GOVERNMENT OF
WESTERN AUSTRALIA

CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

PERMIT DETAILS

Area Permit Number: CPS 10904/1
File Number: DWERVT17505
Duration of Permit: From 7 June 2025 to 7 June 2032

PERMIT HOLDER

Shire of Manjimup

LAND ON WHICH CLEARING IS TO BE DONE

Grays Road Reserve (PIN 11536581), Quinninup

AUTHORISED ACTIVITY

The permit holder must not clear more than one (1) native tree within the area cross-hatched yellow in Figure 1 of Schedule 1.

CONDITIONS

1. Period during which clearing is authorised

The permit holder must not clear any *native vegetation* after 7 June 2027.

2. 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.

3. 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.

4. Directional clearing

The permit holder must:

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

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

5. Revegetation and rehabilitation – Mitigation planting

The permit holder must, within 12 months of undertaking clearing authorised under this permit:

(a) undertake deliberate *planting* and maintenance of at least three (3) *Corymbia calophylla* trees within the area cross hatched red on Figure 1 of Schedule 1 located at Grays Road reserve (PIN 11536581), Quinninup;

(b) ensure only *local provenance* propagating material is used;

(c) ensure *planting* is undertaken at the *optimal time*;

(d) undertake watering of *plantings* for at least two years post *planting;* and

(e) within 24 months of undertaking *planting* of the three (3) *Corymbia calophylla* trees, in accordance with condition 5(a) of this permit, the permit holder must;

  (i) make a determination that at least three (3) *Corymbia calophylla* trees will persist and survive;

  (ii) where, in the opinion that the three (3) *Corymbia calophylla* trees will not survive, the permit holder must undertake additional *planting* of *Corymbia calophylla* trees that will result in three (3) trees persisting within the area cross-hatched red on Figure 1 of Schedule 1.

(f) where additional *planting* of *Corymbia calophylla* trees is undertaken in accordance with condition 5(e)(ii), the permit holder must repeat the activities required by conditions 5(b), 5(c) and 5(d) of this permit.

6. 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); (e) actions taken to avoid, minimise, and reduce the impacts and extent of clearing in accordance with condition 2; (f) actions taken to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of *weeds* and *dieback*

No.	Relevant matter	Specifications
		in accordance with condition 3; and (g) actions taken in accordance with condition 4.
2.	In relation to planting pursuant to condition 5	(a) the size of the *planted Corymbia calophylla* trees; (b) the date(s) on which the *planting* was undertaken; (c) the boundaries of the *planted* area (recorded digitally as a shapefile); (d) a description of the *planting* activities undertaken pursuant to condition 5, including actions taken to implement watering; (e) evidence of monitoring and determination; and (f) a description of any remedial actions undertaken pursuant to conditions 5(e) and 5(f) where monitoring indicates that the *planted* trees will not survive.

7. Reporting

(a) The permit holder must provide to the *CEO* on or before 30th June of each calendar year, a written report containing:

(i) the records required under condition 6 of this permit; and

(ii) records of activities done by the permit holder under this permit between 1 January and 31 December of the preceding calendar year.

(b) if no clearing authorised under this permit has been undertaken, a written report confirming that no clearing under this permit has been carried out, must be provided to the *CEO* on or before 31 December of each calendar year

(c) The permit holder must provide to the *CEO*, no later than 90 calendar days prior to the expiry date of this permit, a written report of records required under condition 6, where these records have not already been provided under condition 7(a).

DEFINITIONS

In this permit, the terms in Table 2 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.
fill	means material used to increase the ground level, or to fill a depression.
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.

Term	Definition
EP Act	*Environmental Protection Act 1986* (WA)
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.
optimum time	means the period from May to June for undertaking planting or seeding
planting/s/ed	means the re-establishment of vegetation by creating favourable soil conditions and planting seedlings of the desired species
rehabilitate	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.
revegetate/ion	means actively managing an area containing native vegetation in order to improve the ecological function of the area
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

Jessica Burton
A/MANAGER
NATIVE VEGETATION REGULATION

Officer delegated under Section 20
Of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

15 May 2025

SCHEDULE 1

The boundary of the area authorised to be cleared is cross-hatched yellow in the map below. The boundary of the area within which *planting* must occur is cross-hatched red. (Figure 1.).

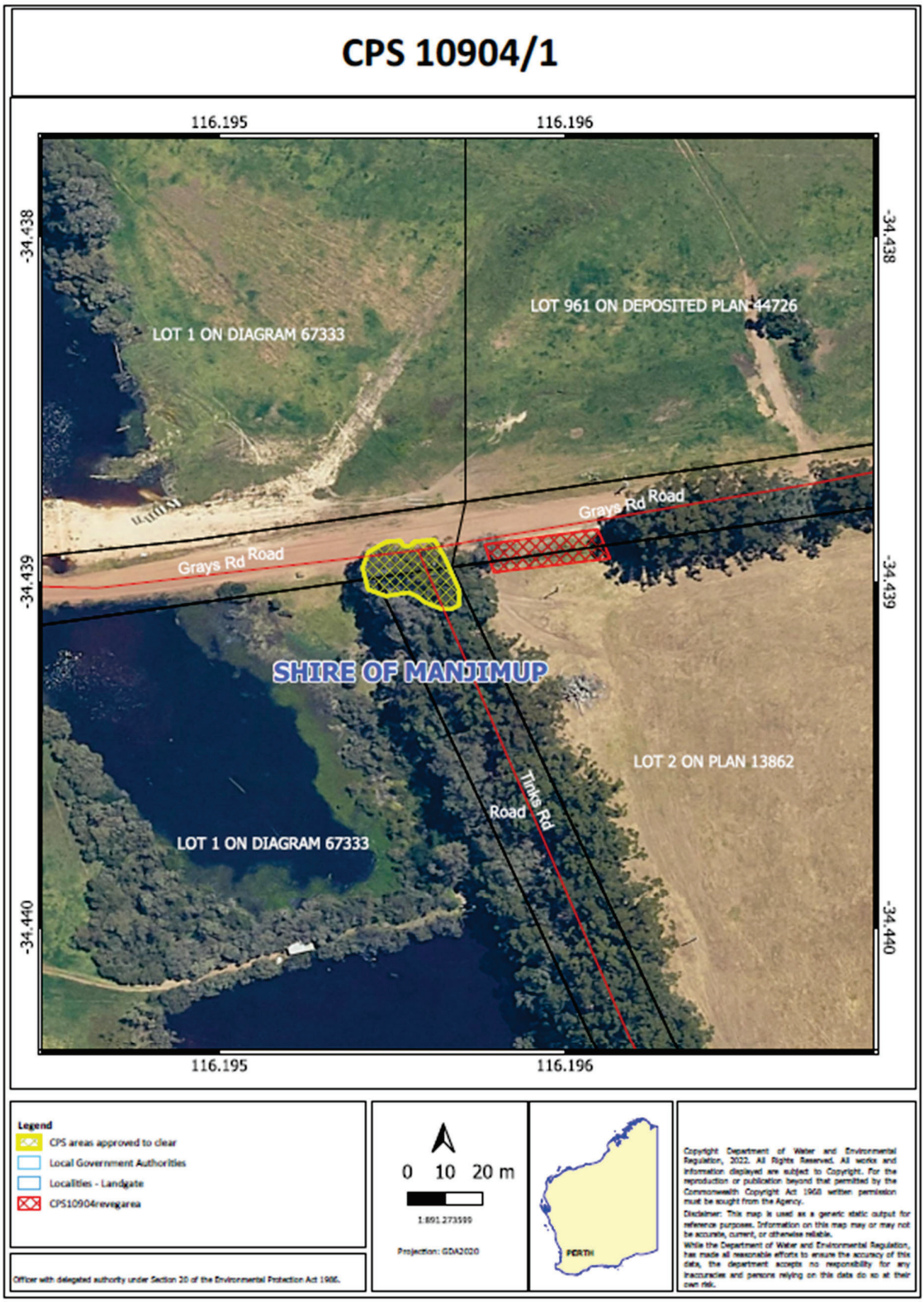

Figure 1: Map of the boundary of the area within which clearing may occur (hatched yellow) and of the boundary of the area within which *planting* must occur (hatched red).

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 10904/1
Permit type:	Area permit
Applicant name:	Shire of Manjimup
Application received:	19 December 2024
Application area:	One (1) native tree
Purpose of clearing:	Road upgrades
Method of clearing:	Mechanical
Property:	Grays Road reserve (PIN 11536581), Quinninup
Location (LGA area/s):	Shire of Manjimup
Localities (suburb/s):	Quinninup

1.2. Description of clearing activities

The Shire of Manjimup (the Shire) are proposing to clear one (1) *Corymbia calophylla (*marri) tree (approximately 0.01 hectares of native vegetation) within Grays Road reserve (PIN 1526519), Quinninup. The proposed clearing will facilitate road upgrades to improve road user safety (see Figure 1, Section 1.5).

1.3. Decision on application

Decision:	Granted
Decision date:	15 May 2025
Decision area:	One (1) native tree, as depicted in Section 1.5, below.

1.4. Reasons for decision

This clearing permit application was submitted, accepted, assessed and determined in accordance with sections 51E and 51O of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act). The Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) advertised the application for 21 days and no submissions were received.

In making this decision, the Delegated Officer had regard for the site characteristics (see Appendix B), relevant datasets (see Appendix 0), the clearing principles set out in Schedule 5 of the EP Act (see Appendix C), relevant planning instruments and any other matters considered relevant to the assessment (see Section 3). The Delegated Officer also took into consideration that the purpose of the clearing is for improved road safety.

The assessment identified that the proposed clearing will result in:

- the loss of one (1) native tree (approximately 0.01 hectares of native vegetation) that provide suitable foraging habitat for Carnaby's cockatoo, Baudin's cockatoo and forest red-tailed black cockatoo;
- 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
- potential impacts to conservation significant fauna, if present during the clearing activities.

After consideration of the available information, as well as the applicant's minimisation and mitigation measures (see Section 3.1), the Delegated Officer determined that some of the potential impacts of the proposed clearing, including the impacts to fauna present at the time of clearing and the potential spread of weeds and dieback, can be minimised and managed to be unlikely to lead to an unacceptable risk to environmental values through appropriate conditions on the clearing permit. However, impacts to significant foraging habitat for Carnaby's cockatoo, Baudin's cockatoo and forest red-tailed black cockatoo remained significant even after the application of minimisation and mitigation measures, and constitutes a significant residual impact.

Having considered the environmental impacts outlined above, the applicant's implementation of the mitigation hierarchy and planning and other matters (including the consistency of the proposal with the planning framework and the public benefit of road safety), the Delegated Officer determined that the deliberate planting of a minimum of three (3) *Corymbia calophylla* trees within Grays Road reserve (PIN 11536581), Quinninup, is sufficient to ensure a significant residual impact no longer exists to native vegetation that is a significant foraging habitat for Carnaby's cockatoo, Baudin's cockatoo and forest red-tailed black cockatoo (see Section 3.2.1). DWER considers the rehabilitation planting aligns with the *WA Environmental Offsets Policy* (2011) and *WA Environmental Offsets Guideline* (2014).

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 terrestrial fauna to move into adjacent habitat ahead of the clearing activity, and
- undertake deliberate planting of a minimum of three (3) *Corymbia calophylla* (marri) trees within Grays Road reserve (PIN 11536581), Quinninup, to mitigate the proposed clearing.

1.5. Site map

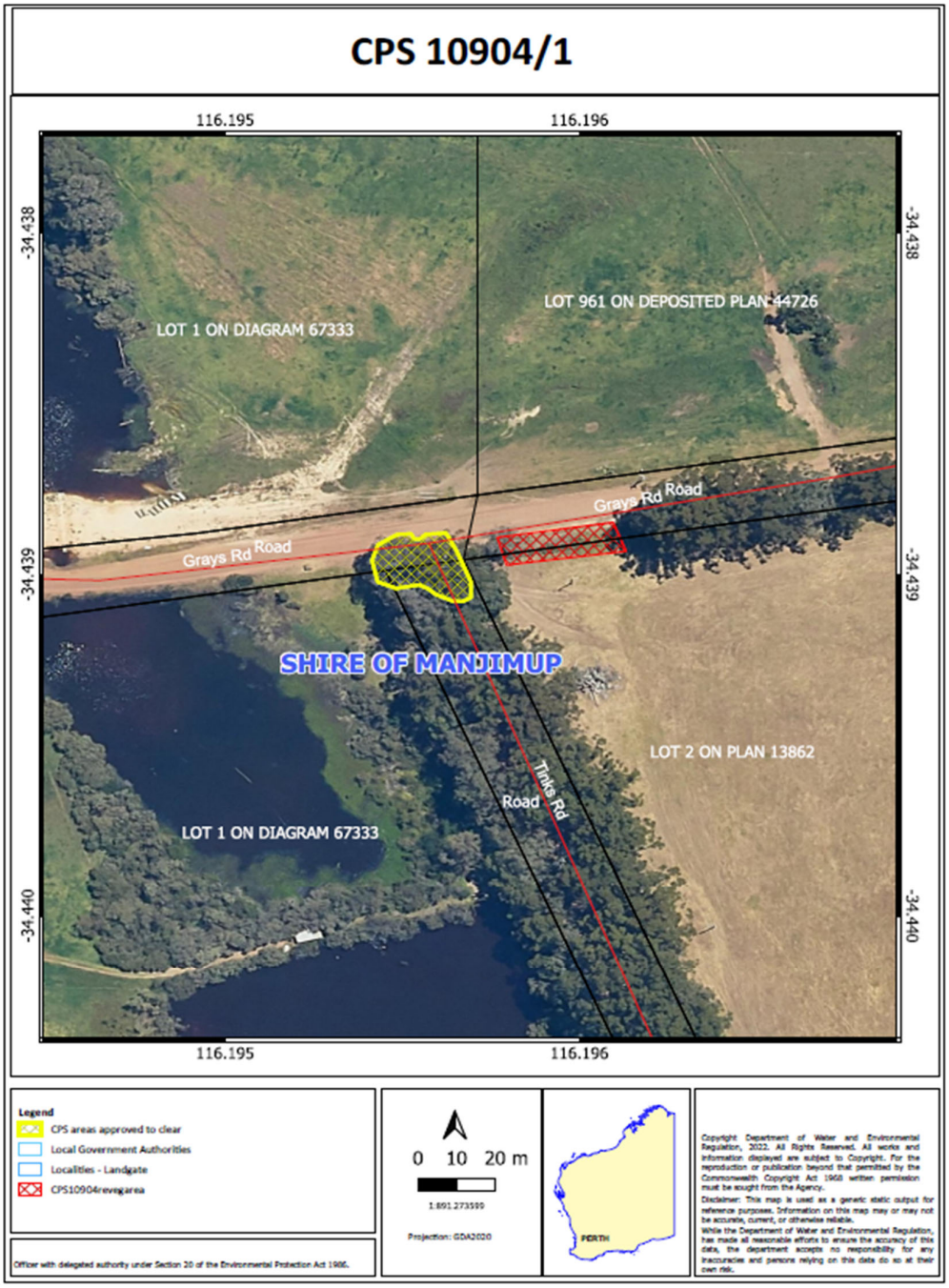

Figure 1. Map of the application area

The area crosshatched yellow indicates the area 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 polluter pays principle

- 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)

Relevant policies considered during the assessment include:

- *Environmental Offsets Policy* (2011)

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)
- *Environmental Offsets Guidelines* (August 2014)

3 Detailed assessment of application

3.1. Avoidance, minimisation and mitigation measures

The applicant has advised that the following avoidance, minimisation and mitigation measures will be undertaken (Shire of Manjimup, 2025):

- The proposed road design ensures that only vegetation that is absolutely required for removal due to road construction and alignment is affected.
- The clearing is minimal, with only one tree and a small amount of understorey vegetation, primarily Bracken Fern, being impacted.
- Retaining the tree in question would result in it being positioned directly within the new road alignment, posing a significant safety hazard.
- The design process has carefully evaluated alternatives to minimise the need for clearing.
- Best practices for erosion control and site rehabilitation will be implemented to ensure minimal environmental impact, and
- Additional native vegetation will be planted in nearby areas to compensate for any loss of habitat.

The applicant has made a commitment to undertake onsite rehabilitation actions to mitigate the impacts of the proposed clearing on suitable foraging habitat for black cockatoos, which includes:

- A commitment to plant and maintain a minimum of three (3) *Corymbia calophylla* trees within Grays Road reserve (PIN 11536581), Quinninup that provide foraging value to Carnaby's cockatoo, Baudin's cockatoo and forest red-tailed cockatoo.

Considering the above, the Delegated Officer was satisfied that the applicant has made reasonable effort to avoid and minimise potential impacts of the clearing on environmental values.

3.2. Assessment of impacts on environmental values

In assessing the application, the Delegated Officer has had regard for the site characteristics (see Appendix B) 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 **Error! Reference source not found.**) 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

The application area is located within the Warren IBRA bioregion. According to available databases, a total of 16 conservation significant fauna species have been recorded within the local area (10-kilometre radius of the application area). Of the conservation significant fauna species recorded within the local area, the application area may provide habitat for the following three species:

- *Calyptorhynchus banksia naso* (forest red-tailed black cockatoo) VU
- *Zanda baudinii* (Baudin's cockatoo) EN
- *Zanda latirostris* (Carnaby's cockatoo) EN

This assumption is based on habitat requirements, distribution, mapped vegetation type and the condition of the vegetation. Photographs provided by the applicant identified that the vegetation type within the application area

was mostly consistent with the mapped vegetation type of the area, consisting of a *Corymbia calophylla* (marri) tree.

Black cockatoos

Collectively known as black cockatoo species, the forest red-tailed black-cockatoo, Baudin's cockatoo and Carnaby's cockatoo are known to nest in hollows of live and dead trees, including marri (*Corymbia calophylla)*, jarrah (*Eucalyptus marginata*), karri (*Eucalyptus diversicolor*), wandoo (*Eucalyptus wandoo*), tuart (*Eucalyptus gomphocephala*), flooded gum (*Eucalyptus rudis*), and other *Eucalyptus* spp. (DAWE, 2022). The application area is within the known distribution of all three black cockatoo species.

'Breeding habitat' for black cockatoos includes trees of these species that either have a suitable nest hollow or are of a suitable diameter at breast height (DBH) to develop a nest hollow, where the required DBH to develop a nest hollow is 500 millimetres for most tree species (DAWE, 2022). While breeding, black cockatoos generally forage within a six to 12-kilometre radius of their nesting site (DAWE, 2022). According to available datasets, mapped potential black cockatoo feeding habitat is recorded within 12 kilometres of the application area, making it a suitable location for breeding if appropriate hollows are present. The tree within the application area has a DBH of less than 500 millimetres and no hollows are present, therefore significant impacts to suitable breeding habitat from the proposed clearing is not considered likely to occur.

Black cockatoos forage on a range of plant species, predominantly the seeds and flowers of marri, jarrah and proteaceous species (e.g., *Banksia* spp., *Hakea* spp. and *Grevillea* spp.) (DAWE, 2022). The application area contains a marri tree and provides suitable foraging habitat for black cockatoos.

The importance of foraging habitat for black cockatoos increases when it occurs within foraging distance of nesting sites (around 12 km) as it supports breeding effort (DPAW 2013; EPA 2019). Food resources within the range of roost sites are also important to sustain populations of black cockatoos (EPA 2019). There is one confirmed nesting site for black cockatoos, within 12 km of the application area. This indicates the foraging habitat present within the application area may support breeding effort and roosting birds.

To reduce the impact arising from the loss of one native tree that provides foraging habitat for black cockatoos, the applicant has proposed to plant and maintain a minimum of three (3) *Corymbia calophylla* trees within the road reserve to ensure the clearing will not result in a loss of foraging habitat in the local area. The suitability of the proposed planting as a mitigation measure has been assessed through a calculation consistent with the WA Environmental Offsets Metric Calculator to determine the planting ratio required. It was determined that the planting of minimum of three (3) *Corymbia calophylla* trees was a suitable rehabilitation action and is consistent with the *WA Environmental Offsets Policy* (2011) and *WA Environmental Offsets Guideline* (2014).

Conclusion

Based on the above assessment, the proposed clearing will result in the loss of one (1) marri tree (approximately 0.01 hectares of native vegetation) that provides foraging habitat for Carnaby's cockatoo, Baudin's cockatoo and forest red-tailed black cockatoo. However, the proposed clearing is not likely to impact on the conservation status of any species that have the potential to utilise the native vegetation within the application area.

For the reasons set out above, it is considered that the impacts of the proposed clearing on fauna habitat can be appropriately managed and addressed through the avoidance, minimisation, mitigation and rehabilitation measures committed to by the applicant.

Conditions

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

- Undertake the deliberate planting of a minimum of three (3) *Corymbia calophylla* (marri) trees within Grays Road reserve (PIN 11536581), Quinninup that provides foraging value for Carnaby's cockatoo, Baudin's cockatoo and forest red-tailed black cockatoo.

3.3. Relevant planning instruments and other matters

The application was advertised on DWER's website for 21 days on 19 December 2024 and no submissions were received.

Several Aboriginal sites of significance have been mapped within the local area but none occur 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 comments	Consideration of comment
Additional information provided by the applicant in response to the Departments request for further information on the 19 December 2024.	Refer to Section 3.1.
Additional information provided by the applicant in response to the Departments request for further information on the 25 March 2025.	Refer to Section 3.1.
Additional maps to reflect the required rehabilitation planting areas on the 30 April 2025.	Refer to Section 3.1.

Appendix B. Site characteristics

B.1. Site characteristics

The information provided below describes the key characteristics of the application area and is based on the best information available to DWER at the time of this assessment. This information was used to inform the assessment of the clearing against the Clearing Principles, contained in Appendix C.

Characteristic	Details
Local context	The application area consists of one Corymbia calophylla (marri) tree in the intensive land use zone of Western Australia. It is surrounded by agricultural land and patches of intact remnant vegetation. The local area (10-kilometre radius from the centre of the application area) retains approximately 76.45 per cent of the original native vegetation cover.
Ecological linkage	The application area does not intersect any formally mapped ecological linkages.
Conservation areas	The nearest conservation area is Warren State Forest which is located approximately 0.59 kilometres east of the application area.
Vegetation description	Photographs supplied by the applicant indicate the vegetation within the application area consists of a marri tree. Representative photos are available in Appendix E. This is mostly consistent with the mapped vegetation type: • Wheatley_ WH1, which is described as tall open forest of *Eucalyptus diversicolor-Corymbia calophylla* on slopes and tall open forest of *Eucalyptus patens* on valley floor in perhumid and humid zones.

Characteristic	Details
	The mapped vegetation type retains approximately 80.71 per cent of the original extent (Government of Western Australia, 2019).
Vegetation condition	Photographs supplied by the applicant indicate the vegetation within the application area is in Degraded (Keighery, 1994–) condition. The full Keighery (1994) condition rating scale is provided in Appendix D. Representative photos are available in Appendix E.
Climate and landform	The region experiences a Mediterranean climate with cool winters and hot summers with a mean annual rainfall of 990 mm.
Soil description	The soil within the application area is mapped as: • Wheatley Subsystem (Dwalganup) which is described as shallow (20-40 m) minor valleys with low side slopes (5-20%). and narrow swampy floors with a slightly incise stream channel. Soils are loamy gravels, sandy gravels and loamy earths
Land degradation risk	The soils mapped within the application area are mapped as having a high risk of subsurface acidification and a moderate risk of wind erosion (DPIRD, 2024).
Waterbodies and hydrogeography	The desktop assessment and aerial imagery indicated that no wetlands or waterbodies transect the application area. There are multiple waterbodies within the local area. The application area is mapped within the Warren River and Tributaries Surface Water Area proclaimed under the *Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914* (RIWI Act). The proposed clearing lies within the *Country Area Water Supply Act 1947* (CAWS Act) gazetted Warren River Water Reserve (Zone C). Groundwater salinity within the application area is mapped at 500-1000 milligrams per total dissolved solids
Flora	The desktop assessment identified that a total of seven conservation significant flora species have been recorded within the local area, comprising of one threatened flora species and six priority flora species (Western Australian Herbarium, 1998-). None of these existing records occur within the application area, with the closest record being an occurrence of *Cardamine paucijuga* approximately 4.73 kilometres from the application area. With consideration for the relevant datasets (see Appendix F.1), the site characteristics, the habitat preferences and conservation statuses of the aforementioned species, and the distribution and extent of existing records, the application area is unlikely to provide habitat for conservation significant flora species.
Ecological communities	The desktop assessment identified that there are no conservation significant ecological communities within the application area. The closest mapped ecological community is the Ridge Road Quartzite Community, Open Jarrah Forest and Woodland Developed on Young exposed Quartzite on Ridge Road, which is located 15.7 kilometres north west of the application area. With consideration for the site characteristics and relevant datasets (see Appendix F.1), the application area is not considered likely to contain vegetation representative of a Threatened Ecological Community (TEC) or Priority Ecological Community (PEC).
Fauna	The desktop assessment identified that a total of 16 conservation significant fauna species have been recorded within the local area including 13 threatened species and three priority species. None of these existing records occur within the application area, with the closest being an occurrence of *Dasyurus geoffroii* approximately 2.2 kilometres east of the application area (DBCA, 2007-).

Characteristic	Details
	With consideration for the site characteristics set out above, relevant datasets (see Appendix F.1), and the habitat preferences of the aforementioned species, the application area is likely to provide significant habitat for three conservation significant fauna species and impacts to this species required further consideration (see Section 3.2.1).

B.2. Vegetation extent

	Pre-European extent (ha)	Current extent (ha)	Extent remaining (%)	Current extent in all DBCA managed land (ha)	Current proportion (%) of pre-European extent in all DBCA managed land
IBRA bioregion*					
Warren	833985.56	659432.21	79.07	558485.38	66.97
Vegetation complex					
Wheatley Complex *	20321.02	16400.37	80.71	14950.98	73.57
Local area					
10km radius	31491.16	24076.83	76.45	-	-

*Government of Western Australia (2019)

B.3. 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]
Calyptorhynchus banksia naso (forest red-tailed black cockatoo)	VU	Y	Y	6.4	7	N/A
Zanda baudinii (Baudin's cockatoo)	EN	Y	Y	7.3	11*	N/A
Zanda latirostris (Carnaby's cockatoo)	EN	Y	Y	0	0*	N/A
Zanda sp. 'white tailed black cockatoo' (white tailed black cockatoo)	EN	Y	Y	5.7	7	N/A

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

*An additional 7 records of Zanda sp. 'white tailed black cockatoo' (White-tailed black cockatoo) were recorded in the local area, which may comprise either of these species

Appendix C. Assessment against the clearing principles

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
Environmental value: biological values		
Principle (a): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises a high level of biodiversity."* Assessment: The application area contains habitat for Carnaby's cockatoo, Baudin's cockatoo and forest red-tailed black cockatoo. Noting the proposed clearing is restricted to one tree over weeds, no conservation significant flora or vegetation communities will likely occur within the application area.	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 habitat for Carnaby's cockatoo, Baudin's cockatoo and forest red-tailed black cockatoo.	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 application area does not contain flora species listed under the BC Act.	Not at variance	No
Principle (d): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises the whole or a part of, or is necessary for the maintenance of, a threatened ecological community."* Assessment: The application area does not contain species that can indicate a TEC.	Not at variance	No
Environmental value: significant remnant vegetation and conservation areas		
Principle (e): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is significant as a remnant of native vegetation in an area that has been extensively cleared."* Assessment: The extent of native vegetation in the local area is 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 at variance	No
Principle (h): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to have an impact on the environmental values of any adjacent or nearby conservation area."* Assessment: Given the distance to the nearest conservation area, the proposed clearing is not likely to have an impact on the environmental values of nearby conservation areas.	Not at variance	No
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 on- or off-site hydrology and water quality.	Not likely to be at variance	No

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
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 moderately susceptible to wind erosion and highly susceptible to subsurface acidification. Noting the extent of the application area and the condition of the vegetation, the proposed clearing is not likely to have an appreciable impact on land degradation.	Not 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 or wetlands are recorded within the 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 do not indicate the proposed clearing is likely to contribute to increased incidence or intensity of flooding. Given no water courses or wetlands are recorded within the application area, the proposed clearing is unlikely to contribute to waterlogging.	Not likely to be at variance	No

Appendix D. 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.
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.

Condition	Description
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 E. Photographs of the vegetation (Shire of Manjimup, 2025)

Figure 2. Marri tree proposed to be cleared (Shire of Manjimup, 2025)

Figure 3. Marri tree proposed to be cleared (Shire of Manjimup, 2025)

Figure 4. Marri tree proposed to be cleared (Shire of Manjimup, 2025)

Figure 5. Marri tree proposed to be cleared (Shire of Manjimup, 2025)

Appendix F. Sources of information

F.1 GIS databases

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

- 10 Metre Contours (DPIRD-073)
- Aboriginal Heritage Places (DPLH-001)
- Cadastre (LGATE-218)
- Cadastre Address (LGATE-002)
- Contours (DPIRD-073)
- DBCA – Lands of Interest (DBCA-012)
- DBCA Legislated Lands and Waters (DBCA-011)
- Directory of Important Wetlands in Australia – Western Australia (DBCA-045)
- Environmentally Sensitive Areas (DWER-046)
- Flood Risk (DPIRD-007)
- Groundwater Salinity Statewide (DWER-026)
- Hydrography – Inland Waters – Waterlines
- Hydrological Zones of Western Australia (DPIRD-069)
- IBRA Vegetation Statistics
- Imagery
- Local Planning Scheme – Zones and Reserves (DPLH-071)
- Native Title (ILUA) (LGATE-067)
- Offsets Register – Offsets (DWER-078)
- Pre-European Vegetation Statistics
- Public Drinking Water Source Areas (DWER-033)
- Ramsar Sites (DBCA-010)
- Regional Parks (DBCA-026)
- Remnant Vegetation, All Areas
- RIWI Act, Groundwater Areas (DWER-034)
- RIWI Act, Surface Water Areas and Irrigation Districts (DWER-037)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Flood Risk (DPIRD-007)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Phosphorus Export Risk (DPIRD-010)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Subsurface Acidification Risk (DPIRD-011)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Water Erosion Risk (DPIRD-013)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Water Repellence Risk (DPIRD-014)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Waterlogging Risk (DPIRD-015)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Wind Erosion Risk (DPIRD-016)
- Soil Landscape Mapping – Best Available
- Soil Landscape Mapping – Systems

Restricted GIS Databases used:

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

F.2 References

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

Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment (DAWE) (2022) *Referral guideline for 3 WA threatened black cockatoo species; Carnaby's cockatoo, Baudin's cockatoo and forest red-tailed black cockatoo.* Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment, Canberra.

Department of Environment Regulation (DER) (2013). *A guide to the assessment of applications to clear native vegetation*. Perth. Available from: https://www.der.wa.gov.au/images/documents/your-environment/native-vegetation/Guidelines/Guide2_assessment_native_veg.pdf.

Department of Parks and Wildlife (2013) (DPAW) (2013). *Carnaby's cockatoo (Calyptorhynchus latirostris) Recovery Plan.* Western Australian Department of Parks and Wildlife (Now the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions). Perth. Western Australia

Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (DPIRD) (2019). *NRInfo Digital Mapping. Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development.* Government of Western Australia. URL: https://maps.agric.wa.gov.au/nrm-info/ (accessed February 2025).

Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) (2019). *Procedure: Native vegetation clearing permits*. Joondalup. Available from: https://dwer.wa.gov.au/sites/default/files/Procedure_Native_vegetation_clearing_permits_v1.PDF.

Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) (2019). *EPA Technical Report: Carnaby's Cockatoo In Environmental Impact Assessment in the Perth and Peel Region.* Advice of the Environmental Protection Authority under Section 16(j) of the Environmental Protection Act 1986. Environmental Protection Authority, Western Australia.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Shire of Manjimup (2024) *Clearing permit application and supporting information for CPS 10904/1*, received 19 December 2024 (DWER Ref: DWERVT17483).

Western Australian Herbarium (1998-). *FloraBase - the Western Australian Flora*. Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions, Western Australia. https://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/ (Accessed February 2025)