas crosshatched yellow indicate the areas authorised to be cleared under the granted clearing permit.

2 Legislative context

The clearing of native vegetation in Western Australia is regulated under the EP Act and the *Environmental Protection (Clearing of Native Vegetation) Regulations 2004* (Clearing Regulations).

In addition to the matters considered in accordance with section 51O of the EP Act (see Section 1.4), the Delegated Officer has also had regard to the objects and principles under section 4A of the EP Act, particularly:

- the precautionary principle
- the principle of intergenerational equity
- the principle of the conservation of biological diversity and ecological integrity.

Other legislation of relevance for this assessment include:

- *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (WA) (BC Act)
- *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth) (EPBC Act)

The key guidance documents which inform this assessment are:

- *A guide to the assessment of applications to clear native vegetation* (DER, December 2013)
- *Procedure: Native vegetation clearing permits* (DWER, October 2019)
- Technical guidance – *Terrestrial Fauna Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment* (EPA, 2016)

3 Detailed assessment of application

3.1. Avoidance and mitigation measures

The applicant has committed to implement the following avoidance and minimsation measures:

- Development to be contained within existing sports field, ensuring surrounding bushland will not be affected
- Clearing of isolated trees will solely be undertaken for the purpose of redevelopment of the sports field
- No clearing will be undertaken outside the footprint of the designated sporting field boundaries.
- Only the trees which will have disturbance to their Structural Root Zone (SRZ) will be removed to mitigate future risk
- Clearing will only occur to trees affected by earthworks within their SRZ.
- The surrounding naturally vegetated area of approximately 7.933 hectares, located within the property boundary is to remain unchanged to support habitat.
- Consideration was given to ensure the retention of the surrounding natural bushland.
- The proposed design was developed to minimise need for clearing bushland.

The Delegated Officer also notes that applicant has proposed on-ground management actions being revegetation within the lot where the clearing is proposed, to counterbalance the impact of the proposed clearing on black cockatoo foraging, roosting and potential breeding habitat trees (see Figure 2). To determine the quantum of the rehabilitation actions, the department used the WA environmental metric calculator and determined that deliberate planting of at least 91 locally-provenanced *Corymbia Calophylla* (marri) trees can counterbalance the impact of proposed clearing. Applicant committed to on-ground management measures including assurance that the planted vegetation will be managed to ensure its long-term survival and that there is a low risk of the vegetation being cleared under exemption in future. The department has placed a revegetation condition on the clearing permit to ensure the enforceability of the revegetation.

The Delegated Officer was satisfied that the applicant has made a reasonable effort to avoid and mitigate potential impacts of the proposed clearing on environmental values.

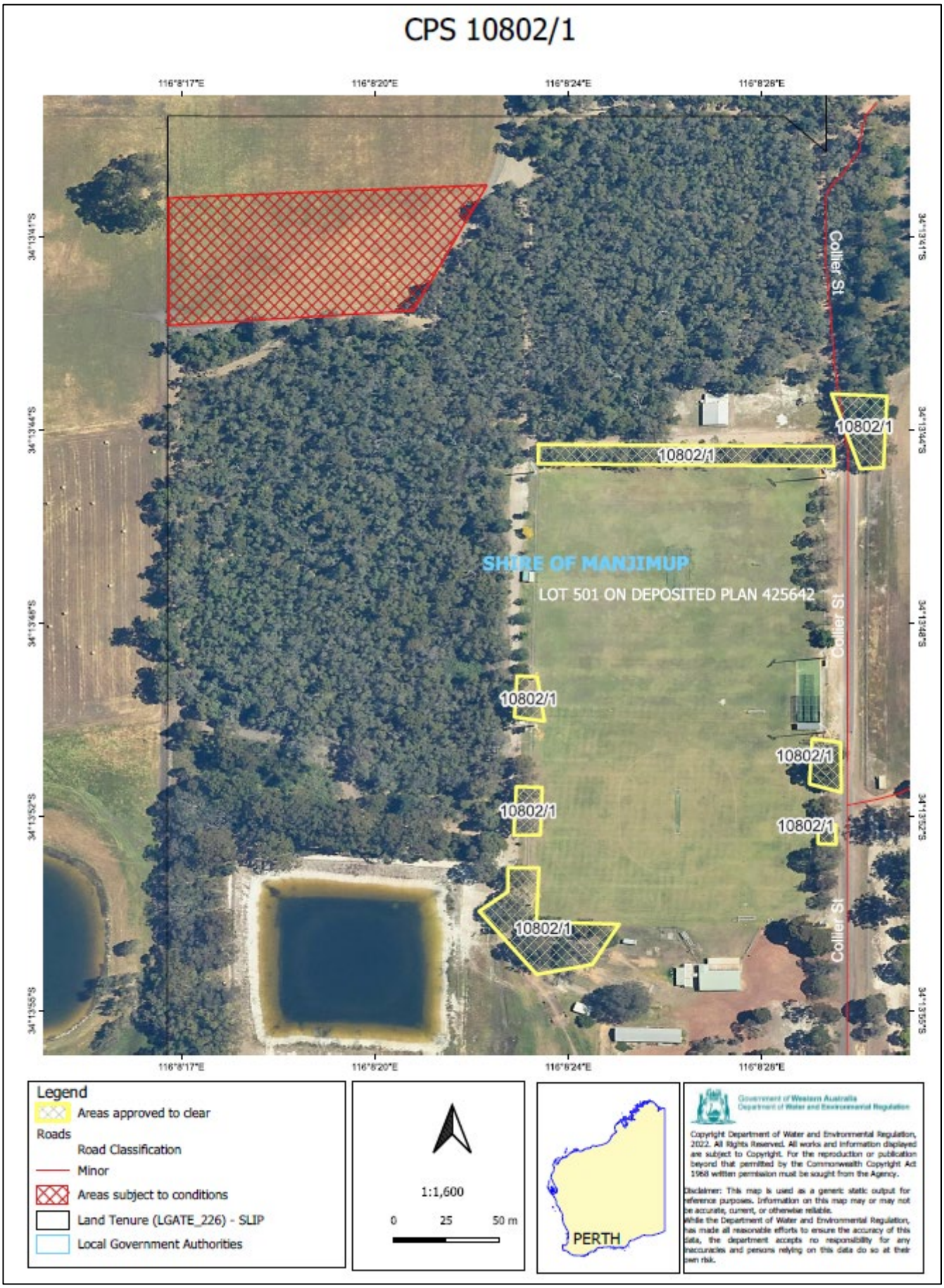

Figure 2: Area cross-hatched red indicates the area subject to conditions. Areas cross-hatched yellow indicates the areas approved to be cleared under permit CPS 10802/1.

3.2. Assessment of impacts on environmental values

In assessing the application, the Delegated Officer has had regard for the site characteristics (see Appendix C) and the extent to which the impacts of the proposed clearing present a risk to biological, conservation, or land and water resource values.

The assessment against the clearing principles (see Appendix D) identified that the impacts of the proposed clearing present a risk to biological values (fauna). The consideration of these impacts, and the extent to which they can be managed through conditions applied in line with sections 51H and 51I of the EP Act, is set out below.

3.2.1. Biological values (fauna) - Clearing Principles (a) and (b)

Assessment

For the purposes of this report, the term black cockatoo is in reference to Baudin's cockatoo (*Zanda baudinii*), Carnaby's cockatoo (*Zanda latirostris*) and the forest red-tailed black cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus banksii naso).*

The vegetation proposed to be cleared is in Degraded to Completely Degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition comprising of 41 trees including marri (*Corymbia calophylla*) and blackbutt (*Eucalyptus patens).* Application area comprises of marri trees with suitable and potential breeding habitat for black cockatoos. There are 10 marri trees with a Diameter at Breast Height (DBH) of more than 50 centimetres and 23 marri trees with 30–50-centimetre DBH trees. The survey confirmed that none of the trees within the application area comprise of hollows (Greg H., 2024). Although no evidence of black cockatoo roosting was observed during the survey period, some of the larger trees may be suitable for roosting (Greg H., 2024).

Black cockatoos

According to available databases, the application area lies within the mapped distribution of (all three types of) black cockatoos (see Appendix C.2). It is surrounded by multiple minor non-perennial water courses (within the local area) and several water dams (man-made) near the application area which may support roosting. There are two confirmed black cockatoo roosts within a 12-kilometre radius of the application area, with the closest roost record approximately 1.8 kilometres from the application area. No breeding sites have been recorded within the 12 kilometres of the application area.

The department also notes that the extent of native vegetation (by type) and the total native vegetation remaining in the local area is approximately 69.9 percent and 30.5 per cent, respectively and is consistent with the national objectives and targets for biodiversity conservation in Australia. It is noted that the national objectives aim to retain greater than 30 per cent vegetation representation, and given the age of the data available, it is possible that over the last two years, the total remaining native vegetation has fallen below this national objective.

While the vegetation is technically consistent with the national objectives and targets for biodiversity conservation in Australia, when considering the site context, the marri trees within the application area represent significant foraging, and suitable roosting and breeding habitat for black cockatoos.

According to the WA Environmental Offsets Calculator and consistent with the WA Environmental offsets policy (2011), a mitigation action of planting 91 marri trees is sufficient to counterbalance the loss of 41 trees suitable for black cockatoo foraging, such that a significant residual impact will not remain following the mitigation actions.

Following discussions regarding the above with the applicant, a revegetation commitment was agreed to by the applicant. The applicant proposed to undertake planting of 91 marri trees within the same lot to ensure that a significant residual impact from the clearing does not occur.

Conclusion

Based on the above assessment, the application area contains significant foraging, and suitable roosting and breeding habitat for black cockatoos and the proposed clearing will lead to the loss of this habitat. There is also the potential that individuals of conservation significant fauna species may occur within the application area at the time of clearing, however direct impacts can be managed by undertaking slow, progressive, directional clearing.

The applicant may have notification responsibilities under the EPBC Act for impacts to Baudin's black cockatoo, Carnaby's cockatoo, and forest red-tailed black cockatoo and their habitats, as set out in the EPBC Act. The applicant has been advised to contact the federal Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW) to discuss EPBC Act referral requirements.

Conditions

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

- undertake slow, progressive one directional clearing to allow terrestrial and avian fauna to move into adjacent habitat ahead of the clearing activity.
- take hygiene steps to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of weeds and dieback.
- deliberate planting of at least 91 locally-provenanced *Corymbia Calophylla* (marri) trees within the area subject to conditions within lot 501 on Deposited Plan 425642, Manjimup (see figure 2).

3.3. Relevant planning instruments and other matters

No Aboriginal sites of significance have been mapped within the application area. It is the permit holder's responsibility to comply with the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972* (WA) and ensure that no Aboriginal Sites of Significance are damaged through the clearing process.

End

Appendix A. Additional information provided by applicant

Summary of further information provided	Consideration of information
Revegetation plan	See Section 3.1
Response to request further information	See Appendix G
Explanation of necessity of clearing	See Section 3.1

Appendix B. Details of public submissions

Summary of comments	Consideration of comment
Foraging habitat for black cockatoos	See Section 3.2.1

Appendix C. Site characteristics

C.1. Site characteristics

Characteristic	Details
Local context	The area proposed to be cleared is part of an expansive tract of native vegetation in the intensive land use zone of Western Australia. It is located in and around the Collier Street Recreation Ground within lot 501 Collier Street in Manjimup. Aerial imagery indicates the local area (10-kilometre radius from the centre of the area proposed to be cleared) retains approximately 30.50 per cent of the original native vegetation cover.
Ecological linkage	There are no mapped ecological linkages intersecting the application area.
Conservation areas	There are no mapped conservation areas intersecting the application area. The closest conservation area is approximately 3.8 kilometres north-east of the application area.
Vegetation description	Photographs provided by the applicant indicate the vegetation within the proposed clearing area consists of isolated *Eucalyptus marginata* trees with minimal or no middle/lower storey vegetation. The majority of the vegetation within the application area appears to have been planted during original development of the recreational grounds. Supporting information provided indicate that the plants present include native endemic species (mainly marri and blackbutt), native non-endemic species (several species of eucalyptus and shrubs) and exotic species (pine trees and various small deciduous tree species) (Shire of Manjimup, 2024). Representative photos are available in Appendix G. This is consistent with the mapped vegetation type: • Corbalup, CL1, which is described as Mosaic of open forest of *Eucalyptus marginata* subsp. *marginata-Banskia* spp. on well drained sites, with some *Eucalyptus decipiens* on lower slopes in southern areas, woodland of *Eucalyptus rudis-Melaleuca preissiana-Banksia littoralis* on depressions in perhumid and humid zones. The mapped vegetation type retain approximately 69 per cent of the original extent (Government of Western Australia, 2019).

Characteristic	Details
Vegetation condition	Photographs provided by the applicant indicate the vegetation within the proposed clearing area is in Degraded to Completely degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition, described as: • Degraded: Basic vegetation structure severely impacted by disturbance. Scope for regeneration but not to a state approaching good condition without intensive management. • Completely degraded: The structure of the vegetation is no longer intact and the area is completely or almost completely without native species. These areas are often described as 'parkland cleared' with the flora comprising weed or crop species with isolated native trees or shrubs. The full Keighery (1994) condition rating scale is provided in Appendix E. Representative photos are available in Appendix G.
Climate and landform	*Landform:* Gently sloping, imperfectly drained lateritic terrain *Climate:* Mean max annual temperature: 20.5 ^{O} Celsius Mean minimum temperature: 9.7 ^{O} Celsius Mean annual rainfall: 978.8 millimetres
Soil description	The soil is mapped as Corbalup Subsystem (Manjimup) (254MpCL) which is described as gently undulating rises over sedimentary deposits, relief 5-15 metres, slopes 1-5 per cent. Soils are loamy gravels and sandy gravels.
Land degradation risk	The soil type 254MpCL accounts for the entire application area and is mapped as having a low to moderate risk of land degradation due to most factors, except for wind erosion which has high risk.
Waterbodies	The desktop assessment and aerial imagery indicated that no watercourses transect the area proposed to be cleared.
Hydrogeography	Application area falls within the Warren River and Tributaries area proclaimed under the RiWI Act.
Flora	According to available databases, there are 13 conservation significant flora species within the local area, including two threatened and 11 priority species. The closest recorded species is *Montia australasica* (P2), mapped approximately 600 metres from the application area.
Ecological communities	The application area is not mapped within any threatened or priority ecological communities.
Fauna	According to available databases, 22 conservation significant fauna species have been recorded within the local area, including 13 threatened fauna species, seven priority fauna species, and two specially protected fauna species. Two black cockatoo roosts are mapped within the local area, with the closest roost approximately 1.83 kilometres from the application area.

C.2. Fauna analysis table

Species name	Conservation status	Suitable habitat features? [Y/N]	Suitable vegetation type? [Y/N]	Distance of closest record to application area (km)	Number of known records (total)	Are surveys adequate to identify? [Y, N, N/A]
Zanda baudinii, *Zanda latirostris,* *Calyptorhynchus banksii naso*	EN EN VU	Y Y Y	Y Y Y	0.79 0.67 1.96	46 14 25	Y Y Y

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

Appendix D. Assessment against the clearing principles

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
Environmental value: biological values		
Principle (a): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises a high level of biodiversity."* Assessment: The area proposed to be cleared contains suitable habitat for conservation significant fauna.	May be at variance	Yes *Refer to Section 3.2.1, above*
Principle (b): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises the whole or a part of, or is necessary for the maintenance of, a significant habitat for fauna."* Assessment: The area proposed to be cleared contains significant foraging, and suitable roosting and breeding habitat for conservation significant fauna.	At variance	Yes *Refer to Section 3.2.1, above.*
Principle (c): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it includes, or is necessary for the continued existence of, threatened flora."* Assessment: The area proposed to be cleared is unlikely to contain habitat for flora species listed under the BC Act.	Not likely to be at variance	No
Principle (d): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises the whole or a part of, or is necessary for the maintenance of, a threatened ecological community."* Assessment: The area proposed to be cleared does not contain species that can indicate a threatened ecological community.	Not likely to be at variance	No
Environmental value: significant remnant vegetation and conservation areas		
Principle (e): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is significant as a remnant of native vegetation in an area that has been extensively cleared."* Assessment: The extent of the mapped vegetation type and the native vegetation in the local area is consistent with the national objectives and targets for biodiversity conservation in Australia. The vegetation proposed to be cleared is not considered to be part of a significant ecological linkage in the local area.	Not likely to be at variance	No
Principle (h): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to have an impact on the environmental values of any adjacent or nearby conservation area."* Assessment: Given the distance to the nearest conservation area is 3.8 kilometres northeast, the proposed clearing is not likely to have an impact on the environmental values of nearby conservation areas.	Not likely to be at variance	No

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
Environmental value: land and water resources		
Principle (f): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is growing in, or in association with, an environment associated with a watercourse or wetland."* Assessment: Given no water courses or wetlands are recorded within the application area, the proposed clearing is unlikely to impact riparian vegetation.	Not at variance	No
Principle (g): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause appreciable land degradation."* Assessment: The mapped soils are highly susceptible to wind erosion. Noting the purpose and location of the application area, the proposed clearing is not likely to have an appreciable impact on land degradation.	Not likely to be at variance	No
Principle (i): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause deterioration in the quality of surface or underground water."* Assessment: Given no water courses are recorded within application area, the proposed clearing is unlikely to impact surface or ground water quality.	Not likely to be at variance	No
Principle (j): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause, or exacerbate, the incidence or intensity of flooding."* Assessment: The mapped soils and topographic contours in the surrounding area indicate the proposed clearing is unlikely to contribute to increased incidence or intensity of flooding. Given no water courses are recorded within the application area, the proposed clearing is unlikely to contribute to waterlogging.	Not likely to be at variance	No

Appendix E. Vegetation condition rating scale

Vegetation condition is a rating given to a defined area of vegetation to categorise and rank disturbance related to human activities. The rating refers to the degree of change in the vegetation structure, density and species present in relation to undisturbed vegetation of the same type. The degree of disturbance impacts upon the vegetation's ability to regenerate. Disturbance at a site can be a cumulative effect from a number of interacting disturbance types.

Considering its location, the scale below was used to measure the condition of the vegetation proposed to be cleared. This scale has been extracted from:

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

Measuring vegetation condition for the South West and Interzone Botanical Province (Keighery, 1994)

Condition	Description
Pristine	Pristine or nearly so, no obvious signs of disturbance.
Excellent	Vegetation structure intact, with disturbance affecting individual species; weeds are non-aggressive species.

Condition	Description
Very good	Vegetation structure altered, with obvious signs of disturbance. For example, disturbance to vegetation structure caused by repeated fires, the presence of some more aggressive weeds, dieback, logging and/or grazing.
Good	Vegetation structure significantly altered by very obvious signs of multiple disturbances. Retains basic vegetation structure or ability to regenerate it. For example, disturbance to vegetation structure caused by very frequent fires, the presence of some very aggressive weeds at high density, partial clearing, dieback and/or grazing.
Degraded	Basic vegetation structure severely impacted by disturbance. Scope for regeneration but not to a state approaching good condition without intensive management. For example, disturbance to vegetation structure caused by very frequent fires, the presence of very aggressive weeds, partial clearing, dieback and/or grazing.
Completely degraded	The structure of the vegetation is no longer intact, and the area is completely or almost completely without native species. These areas are often described as 'parkland cleared' with the flora comprising weed or crop species with isolated native trees or shrubs.

Appendix F. Biological survey information excerpts

COLLIER STREET RECREATION GROUND - HABITAT TREE ASSESSMENT & WRP SURVEY – SEPT 2024

The habitat tree assessment was undertaken in a slightly broader area. Not all trees within the survey area are part of this application. By plotting the habitat tree assessment data points in the GIS datasets, it was identified that impact of the proposed clearing of 41 black cockatoo foraging and potential breeding habitat trees.

The survey report indicates that no trees were recorded as having hollows suitable for black cockatoos. Foraging activity was found at several locations and was associated with marri and pine trees. No evidence of roosting was detected.

Habitat for WRPs within most of the subject site appears only marginally suitable for the species to utilise given that canopy connectivity is generally discontinuous and many of the trees are not species that would be favoured as habitat on a continuous basis e.g. large, isolated eucalypts. No evidence (dreys, scats or individuals) was found during the day or night surveys. The survey results support the conclusion that WRPs were not utilising the subject site at the time of the survey.

Government of Western Australia
Department of Water and Environmental Regulation

Clearing Permit Decision Report

Figure 3: Extract from biological surveys showing location of black cockatoo habitat tree survey locations

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Appendix G. Photographs of the vegetation

Photographs representative of the vegetation are provided below:

Figures 4-7: Photographs of vegetation within the application area (Shire of Manjimup, 2025)

Appendix H. Sources of information

H.1. GIS databases

Publicly available GIS Databases used (sourced from www.data.wa.gov.au):

- 10 Metre Contours (DPIRD-073)
- Aboriginal Heritage Places (DPLH-001)
- Cadastre (LGATE-218)
- Cadastre Address (LGATE-002)
- Contours (DPIRD-073)
- DBCA – Lands of Interest (DBCA-012)
- DBCA Legislated Lands and Waters (DBCA-011)
- Environmentally Sensitive Areas (DWER-046)

- Flood Risk (DPIRD-007)
- Groundwater Salinity Statewide (DWER-026)
- Hydrography – Inland Waters – Waterlines
- Hydrological Zones of Western Australia (DPIRD-069)
- IBRA Vegetation Statistics
- Imagery
- Local Planning Scheme – Zones and Reserves (DPLH-071)
- Native Title (ILUA) (LGATE-067)
- Pre-European Vegetation Statistics
- Regional Parks (DBCA-026)
- Remnant Vegetation, All Areas
- RIWI Act, Groundwater Areas (DWER-034)
- RIWI Act, Surface Water Areas and Irrigation Districts (DWER-037)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Flood Risk (DPIRD-007)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Phosphorus Export Risk (DPIRD-010)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Subsurface Acidification Risk (DPIRD-011)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Water Erosion Risk (DPIRD-013)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Water Repellence Risk (DPIRD-014)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Waterlogging Risk (DPIRD-015)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Wind Erosion Risk (DPIRD-016)
- Soil Landscape Mapping – Best Available
- Soil Landscape Mapping – Systems

Restricted GIS Databases used:

- ICMS (Incident Complaints Management System) – Points and Polygons
- Threatened Flora (TPFL)
- Threatened Flora (WAHerb)
- Threatened Fauna
- Threatened Ecological Communities and Priority Ecological Communities
- Threatened Ecological Communities and Priority Ecological Communities (Buffers)

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