GOVERNMENT OF
WESTERN AUSTRALIA

CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

PERMIT DETAILS

Area Permit Number: CPS 10835/1

File Number: DWERVT17130

Duration of Permit: From 17 May 2025 to 17 May 2027

PERMIT HOLDER

Forshaw Pastoral Company Pty Ltd

LAND ON WHICH CLEARING IS TO BE DONE

Lot 502 on Deposited Plan 418821, Eighty Mile Beach

Lot 503 on Deposited Plan 418821, Eighty Mile Beach

AUTHORISED ACTIVITY

The permit holder must not clear more than 214.03 hectares of *native vegetation* within the combined areas cross-hatched yellow on 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 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*:

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

(b) ensure that no known *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 must conduct clearing activities in a slow, progressive manner to allow fauna to move into adjacent *native vegetation* ahead of the clearing activity.

4. Soil erosion management

The Permit Holder must ensure that the planting of crop species occurs within three (3) months of the authorised clearing being undertaken.

5. Fauna management – Greater bilby pre-clearance survey

(a) Within fourteen (14) days prior to undertaking any clearing authorised under this permit, for the areas cross-hatched yellow in Figure 1 of Schedule 1, the permit holder must engage a *fauna specialist* to:

(i) undertake surveys using transects spaced at 100 metres on average to identify evidence of use by the greater bilby (*Macrotis lagotis*); and

(ii) where evidence of greater bilby use is identified under *condition* 5(a)(i), undertake surveys using transects spaced at 20 metres on average, to identify evidence of burrows that may be suitable for greater bilby use.

(b) Where potential greater bilby burrow/s are identified under *condition* 5(a), the permit holder must engage a *fauna specialist* to:

(i) flag the location of the burrow/s; and

(ii) inspect the burrow/s and determine whether the burrow/s are occupied.

(c) Where an *occupied* burrow is identified under *condition* 5(b), the permit holder must engage a *fauna specialist* to:

(i) monitor the burrow with remote cameras for greater bilby use for a minimum of three (3) consecutive nights;

(ii) where no evidence of greater bilby activity is identified under condition 5(c)(i), the burrow shall be deemed as un-occupied and the permit holder must engage a fauna specialist to:

A. carefully excavate the burrow by hand, and remove and relocate any native vertebrate fauna found within the burrow; and

B. collapse and fill the burrow immediately after the fauna specialist has confirmed that no native vertebrate fauna are present within the burrow.

(iii) where evidence of greater bilby use is identified under condition 5(c)(i), the permit holder must engage a fauna specialist to:

A. continue to monitor the burrow for greater bilby activity;

B. implement displacement techniques such as deliberate disturbance of the burrow entrance, while ensuring the disturbance does not prevent greater bilby from exiting the burrow; and

C. once greater bilby displacement from the burrow is confirmed, stop monitoring, and undertake the actions required under condition 5(c)(ii)A and condition 5(c)(ii)B.

(d) If the greater bilby has not moved on from an *occupied* burrow under *condition* 5(c)(iii), the permit holder must, no earlier than seven (7) days prior to clearing, engage a *fauna specialist* to remove and relocate the identified greater bilby to an area of *greater bilby suitable habitat*, in accordance with a section 40 authorisation under the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016.*

(e) Immediately after the greater bilby has been relocated under *condition* 5(d), the permit holder must engage a *fauna specialist* to undertake the actions required under *condition* 5(c)(ii)A and *condition* 5(c)(ii)B.

(f) Within 24 hours prior to undertaking clearing authorised under this permit, the permit holder must engage a *fauna specialist* to re-inspect the flagged burrow/s identified under *condition* 5(b)(i) for evidence of re-excavation by greater bilby.

(g) Where re-excavated greater bilby burrow/s are identified under *condition* 5(f), the permit holder must engage a *fauna specialist* to:

(i) flag the location of the burrow/s; and

(ii) inspect the burrow/s and determine whether the burrow/s are occupied.

(h) Where an *occupied* burrow is identified under *condition* 5(g)(ii), the permit holder must engage a *fauna specialist* to:

(i) remove and relocate any identified greater bilby from the burrow to an area of suitable habitat, in accordance with a section 40 authorisation under the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*; and

(ii) immediately after the greater bilby has been relocated under condition 5(h)(i), undertake the actions required under condition 5(c)(ii)A and condition 5(c)(ii)B.

(i) Where an un-*occupied* burrow is identified under *condition* 5(g)(ii), the permit holder must engage a *fauna specialist* to undertake the actions required under *condition* 5(c)(ii)A and *condition* 5(c)(ii)B.

(j) Where any greater bilby burrows are identified under *condition* 5(a) or 5(f), and any greater bilby is relocated under *condition* 5(d) or 5(h), the permit holder must include the following in a report to be submitted to the *CEO* within two (2) months of undertaking any clearing authorised under this permit:

(i) the location of any burrow identified including a description of whether the burrow was occupied, 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;

(ii) a description of the remote camera monitoring actions undertaken under condition 5(c);

(iii) the date and time that burrows have been excavated and collapsed under conditions 5(c), 5(e), 5(h) and 5(i);

(iv) the date and time greater bilby are recorded as independently moving on from an occupied burrow under condition 5(c);

(v) the gender of each greater bilby captured and relocated under condition 5(d) or 5(h);

(vi) the location of any greater bilby captured under condition 5(d) or 5(h), using a GPS unit set to GDA2020, expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings or decimal degrees;

(vii) the date, time and vegetation type at each location where greater bilby are captured under condition 5(d) or 5(h);

(viii) the location of any greater bilby relocated under condition 5(d) or 5(h), using a GPS unit set to GDA2020, expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings or decimal degrees;

(ix) the date, time and vegetation type at each location where greater bilby are relocated under condition 5(d) or 5(h);

(x) the name of the fauna specialist that relocated greater bilby under condition 5(d) or 5(h); and

(xi) a copy of the fauna licence authorising the relocation of greater bilby under condition 5(d) or 5(h).

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 1; and (f) actions taken to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of *weeds* in accordance with condition 2.

7. Reporting

The permit holder must provide to the *CEO* the records required under condition 6 of this permit when requested by the *CEO*.

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.
fauna specialist	means a person who holds a tertiary qualification specialising in environmental science or equivalent, and has a minimum of 2 years work experience in fauna identification and surveys of fauna native to the region being inspected or surveyed, or who is approved by the *CEO* as a suitable fauna specialist for the bioregion, and who holds a valid fauna licence issued under the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*.
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.
EP Act	*Environmental Protection Act 1986* (WA)
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.
occupied	means currently occupied, or where uncertainty exists, potentially occupied, by the greater bilby (*Macrotis lagotis*).
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

Ryan Mincham
Manager
NATIVE VEGETATION REGULATION
Officer delegated under Section 20
of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

24 April 2025

SCHEDULE 1

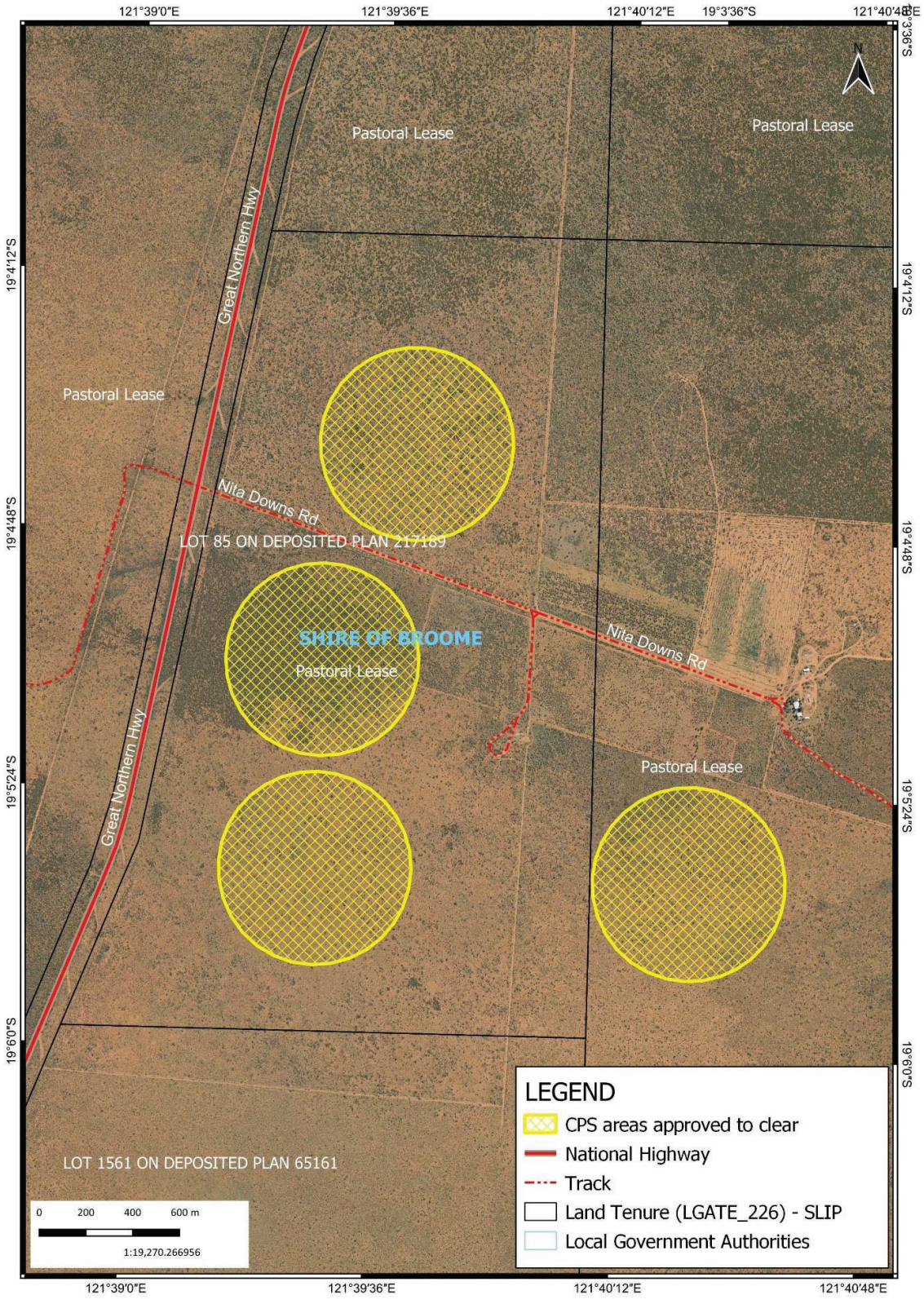

Figure 1: Map of the boundary of the area within which clearing may occur

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 10835/1
Permit type:	Area permit
Applicant name:	Forshaw Pastoral Company Pty Ltd
Application received:	12 November 2024
Application area:	214.03 hectares of native vegetation
Purpose of clearing:	Irrigated agriculture
Method of clearing:	Mechanical
Property:	Lot 502 on Deposited Plan 418831 Lot 503 on Deposited Plan 418831
Location (LGA area/s):	Shire of Broome
Localities (suburb/s):	Eighty Mile Beach

1.2. Description of clearing activities

The vegetation proposed to be cleared is contained within four circular areas within Lot 502 and Lot 503 on Deposited Plan 418831, Eighty Mile Beach (see Figure 1, Section 1.5). The clearing is proposed is to create four centre pivot irrigation areas, named Pivot A1, A2, A3 and A4, to provide fodder for stock.

On 26 October 2022, the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) granted a clearing permit (reference CPS 7342/2) over the same area applied for under the current application (reference CPS 10835/1). The applicant has now applied for CPS 10835/1 as an Area Permit to allow for a future permit transfer, noting that Purpose Permits are unable to be transferred. Clearing has already taken place in most of the 50-hectare northernmost proposed clearing area (Pivot A1) under CPS 7342/2.

1.3. Decision on application

Decision:	Granted
Decision date:	24 April 2025
Decision area:	214.03 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 and 1 submission was received. Consideration of matters raised in the public submission is summarised in Appendix A.

In making this decision, the Delegated Officer had regard for the site characteristics (see Appendix B), relevant datasets (see Appendix F.1), the findings of flora and fauna surveys and a site inspection (see Appendix E), the

clearing principles set out in Schedule 5 of the EP Act (see Appendix CAppendix C), relevant planning instruments and any other matters considered relevant to the assessment (see Section 3).

The assessment identified that the proposed clearing:

- will remove habitat for greater bilby, Dampierland plain slider and spectacled hare-wallaby, although impacts to these species are unlikely to be significant;
- may result in some temporary wind erosion, however, under the proposed land use the wind erosion risk is likely to be low.

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, and the applicant has suitably demonstrated avoidance and minimisation measures.

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;
- conduct staged clearing to minimise wind erosion;
- undertake slow, progressive one-directional clearing to allow terrestrial fauna to move into adjacent habitat ahead of the clearing activity;
- Conduct pre-clearance surveys to identify greater bilby burrows within the application area, and implement displacement techniques or relocate greater bilby individuals as appropriate to minimise impacts to bilby individuals.

1.5. Site map

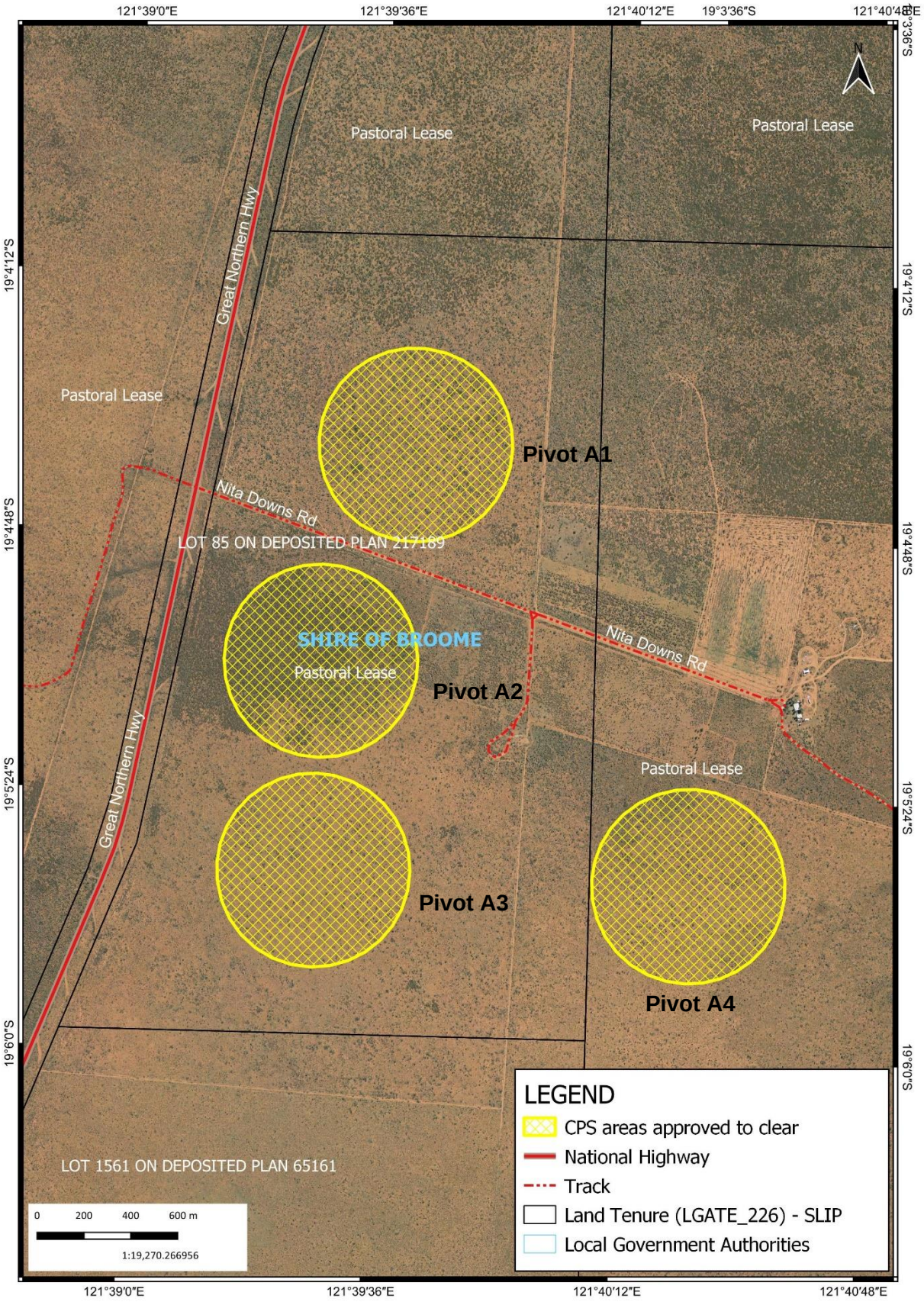

Figure 1. Map of the application area. The areas cross-hatched yellow indicate the areas authorised to be cleared under the granted clearing permit.

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 2019b)
- Technical guidance – *Flora and Vegetation Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment* (EPA, 2016)
- Technical guidance – *Terrestrial Fauna Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment* (EPA, 2020)

3 Detailed assessment of application

3.1. Avoidance and mitigation measures

In regard to consideration of avoidance mitigation measures, in their application the applicant submitted the following, also including information regarding necessity of the clearing (Forshaw Pastoral Company Pty Ltd, 2025):

- the pivots have been designed with sufficient distance in between to allow vegetation to remain and provide nature corridors for wildlife. We currently provide nature corridors around our current 2 pivots for native wildlife which has shown to be beneficial, and that irrigation can co-exist with wildlife.
- the irrigation pivot areas have been spread out to avoid cumulative effects of clearing, whilst keeping in mind that the clearing area is less than 0.001 % of the pastoral lease.
- areas have been chosen that do not provide significant habitat for conservation significant flora and fauna species;
- the location of the proposed clearing has been determined through the LaGrange project. The La Grange project was established in 2012 to investigate the opportunities for Irrigated agricultural development in the La Grange region, south of Broome, Western Australia. The project identified suitable areas to develop with minimal environmental impacts that were also highly suitable for irrigation and opportunity for economic development, providing potential income to the state and the region. Independent studies show that the particular area is suitable for clearing;
- growing hay and fodder allows cattle to be fed and reduces the grazing impacts on the rangelands. Nita Downs is running well below its carrying capacity so the irrigation supports the better management of the rangelands at its current low stocking rates rather that being a way of increasing stock numbers. This is particularly important in drought years where cattle can be fed hay and graze fodder on the irrigated pasture rather than stressing the rangelands. Irrigation and fodder allows the nutrition of cattle to be maintained. In an age where animal welfare is of high priority, so is the need to be able to grow fodder in drought periods;
- the irrigation project has been started to enable the applicant to head towards a domestic market away from live export. In order to fatten cattle, irrigation in the northern area is necessary and having cattle in good health is of high priority and will allow them to be trucked long distances to the domestic market. The current irrigation allows weaners on the irrigation and be looked after rather than put back out in large paddocks with dry feed and having to survive a poor wet season, then to be re mustered again for sale. It also allows hay to be fed hay to young growing heifers and older cows in a dry year. Animal welfare standards are of high importance, and the applicant sees the benefits of having cattle ready to be sold already on the irrigation with no mustering or lengthy trucking to get them into the yards for sale. The applicant is taking long-term drought prevention measures which in turn protect the rangelands and prevent over grazing in dry years;
- the sites have also been chosen in areas with degradation near the cattle yards where there is higher impact from cattle near the yards. This is also the case with some areas situated near developed water points (not natural) where there are higher cattle impacts;

- the sites are not near rivers or natural water sources and is flat country so the clearing impacts are also minimised;
- Nita Downs is 210,000ha so this clearing permit represents less than 0.001% of the pastoral lease. Nita Downs also borders the Great Sandy Desert, which is a significant area of land outside the proposed irrigation sites. This means offsets are not necessary as the remainder of the pastoral lease and neighbouring crown land is the equivalent of an offset;
- fencing is in place to protect existing vegetation in the general area, whilst still allowing movement of bilbies and other fauna;
- conditions of the existing permit (purpose permit) will be included in the new permit and further will be updated to improve the minimisation of clearing impacts such as improved pre-clearance surveys, which under the new permit will be improved by requiring progressive surveys as vegetation is cleared and will limit time available for fauna to move into the area in between searches. Until the new permit is in force, the existing permit will still be valid and clearing can take place under the old permit and old conditions. Therefore, it is beneficial to have the new permit in force as soon as possible to allow the new updated conditions on the permit to be in force that will further reduce the impacts of clearing.

The Delegated Officer was satisfied that the applicant has undertaken reasonable measures to avoid and minimise potential impacts of the proposed 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 Appendix C) identified that the risk of impacts of the proposed clearing to biological values (flora and fauna) required further consideration, as set out below.

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

Assessment

The following conservation significant fauna species recorded within the local area have been recorded in the same habitats as those present within the application area:

- *Macrotis lagotis* (bilby) (Vulnerable)
- *Lerista separanda* (Dampierland plain slider) (Priority 2)
- *Lagorchestes conspicillatus leichardti (spectacled hare-wallaby (mainland))* (Priority 4)

Greater bilby

In the northern part of its range, greater bilbies persist in areas of habitat that have higher levels of plant cover and therefore food production. Habitat types in these areas comprise Acacia dominated woodland and shrubland and thickets on pindan sandplain, comprising species such as *A. eriopoda, A. monticola, A. stellaticeps* and *A. tumida*.

A fauna survey (Broome Bird Observatory, 2017) identified secondary evidence of the greater bilby with an inactive burrow and a relatively recent scat recorded at a single location within Pivot A1 area (note that this area has since been largely cleared) and further activity in the form of diggings outside of the application area (Broome Bird Observatory, 2017). The survey noted that the burrow entrance had filled with leaves and a spider web, and was not deemed to be active, however, based on the apparent freshness of the scat at its entrance, the burrow was likely to have been used since the 2016 to 2017 wet season (Broome Bird Observatory, 2017). The habitat in which the greater bilby burrow was detected, was described as *Bauhinia cunninghamii* and *Corymbia greeniana* open woodland, containing dense stands of *Acacia monticola*, with little grass ground cover, but extensive leaf litter around shrub bases. The digging evidence identified outside of the application area was found in open *Senna notabilis* shrubland, where the majority of individual plants had been excavated at their bases (Broome Bird Observatory, 2017). It is considered that the entirety of the application area, except areas already cleared within Pivot A1, comprise suitable habitat for greater bilby.

The fauna survey noted that while greater bilbies are likely to occur at times within the proposed pivot areas, the survey evidence suggests that this species is in low abundance within these areas, and very few individuals are likely to use the pivot areas for either burrowing or foraging (Broome Bird Observatory, 2017). The fauna survey concluded that based on habitat assessments outside of the pivot areas, where stands of *Acacia monticola* and *Senna notabilis* were also recorded, it is expected the species will occur in similar abundances within the surrounding landscape (Broome Bird Observatory, 2017).

DBCA (2017) advised that “as recent signs of bilby were recorded within [one of the proposed pivots], the proposed clearing of this pivot would likely have a direct impact on individuals”. DBCA recommended that “If clearing is approved (without relocating the pivots), consider clearing techniques that will minimise or avoid direct impacts to individuals” (DBCA, 2017).

In regard to impacts to the local population, DBCA advised that “evidence of recent activity [within and within relatively close proximity to the application area] indicates this area likely forms part of the home range of at least one individual, and it is therefore likely a local population exists. However, it is recognised that a local population would be nomadic and therefore may occur sporadically within the application areas and in low abundances (specifically within the pivot areas), and comprise of a few individuals that use the proposed pivot areas for either burrowing, foraging and/or traversing…[However] there would likely be a risk of indirect impacts to the local population (and individuals) associated with the loss of habitat, and increased cattle density/impacts in vegetation adjacent to the pivots (DBCA, 2017).

With regard to impacts at a species level, DBCA advised that “while the loss of a few individuals or a local population will not cause the conservation status of the species to be elevated, the cumulative impacts on the species in many locations should be considered in the context of the overarching decline” (DBCA, 2017).

Clearing under this application together with clearing under two other clearing permits within Nita Downs (CPS 9896/1 and CPS 8511/3) comprises a total 816 hectares. While greater bilby habitat is considered likely to be present in all three of these areas (DWER 2024 and DWER 2019b), it is also considered likely to be present throughout the larger Nita Downs Station (comprising approximately 210,000 hectares) as well as a large portion of the local area, which retains 99% native vegetation. As such, also noting the likely low abundance of greater bilby present within the application area (Broome Bird Observatory, 2017), it is considered that both the proposed clearing, and the cumulative clearing under the aforementioned three Nita Downs clearing permits, are unlikely to lead to an unacceptable risk to local greater bilby populations. Fauna management conditions have been imposed on the permit to minimise impacts to individuals, as detailed below. These fauna management conditions have been updated since CPS 7342/2 was granted, based on advice provided by DBCA (2024) for another permit on the same property (CPS 9686/2).

Dampierland plain slider

This small lizard is known to occur in sandy soils of the western Kimberley as far south as Nita Downs. Given the application area occurs within the species' known distribution and contains soil considered suitable for the species, it is considered that the species may be present within the application area. However, noting the extent of clearing in the context of the large extent of suitable habitat (i.e. sandy soils in remnant vegetation) within the local area, it is considered that the proposed clearing is unlikely to result in significant impacts to this species. A condition requiring the permit holder to undertake directional clearing will minimise impacts to individuals, if present.

Spectacled hare-wallaby (mainland)

The fauna survey did not find evidence of the spectacled hare-wallaby within the application area, or within the surrounding area (Broome Bird Observatory, 2017). The survey noted that the fire age within the landscape was recent, resulting in low and small Triodia hummocks, which were deemed unsuitable for spectacled hare-wallaby sheltering sites. The survey concluded that it is unlikely that any significant population, or even any individuals, occurred at the time of the assessment (Broome Bird Observatory, 2017). In the absence of information about the current fire age of the vegetation within the proposed clearing area, it is considered the spinifex may be up to eight years older and could be of suitable size to provide habitat for the spectacled hare-wallaby. However, noting the extent of clearing in the context of the large extent of suitable habitat within the local area, it is considered that the proposed clearing is unlikely to result in significant impacts to this species. A condition requiring the permit holder to undertake directional clearing will minimise impacts to individuals, if present.

Conclusion

Based on the above assessment, the proposed clearing will remove habitat for greater bilby, Dampierland plain slider and spectacled hare-wallaby. For the reasons outlined above, impacts to these species are unlikely to be significant and impacts to terrestrial fauna individuals can be managed through the fauna conditions below.

The applicant may have notification responsibilities under the EPBC Act for impacts to greater bilby and its habitats. 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:

- conduct pre-clearance surveys to identify greater bilby burrows within the application area;
- implement displacement techniques or relocate greater bilby individuals as appropriate;
- undertake directional clearing to allow fauna to move into adjacent habitat.

3.2.2. Biological values (flora) - Clearing Principles (a) and (c)

Assessment

Four priority flora species recorded within the local area have been recorded in the same, or similar mapped vegetation and soil types as those present within the application area, and in similar habitats:

- *Bonamia oblongifolia* (Priority 3)
- *Polymeria* sp. Broome (K.F. Kenneally 9759) (Priority 3)
- *Tephrosia andrewii* (Priority 3)
- *Tribulopis marliesiae* (Priority 3)

Bonamia oblongifolia is a herbaceous perennial found on sandy, or gravelly soils. This species is known from seven records across the Dampierland IBRA region (WA Herbarium, 1998-). Advice sought from DBCA noted that the species is widespread across the La Grange area (DBCA, 2024). Surveys carried out by DBCA staff in 2017 recorded *Bonamia oblongifolia* growing on deep sands in a wide range of pindan vegetation types, including the widespread *Acacia monticola / Acacia eriopoda* shrublands, sparse open *Corymbia* woodlands over *Acacia* shrubland and *Triodia/Chrysopogon* grasslands (DBCA, 2024). *Polymeria* sp. Broome is found to be widespread in Pindan habitats across the La Grange area, including on Nita Downs Station (DBCA, 2024). DBCA has previously recorded this species growing on deep red soils on pindan sandplains, in a range of typical pindan vegetation communities that include open *Corymbia* woodlands over *Acacia* and *Triodia / Chrysopogon* grasslands and *A. monticola / A. eriopoda* shrublands. DBCA (2024) noted that the species appears to be restricted to the La Grange region and southern coastal part of the Dampier peninsula with its distribution coinciding with optimal areas for irrigated agriculture. *Tephrosia andrewii* grows in open savanna woodland or shrublands on red pindan sandplain (DBCA, 2024). *Tribulopis marliesiae* is restricted to red sands in heath and low pindan, particularly with *Acacia tumida* (Barrett and Barrett, 2015).

A flora survey conducted in 2017 (Biota Environmental Services, 2017) did not record any flora species that are currently considered conservation significant within the application areas, although one *Tribulopis marliesiae* plant was recorded approximately 3.5 km northeast of Pivot A1. It is noted that this survey did not appear to have targeted *Polymeria* sp. Broome (K.F. Kenneally 9759), however, it is considered that this species would have been likely to have been found if it were present, noting it is distinguishable from other related species by its flowers and leaves (DBCA, 2018), that the track logs covered the application area well and that the survey was conducted at an optimal time. It is also noted that the survey was conducted in 2017 and flora species present in the application areas may have changed since this time. However, it is considered that, even if the above species were present within the application area, the clearing would be unlikely to impact significant habitat or the conservation status of these species, as they are reasonably well represented in the local area in the context of the Dampierland IBRA bioregion, which is likely to be under surveyed. This is consistent with advice provided by DBCA for nearby clearing permit application CPS 9686/1 (DBCA, 2024), which concluded that if these four species were to occur in the 352 hectare area approved to clear under CPS 9686/1, impacts to these species were unlikely to be significant.

Threatened flora species are considered very unlikely to occur within the application area, considering the closest threatened flora species, *Pandanus spiralis* var. *flammeus*, is over 160 kilometres to the east and found in different habitat to that present within the application area (Brown et. al., 1998).

Conclusion

Based on the above assessment, the proposed clearing is unlikely to result in significant impacts to conservation significant flora species.

Conditions

Nil

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 Broome).
- Licence to abstract water under the *Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914*.
- Pastoral lease under the *Land Administration Act 1997*
- Diversification permit under the *Land Administration Act 1997*

The Shire of Broome advised DWER that local government approvals are not required for the proposed clearing purpose and that the proposed clearing is consistent with the Shire's Local Planning Scheme (Shire of Broome, 2025).

DWER (2025) advised that the proponent has held a groundwater licence for the property referred to as Area A, (GWL 165440) and an amendment of the groundwater licence is being considered to enable the proponent to undertake the next stage of their development to utilise 4 Gigalitres at the property, an increase from 1.8 Gigalitres. This purpose or the water use on the property is consistent with the usage noted on the clearing application. The proponent is working through a redesign of their borefield with the department. This is likely to change the proposed location of the production bores and future pivot locations for the next stage. This may result in a requirement to reassess the clearing for the pivots in the future to reflect the change in location. A final version of the bore redesign is not available at this stage.

The applicant holds a pastoral lease (N050248) over properties encompassing the application area that expires in 2063. A diversification permit, permitting cultivation of certain plant species, has also been granted over the application area, with the same term as the pastoral lease. The diversification permit contains a condition requiring the permit holder to establish a weed monitoring system to cover the permit area and a 50 metre buffer area beyond this. Under this condition, if any of the approved introduced plants are found outside the permit area, they are to be controlled immediately.

The application area is located within the Karajarri (Area B) (WAD6100/1998, WCD2004/002) Native Title area, which was determined in 2004. On 14 January 2025, a Delegated Officer emailed the Karajarri Traditional Lands Association and Karajarri People (Area B), providing notice as required by section 24GB s9 of the *Native Title Act 1993*, and providing an opportunity to comment on the application. A response has not yet been received.

End

Appendix A. Details of public submissions

One submission was received for this application. The issues raised in this submission are summarised below.

Summary of comments	Consideration of comment
There is no information or photographs for the application area provided, such that the potential impacts to fauna cannot be assessed	Surveys (including photographs) of the application area were provided for the assessment of CPS 7342/1 and have been considered for this assessment. Surveys were uploaded to DWER's online server and a link provided to the submitter for viewing.
The proposal is close to areas where large numbers of migratory birds are often recorded (along Eighty Mile Beach and in adjacent pastoral land) and no attempt has been made to assess the impact on these migratory birds	Impacts to fauna have been considered by DWER in Section 3.2.1. Although many migratory bird species have been recorded within the local area, the application area was not found likely to provide suitable habitat for species recorded within the local area, noting they preference coastal, riparian or open grassland habitats.
The application indicates that a permit has been previously issued but does not elaborate	As described in Section 1.2, DWER previously granted clearing permit CPS 7342/2 over the same area applied for under CPS 10835/1. This information was relayed to the submitter.
The application has identified that biological surveys have been done but none are provided	Surveys (including photographs) of the application area were provided for the assessment of CPS 7342/1 and have been considered for this assessment. Surveys were uploaded to DWER's online server and a link provided to the submitter for viewing.
In relation to mitigation measures, the applicant simply notes that there is 'plenty of surrounding bush', which downplays the value of environment that will be impacted by clearing, and there is no attempt to identify if vegetation within the application area is adequately represented in the surrounding vegetation	DWER has considered the significance of the vegetation within the application area to biodiversity and fauna in the context of surrounding vegetation in this assessment.
There is no information about weed risk assessments of pastures to be established in the proposed irrigated areas and the potential for these to have ongoing impacts to surrounding native vegetation and bird habitat	As this concern relates to the end land use (i.e. planting of exotic species) and not the clearing specifically, this is considered to be outside the scope of this assessment. However, as discussed in Section 3.3, the proposed development is subject to a diversification permit, which includes conditions for weed management.

Appendix B. Site characteristics

B.1. Site characteristics

Characteristic	Details
Local context	The areas proposed to be cleared are part of an expansive tract of native vegetation in the extensive land use zone of Western Australia. They are surrounded by native vegetation. Aerial imagery indicates the local area (50-kilometre radius from the application areas) retains over 95 per cent of the original native vegetation cover.
Ecological linkage	The application areas are not part of any formally mapped ecological linkage and do not appear to play in integral part in a local ecological linkage.
Conservation areas	The closet formally recognised conservation area to the application area is Jinmarnkur Conservation Park, approximately 12.7 km northwest of the application area.

Characteristic	Details
Vegetation description	A vegetation survey (Biota Environmental Services, 2017) indicates the vegetation within the proposed clearing area consists of: • Pivot A1 - *Corymbia greeniana, (C. zygophylla)* scattered low trees to low open woodland over *Acacia drepanocarpa* shrubland over *Triodia epactia* hummock grassland; patches of *Acacia monticola* thicket and open tussock grassland of *Aristida* spp. (note that most of the vegetation within Pivot A1 has been cleared since this survey was undertaken) • Pivot A2 - *Corymbia greeniana, (C. zygophylla)* scattered low trees to low open woodland over *Acacia drepanocarpa* shrubland over *Triodia epactia* hummock grassland; patches of *Acacia monticola* thicket and open tussock grassland of *Aristida* spp. • Pivot A3 - *Corymbia greeniana, Bauhinia cunninghamii* scattered low trees over *Acacia drepanocarpa* open heath over *Triodia epactia* hummock grassland with patches of open tussock grassland of *Aristida* spp. and *Chrysopogon pallidus*; with patches of *Acacia monticola* thicket. • Pivot A4 - *Corymbia zygophylla, C. greeniana* scattered low trees over *Acacia colei* scattered tall shrubs over *Triodia epactia* hummock grassland. Representative photos are available in Appendix G. This is inconsistent with the mapped vegetation type: Beard Dampierland 699, which is described as shrublands, pindan; *Acacia eripoda* shrubland with scattered low bloodwood (*Eucalyptus dicromophloia*) & *E. setosa* over soft & curly spinifex on sandplain (Shepherd et al, 2001). The mapped vegetation type retains approximately 99.9 per cent of the original extent (Government of Western Australia, 2019).
Vegetation condition	A vegetation survey (Biota Environmental Services, 2017) indicates the vegetation within the proposed clearing area was in Very Good to Excellent (Trudgen, 1991) condition, described as: • Excellent - Pristine or nearly so, no obvious signs of damage caused by human activities since European settlement. • Very Good - Some relatively slight signs of damage caused by human activities since European settlement. For example, some signs of damage to tree trunks caused by repeated fire, the presence of some relatively non-aggressive weeds, or occasional vehicle tracks. However, it is noted that since this survey was undertaken in 2017, the vegetation within the Pivot A1 area has mostly been cleared, and as such is considered to be in Completely Degraded to Cleared condition. The full condition descriptions and photographs are available in Appendix E.
Climate	The following climate statistics have been recorded at the nearest weather station (Mandora) (Commonwealth of Australia, 2025): • Mean maximum temperature ranges from 29.1 (July) to 37.0 (March) • Mean minimum temperature ranges from 12.5 (July) to 25.5 (January) • Mean annual rainfall is 379.2 mm. The application area is located within the Dampierland IBRA bioregion which has a semi-arid to tropical monsoonal climate, receiving much of its rainfall during summer months (Bastin and ACRIS Management Committee, 2008).
Topography	Elevation within the application areas ranges from 20 to 30 m AHD.
Soil description	The soil is mapped as Nita System (117Nt), described as Sandplains supporting shrubby spinifex grasslands with occasional trees.

Characteristic	Details
	Biota Environmental Services (2017) identified habitat within the application area as comprised of flat pindan sandplain, with soils comprising a substrate of orange-red sand overlying red sand.
Land degradation risk	Soils of the Nita system may experience wind erosion after fire, however, stabilisation is usually rapid following rain and consequent regeneration of vegetation (Payne and Schoknecht, 2011). The Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation (CSLC, 2017) advised the following in regard to clearing under CPS 7342/1: • the sandy pindan soils present within the application area were of a type preferred for intensive development; • the application areas lie east of the mapped saltwater interface and are underlain by high quality groundwater in the Broome sandstone aquifer, The likelihood of salinity occurring as a result of implementing intensive agriculture is negligible; • the proposed clearing will remove the vegetation protecting the soil and therefore has the potential to initiate wind erosion. This is likely to be transient and can be minimised by timing the clearing and planting operations. Under irrigated land use, the wind erosion risk is likely to be low; • the risk of land degradation in the forms of water erosion, eutrophication and flooding is negligible. • appreciable land degradation is unlikely to occur as a result of the clearing and proposed development for irrigation, For this application, the CSLC advised that the CSLC advice provided in 2017 was still applicable (CSLC, 2025).
Waterbodies	No wetlands or watercourses are mapped within the application area. A flora and vegetation survey (Biota Environmental Services, 2017) advised that no defined drainage areas were present within the application areas. A site inspection conducted in 2017 (DER, 2017) did not observe vegetation associated with watercourses throughout the application area. The closest mapped surface waterbody to the application area is the Eighty Mile Beach System mapped in the Directory of Important Wetlands of Australia, located approximately 3.1 km west.
Hydrogeography	The proposal occurs within the proclaimed Canning-Kimberley groundwater area and is subject to licensing requirements under the *Rights in Water and Irrigation* (RiWI) *Act 1914.* Hydrogeology: Sedimentary rocks - extensive and deep aquifers (sand, sandstone lithology) Groundwater salinity: <500 mg/L TDS
Flora	There are records of eight priority and no threatened flora species within the local area (50 km), four of which are found on the same or similar mapped soil and vegetation type and habitat as the application area. The closest species mapped to the application area is *Polymeria* sp. Broome (K.F. Kenneally 9759) approximately 970 m northwest. A flora survey conducted in 2017 (Biota Environmental Services, 2017) did not record any flora species that are currently considered conservation significant within the application areas, although one individual of Priority 3 species *Tribulopis marliesiae* was recorded approximately 3.5 km northeast of Pivot A1.
Ecological communities	There are records of four priority 3 and no threatened ecological communities within the local area (50 km), two of which are recorded within the same mapped soil types (Roebuck Land System and Kimberley Vegetation Association 37). The closest of these to the application area is Roebuck Land System. *Polymeria* sp. Broome (K.F. Kenneally 9759), located approximately 970 m northwest.

Characteristic	Details
	A flora survey conducted in 2017 (Biota Environmental Services, 2017) did not record any conservation significant ecological communities within the application areas. Vegetation types recorded within the application area are not consistent with ecological communities mapped within the local area.
Fauna	Excluding marine species, there are records of seven threatened, four priority and 36 migratory fauna species within the local area. The closest of these to the application area is *Lagorchestes conspicillatus leichardti* (spectacled hare-wallaby (mainland)), located approximately 300 m northwest of Pivot A2. A Greater Bilby and Spectacled Hare-wallaby assessment (Broome Bird Observatory, 2017) found an inactive burrow and scat of *Macrotis lagotis* (bilby) in Pivot A1 within a dense stand of *Acacia monticola,* as well as numerous bilby diggings north of the application area. No evidence of Spectacled Hare-wallaby was recorded within the application areas.

B.2. Flora analysis table

With consideration for the site characteristics set out above, relevant datasets (see Appendix F.1), and biological survey information, impacts to the following conservation significant flora required further consideration.

Species name	Conservation status	Suitable habitat features ? [Y/N]	Same mapped vegetation type? [Y/N]	Same mapped soil type? [Y/N]	Distance of closest record to application area (km)	Number of Florbase records (total)	Are surveys adequate to identify? [Y, N, N/A]
Bonamia oblongifolia	P3	Y	similar	Y	45.4		Y
Polymeria sp. Broome (K.F. Kenneally 9759)	P3	Y	Y	Y	0.9	19	N
Tephrosia andrewii	P3	Y	Y	Y	44.9	9	Y
Tribulopis marliesiae	P3	Y	Y	Y	12.2	9	Y

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

B.3. Fauna analysis table

With consideration for the site characteristics set out above, relevant datasets (see Appendix F.1), and biological survey information, impacts to the following conservation significant flora required further consideration.

Species name	Conservation status	Suitable habitat features? [Y/N]	Suitable vegetation type? [Y/N]	Distance of closest record to application area (km)	Number of records in local area	Are surveys adequate to identify? [Y, N, N/A]
Macrotis lagotis (bilby, dalgyte, ninu)	VU	Y	Y	1.1	23	Y
Lerista separanda (Dampierland plain slider)	P2	Y	Y	39.5	1	N
Lagorchestes conspicillatus leichardti (spectacled hare-wallaby (mainland))	P4	Y	Y	0.3	4	Y

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

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 areas are unlikely to contain significant flora or assemblages of plants, however, do comprise habitat for greater bilby.	May be at variance	Yes *Refer to Sections 3.2.1 and 3.2.2 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 application areas contain habitat for greater bilby, Dampierland plain slider and spectacled hare-wallaby.	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 areas be cleared are unlikely to contain flora species listed as threatened under the BC Act.	Not likely to be at variance	No *Refer to Section 3.2.2, above.*
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 areas do not contain species indicative of 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 extents of the mapped vegetation type and native vegetation in the local area are 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, 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
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: No watercourses, wetlands or riparian vegetation are recorded within the application area.	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 susceptible to wind erosion, and as such the proposed clearing may result in some temporary wind erosion. However, under the proposed land use, the wind erosion risk is likely to be low. As such a condition has been placed on the permit to plant the intended crops over the cleared areas within three months of the date of the clearing. The proposed clearing is otherwise unlikely to result in appreciable land degradation.	May 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: DWER (2025) advised that, given the extent of the application areas and that a natural buffer between the application areas and Eighty Mile Beach System will remain to capture any runoff or sediment, the proposed clearing is not considered a risk to the nearby Eighty Mile Beach System provided that clearing remains within the proposed boundaries and best practice is followed. Noting no sensitive groundwater resources are present and the nature of the clearing, the risk of impacts to groundwater from the proposed clearing are low.	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: Although high rainfall events can occur in the region, the deep pindan sands in the application area are well drained to rapidly drained and therefore not susceptible to flooding or waterlogging (CSLC, 2017 and Smolinski et. al., 2019). Also noting the relatively flat topography across the application areas and that portions of remnant vegetation would remain between the proposed pivot areas it is considered that the proposed clearing is not likely to cause or exacerbate the incidence or intensity of flooding.	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 Trudgen (1991).

Measuring vegetation condition for the Eremaean and Northern Botanical Provinces (Trudgen, 1991)

Condition	Description
Excellent	Pristine or nearly so, no obvious signs of damage caused by human activities since European settlement.
Very good	Some relatively slight signs of damage caused by human activities since European settlement. For example, some signs of damage to tree trunks caused by repeated fire, the presence of some relatively non-aggressive weeds, or occasional vehicle tracks.
Good	More obvious signs of damage caused by human activity since European settlement, including some obvious impact on the vegetation structure such as that caused by low levels of grazing or slightly aggressive weeds.

Condition	Description
Poor	Still retains basic vegetation structure or ability to regenerate it after very obvious impacts of human activities since European settlement, such as grazing, partial clearing, frequent fires or aggressive weeds.
Very poor	Severely impacted by grazing, very frequent fires, clearing or a combination of these activities. Scope for some regeneration but not to a state approaching good condition without intensive management. Usually with a number of weed species present including very aggressive species.
Completely degraded	Areas that are completely or almost completely without native species in the structure of their vegetation; i.e. areas that are cleared or 'parkland cleared' with their flora comprising weed or crop species with isolated native trees or shrubs.

Appendix E. Biological survey information excerpts and photographs of the vegetation

Table 3.1: Vegetation types and vegetation condition for the nine pivots surveyed at Nita Downs.

Pivot	Vegetation Type/s	Overall Condition
A1	*Corymbia greeniana, (C. zygophylla)* scattered low trees to low open woodland over *Acacia drepanocarpa* shrubland over *Triodia epactia* hummock grassland; patches of *Acacia monticola* thicket and open tussock grassland of *Aristida* spp.	Excellent to Very Good; occasional cattle pads present but no particular signs of grazing or weeds; patches burnt approximately 2 years ago.
A2	*Corymbia greeniana, (C. zygophylla)* scattered low trees to low open woodland over *Acacia drepanocarpa* shrubland over *Triodia epactia* hummock grassland; patches of *Acacia monticola* thicket and open tussock grassland of *Aristida* spp.	Excellent to Very Good; some cattle pads; remains of old corrugated iron water tanks.
A3	*Corymbia greeniana, Bauhinia cunninghamii* scattered low trees over *Acacia drepanocarpa* open heath over *Triodia epactia* hummock grassland with patches of open tussock grassland of *Aristida* spp. and *Chrysopogon pallidus*; with patches of *Acacia monticola* thicket.	Excellent to Very Good; some cattle pads.
A4	*Corymbia zygophylla, C. greeniana* scattered low trees over *Acacia colei* scattered tall shrubs over *Triodia epactia* hummock grassland.	Very Good; numerous cattle pads present but no particular signs of grazing or weeds; small patches in the west appear to have been burnt approximately 2 years ago.

North

West

East

South

Pivot A1

North

West

East

South

Pivot A2

North

West

East

South

Pivot A3

North

West

East

South

Pivot A4

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)
- 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
- Wheatbelt Wetlands Stage 1 (DBCA-021)

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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