



CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

PERMIT DETAILS

Area Permit Number: CPS 9147/1
File Number: DWERVT7180
Duration of Permit: From 12 April 2021 to 12 April 2023

PERMIT HOLDER

Hoberg SMSF Pty Ltd

LAND ON WHICH CLEARING IS TO BE DONE

Lot 75 on Deposited Plan 45287, Upper Capel

AUTHORISED ACTIVITY

The permit holder must not clear more than 0.15 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. 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) the location where the clearing occurred, recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit set to Geocentric Datum Australia 1994 (GDA94), expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings;(b) the date that the area was cleared;(c) the size of the area cleared (in hectares);(d) actions taken to avoid, minimise, and reduce the impacts and extent of clearing in accordance with condition 1; and(e) actions taken to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of weeds and dieback in accordance with condition 2. |

4. Reporting

The permit holder must provide to the *CEO* the records required under condition 3 of this permit when requested by the *CEO*.

DEFINITIONS

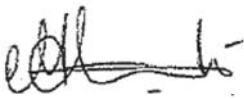
In this permit, the terms in Table have the meanings defined.

Table 2: Definitions

| Term | Definition |
|-------------------|--|
| CEO | Chief Executive Officer of the department responsible for the administration of the clearing provisions under the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1986</i> . |
| 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 <i>Phytophthora</i> species on native vegetation. |
| department | means the department established under section 35 of the <i>Public Sector Management Act 1994</i> (WA) and designated as responsible for the administration of the EP Act, which includes Part V Division 3. |
| EP Act | <i>Environmental Protection Act 1986</i> (WA) |
| native vegetation | has the meaning given under section 3(1) and section 51A of the EP Act. |

| Term | Definition |
|-------|--|
| weeds | means any plant – (a) that is a declared pest under section 22 of the <i>Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007</i> ; 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



Meenu Vitarana

A/Manager

NATIVE VEGETATION REGULATION

*Officer delegated under Section 20
of the Environmental Protection Act 1986*

18 March 2021

SCHEDULE 1

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

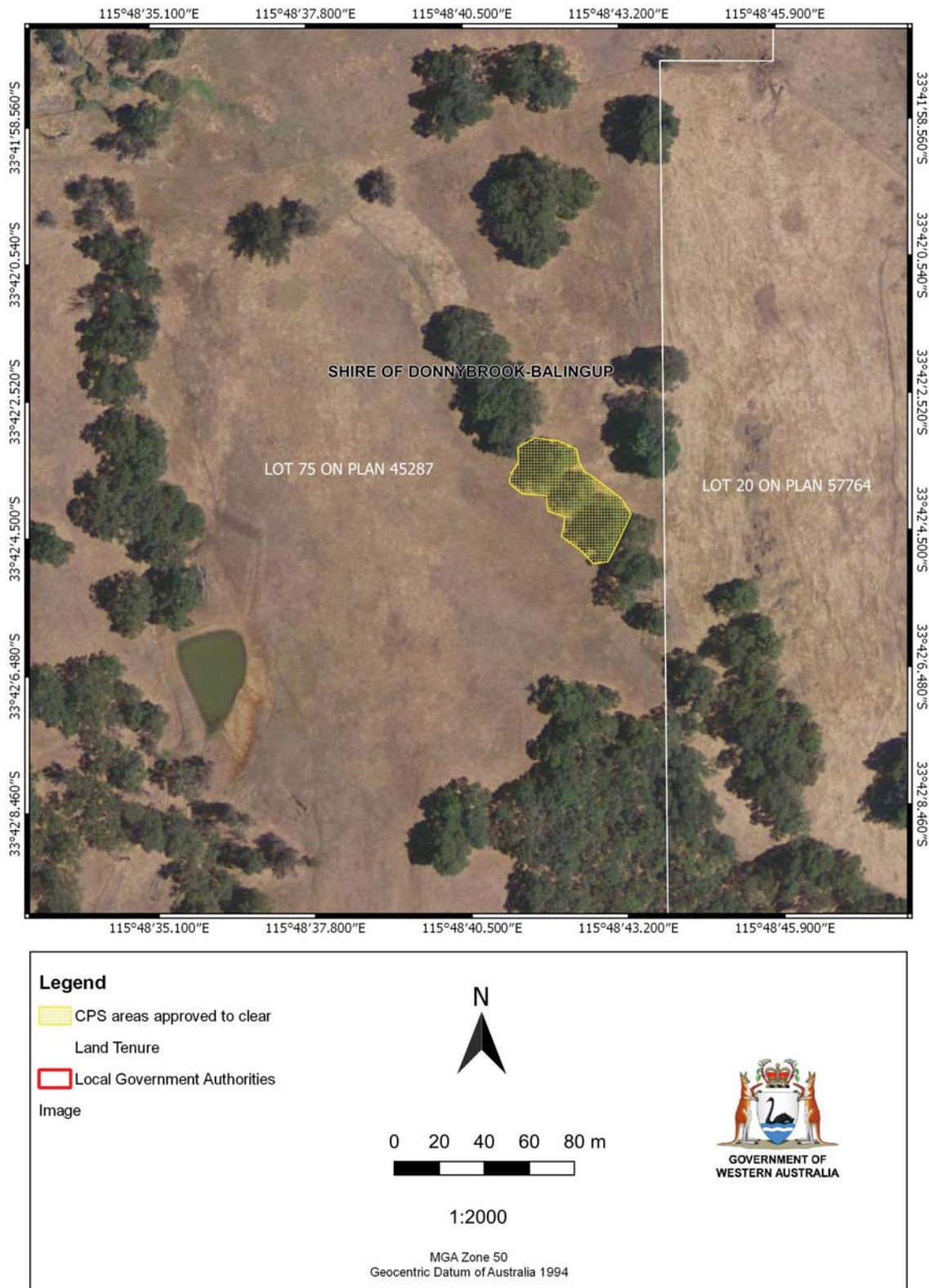


Figure 1: Map of the boundary of the area within which clearing may occur



Clearing Permit Decision Report

1 Application details and outcome

1.1. Permit application details

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Permit number: | CPS 9147/1 |
| Permit type: | Area permit |
| Applicant name: | Hoberg SMSF Pty Ltd |
| Application received: | 14 December 2020 |
| Application area: | 0.15 hectares of native vegetation |
| Purpose of clearing: | Dam construction |
| Method of clearing: | Mechanical |
| Property: | Lot 75 on Deposited Plan 45287, Upper Capel |
| Location (LGA area/s): | Shire of Donnybrook-Balingup |
| Localities (suburb/s): | Upper Capel |

1.2. Description of clearing activities

The vegetation proposed to be cleared is contained within a single contiguous area (see Figure 1, Section 1.5). The application is to clear five eucalyptus species, comprising an area of 0.15 hectares to facilitate the construction of a dam.

1.3. Decision on application

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Decision: | Granted |
| Decision date: | 18 March 2021 |
| Decision area: | 0.15 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 (DWER) advertised the application for 21 days. No submissions were received.

In making this decision, the Delegated Officer had regard for the site characteristics (see Appendix A), relevant datasets (see Appendix E), photographs provided by the applicant (see Appendix D), the clearing principles set out in Schedule 5 of the EP Act (see Appendix B), relevant planning instruments and any other matters considered relevant to the assessment (see Section 3.3).

The assessment identified that the proposed clearing may result in the potential introduction and spread of weeds into adjacent vegetation, which could impact on the quality of the adjacent vegetation and its habitat values. After consideration of the available information, the Delegated Officer determined the proposed clearing is not likely to lead to appreciable land degradation or have long-term adverse impacts on environmental values of remnant vegetation and can be minimised and managed to be unlikely to 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.

1.5. Site map

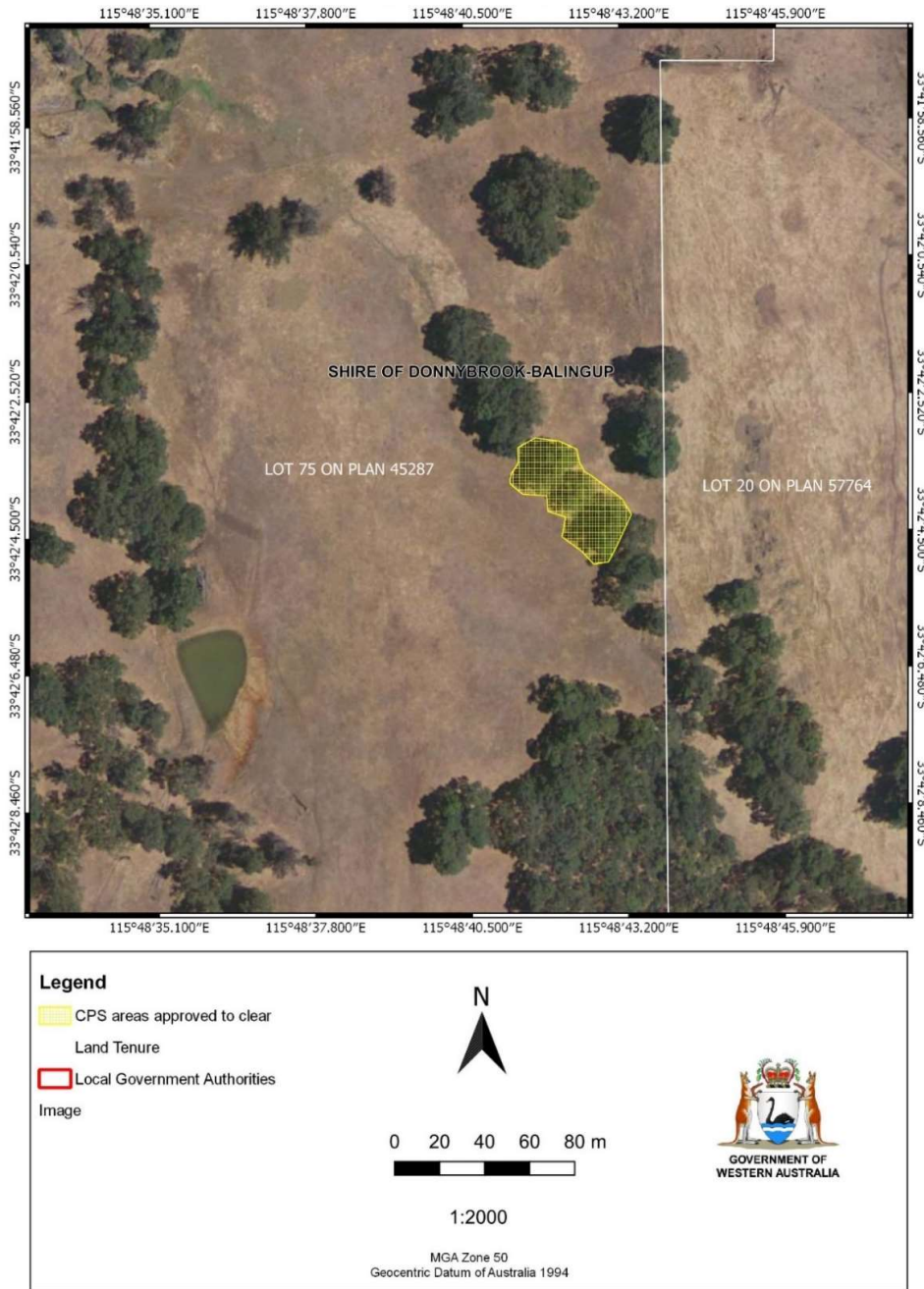


Figure 1: Map of the application area

The area cross-hatched 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 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)
- *Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914* (RIWI Act)
- *Planning and Development Act 2005* (WA) (P&D 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).

3 Detailed assessment of application

3.1. Avoidance and mitigation measures

The application submitted by the applicant, advised that the application area for the dam site was selected to minimise the number of trees required to be removed (Hoberg SMSF Pty Ltd, 2020).

3.2. Assessment of impacts on environmental values

The assessment against the clearing principles (see Appendix B) identified the impacts of the proposed clearing are limited and able to be managed to be environmentally acceptable with standard avoid and minimise, hygiene and weed management conditions.

3.3. Relevant planning instruments and other matters

Other relevant authorisations required for the proposed land use include:

- Development approval under the *Planning and Development Act 2005* issued by the Shire of Donnybrook Balingup (the Shire).
- Licence to abstract water under the *Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914* / permit to interfere with bed and banks under the *Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914*.

The Shire (2021) advised DWER that under the Shire of Donnybrook-Balingup Local Planning Scheme No. 7, a dam does not require development approval where:

- it has been approved or does not require approval from any State Government agency or authority
- the external foot of the dam wall, and any other part of the dam including the stored water is further than 20 metres from the boundary of the subject lot.

The Shire advised the removal of vegetation would be supported if it were consistent with the above. The Shire advised that the clearing extends within 18 metres of the boundary of the lot and therefore development approval may be required. The Shire advised that it has no environmental concerns with the clearing of this area. Hoberg SMSF Pty Ltd (2021) confirmed that the dam design is in excess of 20 metres from the eastern boundary on Lot 75 on Deposited Plan 45287, Upper Capel, which is considered to be a side boundary for the purposes of setback requirements. Therefore, local government approval is not required, and the proposed clearing is consistent with the Shire's Local Planning Scheme.

The applicant submitted an application for a permit / licence under the RIWI Act on 9 December 2020 to construct a dam on the Capel River South Branch at the above property for purposes of taking water for stock watering, storage of surface water and domestic use (DWER, 2021a). DWER's south west water licencing branch advised the applicant that a preliminary assessment has been completed, the dam design has been approved and a clearing permit granted under 51E(1) of the EP Act to clear 0.15 hectares of native vegetation within the application area for the purpose of dam construction is required to be provided to complete the assessment (DWER, 2021b).

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. Site characteristics

A.1. Site characteristics

| Characteristic | Details | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--|-----------------|--|--------------|--|---------------|--|----------|--|--------------------------|---|------------|--|--------------|--|------------------------|--|
| Local context | The area proposed to be cleared is a part of an isolated patch of native vegetation in the intensive land use zone of Western Australia. The application area is zoned for general agriculture under the local planning scheme. The immediate area and broader local context comprises land that has been cleared for paddocks and agricultural purposes, interspersed with patches of remnant vegetation. The application area intersects a minor non-perennial watercourse associated with the Capel River. The application area is located approximately 420 metres west from an existing dam and another mapped occurrence of a minor non-perennial watercourse. Aerial imagery and spatial data indicate the local area (10-kilometre radius from the centre of the area proposed to be cleared) retains approximately 57 per cent of the original native vegetation cover. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ecological linkage | The application area is situated approximately 1.6 kilometres south from the South West Regional Ecological linkages. The vegetation within the application area is separated from this linkage via other small patches of remnant vegetation and cleared paddocks. There are no Environmentally Sensitive Areas mapped within the local area. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Conservation areas | The nearest conservation area is Jarrahwod State Forest mapped approximately 1.5 kilometres north west from the application area. Mullalyup State Forest is mapped approximately 2.5 kilometres from the application area. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Vegetation description | Photographs supplied by the applicant indicate the vegetation within the proposed clearing area consists of eucalyptus species and an understorey comprising dried non-native grasses. This is inconsistent with the mapped South West forest vegetation type, Balingup South West forest vegetation complex, which is described as open forest of <i>Eucalyptus marginata</i> subsp. <i>marginata-Corymbia calophylla</i> on slopes and woodland of <i>Eucalyptus rudis</i> on the valley floor in the humid zone (Government of Western Australia, 2019a; Mattiske, and Havel, 1998). The mapped vegetation type retains approximately 29 per cent of the original extent (Government of Western Australia, 2019a). Representative photographs of the application area are available in Appendix D. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Vegetation condition | Photographs supplied by the applicant indicate the vegetation within the proposed clearing area is in degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition, described as 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. The full Keighery (1994) condition rating scale is provided in Appendix C. Representative photographs are available in Appendix D. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Soil description | The soil within the application area is mapped as Balingup moderate slopes Phase subsystem, described as Balingup Subsystem, moderate slope phase, slopes 15-35%, relief 60-120 metres. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Land degradation risk | Land degradation risk ratings mapped over the application area are provided in the table below (DPIRD, 2017). <table border="1" data-bbox="467 1465 1429 1738"> <thead> <tr> <th>Risk categories</th> <th>Balingup moderate slopes Phase subsystem</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Wind erosion</td> <td>3-10% of map unit has a high to extreme wind erosion risk.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Water erosion</td> <td>50-70% of map unit has a high to extreme water erosion risk.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Salinity</td> <td><3% of map unit has a moderate to high salinity risk or is presently saline.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Subsurface Acidification</td> <td>>70% of map unit has a high subsurface acidification risk or is presently acid.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Flood risk</td> <td><3% of the map unit has a moderate to high flood risk.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Waterlogging</td> <td><3% of map unit has a moderate to very high waterlogging risk.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Phosphorus export risk</td> <td>>70% of map unit has a high to extreme phosphorus export risk.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Risk categories | Balingup moderate slopes Phase subsystem | Wind erosion | 3-10% of map unit has a high to extreme wind erosion risk. | Water erosion | 50-70% of map unit has a high to extreme water erosion risk. | Salinity | <3% of map unit has a moderate to high salinity risk or is presently saline. | Subsurface Acidification | >70% of map unit has a high subsurface acidification risk or is presently acid. | Flood risk | <3% of the map unit has a moderate to high flood risk. | Waterlogging | <3% of map unit has a moderate to very high waterlogging risk. | Phosphorus export risk | >70% of map unit has a high to extreme phosphorus export risk. |
| Risk categories | Balingup moderate slopes Phase subsystem | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wind erosion | 3-10% of map unit has a high to extreme wind erosion risk. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Water erosion | 50-70% of map unit has a high to extreme water erosion risk. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Salinity | <3% of map unit has a moderate to high salinity risk or is presently saline. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Subsurface Acidification | >70% of map unit has a high subsurface acidification risk or is presently acid. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Flood risk | <3% of the map unit has a moderate to high flood risk. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Waterlogging | <3% of map unit has a moderate to very high waterlogging risk. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Phosphorus export risk | >70% of map unit has a high to extreme phosphorus export risk. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Waterbodies | The desktop assessment and aerial imagery indicated that the application area is intersected by a mapped minor non-perennial river associated with the Capel River. The Capel River is located approximately 2.6 kilometres west from the application area. The nearest mapped wetlands occur approximately 6.2 kilometres west from the application area. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Characteristic | Details |
|------------------------|---|
| Hydrogeography | The application area is situated within the Capel River System Surface Water Area, proclaimed under the <i>Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914</i> . Less than three per cent of the mapped soil unit has a moderate to high salinity risk or is presently saline. |
| Flora | According to available datasets, ten (10) conservation significant flora taxa are known from the local area, comprising one Priority 2, six Priority 3, two Priority 4 and one Threatened flora taxa (Western Australian Herbarium, 1998-). The nearest records include <i>Leucopogon kirupensis</i> (Priority 2) and <i>Grevillea ripicola</i> (Priority 4), located approximately 6.6 kilometres and 6.8 kilometres from the application area, respectively (Western Australian Herbarium, 1998-). Of the 10 conservation significant flora taxa, only <i>Leucopogon kirupensis</i> and <i>Tetradthea parvifolia</i> (Priority 3) occur within the same soil and vegetation types as those mapped within the application area. The nearest record of <i>Tetradthea parvifolia</i> is located approximately 10 kilometres from the application area. |
| Ecological communities | There are no conservation significant ecological communities mapped over the application area. There are no mapped occurrences of threatened ecological communities (TECs) or Priority Ecological Communities (PECs) within the local area. The nearest mapped conservation significant ecological community is an occurrence of the 'Whicher Scarp Jarrah woodland of deep coloured sands' (Priority 1) ecological community located approximately 16.8 kilometres north-west of the application area. |
| Fauna | According to available datasets, there are 129 conservation significant fauna records within the local area, comprising one Priority 3, four Priority 4, seven Threatened fauna taxa and one species of special conservation interest (conservation dependent fauna). The nearest known records include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Phascogale tapoatafa wambenger</i> (south-western brush-tailed phascogale), listed as a species of special conservation interest (conservation dependent fauna) and located 1.8 kilometres from the application area. - <i>Dasyurus geoffroi</i> (chuditch) listed as vulnerable and located 2.6 kilometres from the application area. - <i>Calyptorhynchus baudinii</i> (Baudin's cockatoo) listed as Endangered and located approximately 3.2 kilometres from the application area. The nearest known black cockatoo roost site is located approximately 14 kilometres from the application area. The application area is situated adjacent to areas mapped as black cockatoo feeding habitat and within the mapped distribution for Baudin's cockatoo and <i>Calyptorhynchus latirostris</i> (Carnaby's cockatoo). |

A.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** | | | | | |
| Jarrah Forest | 4,506,660.25 | 2,399,838.15 | 53.25 | 1,673,614.25 | 37.14 |
| Vegetation complex (South West Forest)* | | | | | |
| Balingup (BL)* | 59,446.57 | 17,466.47 | 29.38 | 9,120.37 | 15.34 |
| Local area | | | | | |
| 10km radius | 31,576.56 | 17,907.46 | 56.71 | - | - |

*Government of Western Australia (2019a)

**Government of Western Australia (2019b)

Appendix B. Assessment against the clearing principles

| Assessment against the clearing principles | Variance level | Is further consideration required? |
|---|------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Environmental value: biological values | | |
| <p><u>Principle (a):</u> “Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises a high level of biodiversity.”</p> <p><u>Assessment:</u> The area proposed to be cleared does not contain locally or regionally significant flora, fauna, habitats, assemblages of plants. The proposed clearing is not likely to sever significant ecological linkages. Ten conservation significant flora taxa are known from the local area. <i>Leucopogon kirupensis</i> (Priority 2) and <i>Tetratheca parvifolia</i> (Priority 3) occur approximately 6.6 and 10 kilometres from the application area, respectively, and within the same soil and vegetation types as those mapped within the application area. These records are located within conservation estate. Noting the above, the degraded vegetation condition, the relatively small extent of clearing proposed and the current land use within the application area, the vegetation within the application area is not likely to comprise significant habitat for conservation significant flora.</p> <p>No conservation significant ecological communities are mapped within the application or local area. The vegetation within the application area is not likely to comprise significant habitat for ecological communities.</p> <p>Based on photographs provided by the applicant, the degraded vegetation condition, absence of understorey and hollows within the application area and the small extent of clearing proposed, the vegetation within the application area is not likely to comprise significant habitat for conservation significant fauna.</p> <p>The proposed clearing is not likely to significantly impact the conservation status of conservation significant flora, communities or fauna.</p> | Not likely to be at variance | No |
| <p><u>Principle (b):</u> “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.”</p> <p><u>Assessment:</u> The area proposed to be cleared does not contain significant foraging, roosting, breeding, critical, significant habitat for conservation significant fauna. Photographs provided by the applicant indicate the vegetation within the application area is devoid of hollows and understorey vegetation. The vegetation within the application area is not likely to provide significant breeding habitat for black cockatoos.</p> <p>The vegetation within the application area may provide suitable habitat for conservation significant species, however, noting the condition of vegetation and extent of clearing proposed, the vegetation within the application area is not likely to provide significant habitat for these species.</p> | Not likely to be at variance | No |
| <p><u>Principle (c):</u> “Native vegetation should not be cleared if it includes, or is necessary for the continued existence of, threatened flora.”</p> <p><u>Assessment:</u> The area proposed to be cleared is not likely to contain significant habitat for flora species listed under the BC Act. One Threatened flora taxa <i>Daviesia elongate</i> (Vulnerable) has been recorded approximately 9.8 kilometres from the application area. <i>Daviesia elongate</i> has been recorded from different soil and vegetation types to those mapped within the application area. The vegetation within the application area is not likely to comprise Threatened flora or significant habitat for Threatened flora. The proposed clearing is not likely to significantly impact the conservation status of Threatened flora.</p> | Not likely to be at variance | No |
| <p><u>Principle (d):</u> “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.”</p> | Not likely to be at variance | No |

| Assessment against the clearing principles | Variance level | Is further consideration required? |
|---|------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <p><u>Assessment:</u> The area proposed to be cleared does not comprise species that indicate a threatened ecological community. No known occurrences of conservation significant ecological communities have been mapped within the local area.</p> | | |
| Environmental value: significant remnant vegetation and conservation areas | | |
| <p><u>Principle (e):</u> <i>“Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is significant as a remnant of native vegetation in an area that has been extensively cleared.”</i></p> <p><u>Assessment:</u> The extent of the native vegetation in the local area is consistent with the national objectives and targets for biodiversity conservation in Australia. The mapped vegetation type retains approximately 29 per cent of the original extent. The vegetation proposed to be cleared is not considered to be part of a significant ecological linkage in the local area.</p> | Not likely to be at variance | No |
| <p><u>Principle (h):</u> <i>“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.”</i></p> <p><u>Assessment:</u> Given the distance to the nearest conservation area, the proposed clearing is not likely to have an impact on the environmental values of any nearby conservation areas.</p> | Not likely to be at variance | No |
| Environmental value: land and water resources | | |
| <p><u>Principle (f):</u> <i>“Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is growing in, or in association with, an environment associated with a watercourse or wetland.”</i></p> <p><u>Assessment:</u> Given one minor non-perennial watercourse associated with the Capel River intersects the application area, the vegetation within the application area may be growing in association with a watercourse. However, noting the extent of clearing proposed, the clearing is not likely to result in a significant impact to riparian vegetation. The applicant is required to seek a licence under the RIWI Act for the construction of the dam.</p> | At variance | No |
| <p><u>Principle (g):</u> <i>“Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause appreciable land degradation.”</i></p> <p><u>Assessment:</u> The mapped soil type may be susceptible to subsurface acidification and phosphorus export risk. 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.</p> | Not likely to be at variance | No |
| <p><u>Principle (i):</u> <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.”</i></p> <p><u>Assessment:</u> One minor non-perennial watercourse associated with the Capel River intersects the application area. Given the extent of the application area, the proposed clearing is not likely to impact surface or ground water quality. A licence under the RIWI Act is required to be sought for the construction of the dam.</p> | Not likely to be at variance | No |
| <p><u>Principle (j):</u> <i>“Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause, or exacerbate, the incidence or intensity of flooding.”</i></p> <p><u>Assessment:</u> The mapped soils and topographic contours in the surrounding area indicate the proposed clearing is not likely to contribute to increased incidence or intensity of flooding. Whilst the application area intersects a minor, non-perennial watercourse, the mapped soil types have a low risk of waterlogging. The proposed clearing is not likely to cause, or exacerbate, the incidence or intensity of flooding.</p> | Not likely to be at variance | No |

Appendix C. 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 (1994).

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. |
| 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 D. Photographs of the vegetation



Figure E1. Representative photographs of the application area provided by the applicant

Appendix E. Sources of information

E.1 GIS databases

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

- Aboriginal Heritage Places (DPLH-001)
- Cadastre (LGATE-218)
- 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)
- Groundwater Salinity Statewide (DWER-026)
- Hydrography – Inland Waters – Waterlines
- IBRA Vegetation Statistics
- Imagery
- Local Planning Scheme – Zones and Reserves (DPLH-071)
- 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 – 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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