



## CLEARING PERMIT

*Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986*

<b>Purpose Permit number:</b>	CPS 7270/2
<b>Permit Holder:</b>	Anna Plains Cattle Co Pty Ltd
<b>Duration of Permit:</b>	12 December 2017 – 12 December 2027

The permit holder is authorised to clear *native vegetation* subject to the following conditions of this permit.do

### **PART I – CLEARING AUTHORISED**

#### **1. Clearing authorised (purpose)**

The permit holder is authorised to clear *native vegetation* for the purpose of irrigated fodder production.

#### **2. Land on which clearing is to be done**

Lot 1561 on Deposited Plan 65161, Eighty Mile Beach.

#### **3. Clearing authorised**

The permit holder must not clear more than 120 hectares of *native vegetation* within the area cross-hatched yellow in Figure 1 of Schedule 1.

#### **4. Application**

This Permit allows the Permit Holder to authorise persons, including employees, contractors and agents of the Permit Holder, to clear *native vegetation* for the purposes of this Permit subject to compliance with the conditions of this Permit and approval from the Permit Holder.

### **PART II – MANAGEMENT CONDITIONS**

#### **5. 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.

## 6. Directional clearing

The Permit Holder shall conduct clearing in a progressive manner from one direction to the other (e.g. west to east) to allow fauna to move into adjacent *native vegetation* ahead of the clearing activity.

## 7. Period in which clearing is authorised

The Permit Holder must ensure that the planting of crop species occurs within three months of the authorised clearing being undertaken or as approved by the *CEO*.

## 8. Fauna management

- (a) Immediately prior to undertaking any clearing authorised under this Permit, the Permit Holder shall engage a *fauna specialist* to undertake clearance surveys using transects spaced at a maximum 100 metres on average within the area cross-hatched yellow in Figure 1 of Schedule 1 and of surrounding areas for the fauna species listed below:
  - (i) greater bilby (*Macrotis lagotis*); and
  - (ii) spectacled hare-wallaby (*Lagorchestes conspicillatus subsp. leichardti*)including the identification and inspection of burrows, and determination of whether burrows are being utilised by greater bilbies.
- (b) Where evidence of recent burrow use is identified under condition 8(a) of this Permit, the Permit Holder shall:
  - (i) engage a *fauna specialist* to flag the location of the active burrow/s showing signs of recent use;
  - (ii) not clear within five metres of the flagged burrow/s;
  - (iii) engage a *fauna specialist* to monitor with cameras, the flagged burrow/s for a maximum of five days, or until such time that greater bilbies have been observed to independently move on from the burrow/s; and
  - (iv) immediately prior to clearing, engage a *fauna specialist* to re-inspect any flagged burrow/s for the presence of greater bilbies.
- (c) If greater bilbies or spectacled hare-wallaby are identified utilising the application area or any flagged burrow/s under condition 8(b)(iv) of this Permit, the Permit Holder shall engage a *fauna specialist* to remove and relocate any fauna found under condition 8(a) of this permit to an area of suitable habitat, in accordance with a fauna licence pursuant to Section 28 of the *Biodiversity Conservation Regulations 2018*.
- (d) Where fauna are identified and relocated under condition 8(a) and 8(b) of this Permit, the Permit Holder shall include the following in a report submitted to the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation:
  - (i) the scientific name and gender of each fauna captured under condition 8(a);

- (ii) the location of any fauna species, as listed in condition 8(a), captured using a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit set to Geocentric Datum Australia 1994/2020 (GDA94/2020), expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings or decimal degrees;
- (iii) the date, time, vegetation type and weather conditions at each location where a fauna species is captured under condition 8(c)(ii);
- (iv) the scientific name and gender of each fauna relocated under condition 8(a);
- (v) the location of any fauna species, as listed in condition 8(a), relocated using a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit set to Geocentric Datum Australia 1994/2020 (GDA94/2020), expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings or decimal degrees;
- (vi) the date, time, vegetation type and weather conditions at each location where a fauna species is relocated under condition 8(d)(v);
- (vii) the name of the fauna specialist that relocated fauna under condition 8(c); and
- (viii) a copy of the fauna licence authorising the relocation of fauna under condition 8(c).

### **PART III - RECORD KEEPING AND REPORTING**

#### **9. 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**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Relevant matter</b>	<b>Specifications</b>
1.	In relation to the authorised clearing activities generally	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) the species composition, structure, and density of the cleared area;</li> <li>(b) the location where the clearing occurred, recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit set to Geocentric Datum Australia 1994/2020 (GDA94/2020), expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings;</li> <li>(c) the date that the area was cleared;</li> <li>(d) the size of the area cleared (in hectares);</li> <li>(e) actions taken to avoid, minimise, and reduce the impacts and extent of clearing in accordance with condition 5;</li> <li>(f) actions undertaken in accordance with condition 6;</li> <li>(g) actions undertaken in accordance with condition 7;</li> <li>(h) actions undertaken in accordance with condition 8; and</li> <li>(i) a report detailing the date and methods of the clearance survey undertaken in accordance with condition 8.</li> </ul>

#### **10. Reporting**

- (a) The Permit Holder must provide to the *CEO* on or before 30 June of each year, a written report:

- (i) of records required under condition 9 of this Permit; and
  - (ii) concerning activities done by the Permit Holder under this Permit between 1 January to 31 December of the preceding calendar year.
- (b) If no clearing authorised under this Permit was undertaken between 1 January to 31 December of the preceding calendar year, a written report confirming that no clearing under this permit has been carried out, must be provided to the *CEO* on or before 30 June of each year.
- (c) Prior to 12 September 2027, the Permit Holder must provide to the *CEO* a written report of records required under condition 9 of this Permit where these records have not already been provided under condition 10(a) of this Permit.

## DEFINITIONS

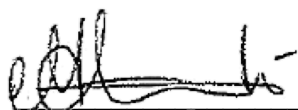
In this permit, the terms in Table 2 have the meanings defined.

**Table 2: Definitions**

Term	Definition
CEO	Chief Executive Officer of the department responsible for the administration of the clearing provisions under the <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.
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 and who holds a valid fauna licence issued under the <i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016</i> , or who is approved by the <i>CEO</i> as a suitable fauna specialist for the bioregion.
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.
suitable habitat	means habitat known to support <i>Macrotis lagotis</i> or <i>Lagorchestes conspicillatus subsp. leichardti</i> within the known current distribution of the species

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## END OF CONDITIONS



**Meenu Vitarana**  
**Manager**

NATIVE VEGETATION REGULATION

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

9 December 2022

# Schedule 1

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

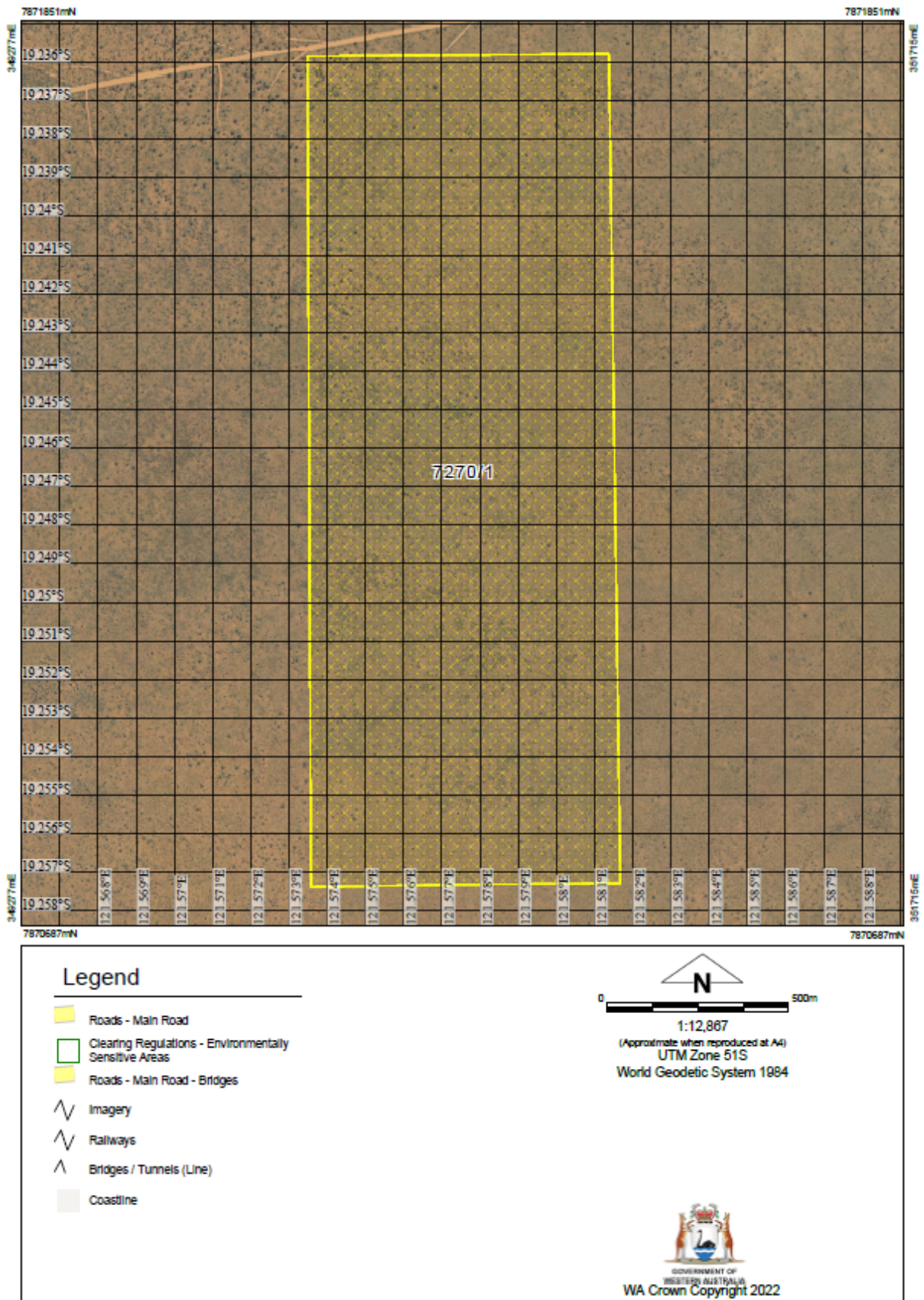


Figure 1: Map of the boundary of the area within which clearing may occur



# Clearing Permit Decision Report

## 1 Application details and outcome

### 1.1. Permit application details

Permit number:	CPS 7270/2
Permit type:	Purpose permit
Applicant name:	Anna Plains Cattle Co Pty Ltd
Application received:	7 November 2022
Application area:	120 hectares of native vegetation
Purpose of clearing:	Irrigated fodder production
Method of clearing:	Mechanical
Property:	Lot 1561 on Deposited Plan 65161
Location (LGA area/s):	Shire of Broome
Localities (suburb/s):	Eighty Mile Beach

### 1.2. Decision on application

Decision:	Granted
Decision date:	9 December 2022
Decision area:	120 hectares of native vegetation

### 1.3. Reasons for decision

This amendment application was 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 public submissions and one public submission was received.

On 12 December 2017, Clearing Permit (area permit) CPS 7270/1 was granted to clear up to 120 hectares of native vegetation within a 200 hectare footprint within Lot 1561 on Deposited Plan 65161, Eighty Mile Beach, Shire of Broome for the purpose of irrigated fodder production. To date, the clearing authorised under CPS 7270/1 has not been undertaken, and the current amendment application is to increase the duration of the clearing permit by five years and to amend conditions of the permit to allow for certain flexibilities within the permit conditions. The applicant specifically requested:

- the removal of Condition 7 due to difficulties in remaining compliant attributed to the isolated location and the need for outsourced labour and equipment whilst staging the land clearing and infrastructure installation.
- the amendment to Condition 8(a) Fauna Management to require a 'suitably experienced person' be engaged rather than a 'fauna specialist' to undertake the pre-clearance fauna surveys. If greater bilby signs are found during the pre-clearance survey, Condition 8(b) to require a 'fauna specialist' is engaged.

The Delegated considered the applicants requests and determined that Condition 7 cannot be removed; but has been amended to include that, the applicant can seek an extension to the three month period during which crop species should be planted post clearing. The need for such an extension will require appropriate justification



The Delegated Officer also determined that Condition 8 cannot be amended as requested; however the definition of 'fauna specialist' has been amended to allow flexibility to seek approval from the CEO to engage persons to do the pre-clearance bilby survey that do not fit the specific definition but is suitably experienced to undertake the survey.

To support the assessment of CPS 7270/1, the applicant commissioned a targeted flora survey (EnviroWorks, 2017) and a fauna survey for the greater bilby *Macrotis lagotis* and Spectacled Hare-Wallaby *Lagorchestes conspicillatus* (Bamford Consulting Ecologists, 2017) of the application area. The survey methods were considered adequate to identify potentially occurring conservation significant flora species and greater bilby and/or spectacled hare-wallaby.

The flora survey identified two priority flora species within the application area, being *Bonamia oblongifolia* and *Phyllanthus eremicus* (EnviroWorks, 2017). Since the time of survey, *Phyllanthus eremicus* has been excluded from the priority flora species list maintained by the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA), as they are more widespread and common than previously thought. The name *Phyllanthus eremicus* is also no longer current and this species is now known as *Lysiandra eremica* (R.L.Barrett & I.Telford) R.W.Bouman.

The flora survey identified that *Bonamia oblongifolia* occurs within the application area (EnviroWorks Consulting, 2017). A current desktop assessment for CPS 7270/2 did not identify any new records of the species within the local area.

The fauna survey targeted the greater bilby (*Macrotis lagotis*) and spectacled hare wallaby (*Lagorchestes conspicillatus subsp. leichardti*). The fauna survey did not identify any signs of greater bilbies within or around the application area (Bamford Consulting Ecologists, 2017), despite the application area providing suitable habitat for the aforementioned species. The fauna survey noted that a lack of greater bilby activity is potentially due to the absence of *Acacia* and other woody shrubs, as a result of a recent fire. The fauna survey noted that greater bilbies can quickly disappear and reappear in an area where suitable habitat exists and advised that as the *Acacia* recovers from the effects of bushfire, greater bilbies may return (Bamford Consulting Ecologists, 2017).

Based on known habitat requirements, the application area is considered unlikely to comprise significant habitat for any other conservation significant fauna species, including the Peregrine falcon. A current desktop assessment of the application area did not identify the presence of any additional conservation listed flora or fauna species likely to occur within the application area. Similarly, according to current datasets, no threatened or priority ecological communities have been recorded within the application area.

Based on the assessment undertaken for CPS 7270/1, and a review of current environmental information, the Delegated Officer determined that:

- the application area provides suitable habitat for the greater bilby (*Macrotis lagotis*) and spectacled hare-wallaby (*Lagorchestes conspicillatus subsp. leichardti*);
- the proposed clearing may result in direct impacts to any greater bilby and/or spectacled hare-wallaby utilising the application area at the time of clearing; and
- the proposed clearing may cause land degradation in the form of wind erosion between clearing and crop establishment.

The greatest risk to greater bilby and spectacled hare-wallaby is likely to be direct injury during clearing. During the CPS 7270/1 assessment the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) advised that although no signs of greater bilby were detected, due to the presence of habitat, combined with the nomadic and cryptic nature of the species, impacts to greater bilby and spectacled hare-wallaby are still possible. However, the DBCA advised that potential impacts can be managed via permit conditions to undertake pre clearance surveys to ensure that no individuals are present during clearing activities and appropriate management conditions to remove/relocate any individuals that are detected (DBCA, 2017).

To minimise impacts to the greater bilby and spectacled hare-wallaby the clearing permit contains conditions requiring:

- pre-clearance surveys to identify greater bilby within the application area, and the relocation of any individuals recorded during pre-clearance surveys;
- slow, progressive one directional clearing to allow the greater bilby and spectacled hare-wallaby to move into adjacent habitat ahead of the clearing activity; and
- the requirement to obtain a fauna licence pursuant to the *Biodiversity Conservation Regulations 2018*.

The department sought advice from the Commissioner for Soil and Land Conservation (the Commissioner) on potential land degradation impacts. The Commissioner advised that the sandy Pindan sols in the application area may be at risk of wind erosion once cleared of vegetative cover and prior to fodder crop establishment, however impacts can be managed via 'best practice' methods to keep the soil moist through regular watering and sustained good land management, particularly during the establishment of the fodder crop (CSLC, 2022). To minimise the potential for appreciable land degradation in the form of wind erosion due to the mapped soil types, the clearing permit contains conditions requiring the planting of crop species within three months of any clearing being undertaken or as approved by the CEO.

No additional environmental impacts have been identified during the assessment of this application, therefore the above-mentioned impacts are consistent with those identified with Decision Report CPS 7270/1. Similarly, there are no additional planning or other matters that have arisen since the grant of Clearing Permit CPS 7270/1 that would influence the decision to approve the amendment in this instance.

In determining to grant the amended clearing permit subject to conditions, the Delegated Officer found that the proposed clearing is unlikely to lead to an unacceptable risk to the environment.

## 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)
- *Conservation and Land Management Act 1984* (WA) (CALM Act)
- *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth) (EPBC Act)
- *Soil and Land Conservation Act 1945* (WA)

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 Details of public submissions

Summary of comments	Consideration of comment
<b>Fauna assessment and management</b>	
<p>The same survey methodology as the 2017 including a 6 km buffer, should be sought again to ascertain a contemporary understanding of the proposed development envelope, and not just the five year-old survey and current drone footage.</p> <p>“recent database records, and desktop reviews and ground-truthing of the environmental characteristics of the area must be coupled with professional judgement and these guidelines to determine the most appropriate survey design in any particular situation.”</p>	<p>The purpose of fauna surveys during the native vegetation clearing permit application is to ascertain where an area provides habitat for certain species and whether individual animals would be impacted by the proposed clearing. The targeted bilby and spectacled hare-wallaby survey and assessment undertaken for CPS 7270/1 has already established that the area would provide habitat for these species. Further due to the cryptic and migratory nature of the species, the applicant is required to undertake a pre-clearance fauna survey prior to the clearing and undertake management conditions to minimise impacts to any individuals found at the time of clearing.</p> <p>The DWER considers fauna studies undertaken in the northern regions of Western Australia to remain valid for up to five years</p>



Summary of comments	Consideration of comment
	<p>due to the slow change of habitat conditions within this region owing to the low rainfall conditions. The drone survey has affirmed that the habitat conditions has remained similar to the CPS 7270/1 assessment. The drone survey has in this regard provided further supporting evidence, however has not negated the need to undertake pre-clearance surveys. Additionally, the pre-clearance survey condition on the permit has been updated to ensure impacts are appropriately mitigated.</p>
<p>A recent study found that feral cats prefer open areas with minimal ground cover. The kill rates of feral cats increased from 17% in habitats with dense native grasses or complex rocks, to 70% in open areas with minimal vegetation or cover. We retain concerns about the relationship between the clearing of native vegetation which will create open areas of ground and the influence on greater bilby and feral cat interactions.</p>	<p>The purpose of the clearing is to establish irrigated fodder production and the area would not remain bare permanently. As discussed in section 1.3 above, condition 7 has not been removed and the cleared areas will not be allowed to remain bare for extended periods due to wind erosion risk associated with the mapped soil types.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Importance of the La Grange area for greater bilby as identified by the DBCA</li> <li>• Greater bilby behaviour of burrow excavation in open deep sandy areas, and therefore the need to closely monitor the ecological function that habitat provides throughout the project area</li> <li>• The cryptic and migratory behaviour of the greater bilby and their unpredictable movement patterns, including occupying large areas in similar vegetation to the application area</li> </ul>	<p>The assessment of the original application (CPS 7270/1) acknowledges that the application area provides suitable habitat for the greater bilby. Expert advice from the DBCA (see decision report for CPS 7270/1 for details) stated that while bilby's were not identified, they are likely to return to the area and that impacts to greater bilby can be managed via appropriate mitigation and management measures. As such the permit condition to undertake pre-clearance surveys for bilby (and the spectacled hare-wallaby) has been updated for CPS 7270/2 to ensure appropriate management actions are undertaken if individuals are identified, including the requirement to obtain a fauna licence under Section 28 of the <i>Biodiversity Conservation Regulations 2018</i>. These updates have been made following further consultation with DBCA for other clearing permit applications where impacts to greater bilby habitat were identified.</p>
<p>Despite recent scat being found in 2017 for the Spectacled Hare-Wallaby, the proponent has not mentioned the species or any attempt to survey their presence in the most recent permit application. This should be undertaken by a suitably qualified and experienced professional prior to the granting of any extension to the current permit.</p>	<p>The information submitted with the amendment application and the subsequent assessment has confirmed that the application area remains suitable habitat for these species and fauna management permit conditions from CPS 7270/1 have remained accordingly. In addition, the requirement for the pre-clearance surveys have been updated to align with more current scientific requirements and are now more stringent than prior to the amendment.</p>
<p>Objecting to the proposed amendment to Condition 8(a), whereby 'suitably experienced person' does not require a valid fauna licence or a tertiary qualification to complete a pre-clearance fauna search. Such a requirement would risk a dilution of the integrity and effectiveness of the management of a listed threatened species.</p>	<p>The amendment to the definition of a <i>fauna specialist</i> (or Condition 8(a) in the CPS 7270/1 permit) has only been altered to include the potential to submit evidence of suitable alternative expertise to conduct pre-clearance surveys for greater bilby and spectacled hare-wallaby by an individual to the CEO for approval. The DWER does not feel that this would dilute the value of the surveys but has the potential to include valuable native knowledge to the surveys. Any individual undertaking the surveys will have to be assessed to the satisfaction of the CEO prior to undertaking any works and the surveys would have to meet the scientific requirements set out within the condition.</p>

Summary of comments	Consideration of comment
<p><b>Cumulative impact</b></p> <p>A consideration of the cumulative impacts arising from this application, given the proposed project is similar to other clearing proposed or approved across pastoral leases in the La Grange area and through the Dampierland-Pindandland sub-bioregion including Anna Plains, Nita Downs, Pardoo, Shamrock, Shelama and Wallal Downs. The aggregated volume of prospective clearing across these proposals is thousands of hectares and requires more substantial assessment in line with the now finalised Native Vegetation Policy. We seek further and more rigorous assessment of the implications of a growth in the cotton industry and its impact on native vegetation extent and condition, at a landscape-scale.</p>	<p>Cumulative impacts were considered under principle (e) of CPS 7270/1, which followed Department's guide to the assessment of applications to clear native vegetation (DER, 2013) and was appropriate for the assessment.</p> <p>According to DWER records, there is one other clearing permit application currently under assessment and 5 active clearing permits in the local area (50 km radius). The total area of proposed clearing under these applications is 1419.84 hectares of native vegetation, which comprises approximately 0.25 per cent of all native vegetation remaining in the local area. According to available records, there is no indication that extensive clearing will occur in the local area in the near future.</p> <p>DWER also notes that any subsequent clearing of native vegetation in the local area would require assessment under the EP Act, given it is not likely to be subject to an exemption pursuant to the Clearing Regulations or Schedule 6 of the EP Act. DWER considers that each subsequent application in the local area will be assessed on its merits, taking into account the cumulative impacts of past clearing in the region. DWER does not consider it appropriate to hold applicants accountable for potential future clearing in the absence of an application or referral to the Department.</p> <p>The Native Vegetation Policy states that cumulative impacts are leading to increasingly protracted regulatory assessments, and that strategic regional planning can help address cumulative impacts. As the strategic regional planning roadmap action for the Kimberley region has not commenced or been finalised under the Native Vegetation Policy, this is not a relevant consideration for this assessment.</p>
<p><b>Groundwater interaction</b></p> <p>A cumulative impact assessment should also be undertaken in close consultation with the consideration of the groundwater licence amendment, given the substantial volume of groundwater that is sought and the potential impacts on groundwater interaction with other environmental factors.</p>	<p>The applicant has a current Section 5C license (GWL160619 (4)) to abstract groundwater with an expiration date of September 2026, which has been applied for extension.</p> <p>Cumulative impacts of ground water abstraction are to be considered during the groundwater extraction licensing process and is a relevant consideration under the Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914 (RIWI Act). The granting of the clearing permit does not remove the obligation under the RIWI Act.</p> <p>The DWER is also currently in the planning phase for the State Groundwater Investigation Program – La Grange Groundwater Dependent Ecosystem (GDE) project to better understand the groundwater resources within the area.</p>

## 4 Sources of information

### GIS databases

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

- 10 Metre Contours (DPIRD-073)
- Aboriginal Heritage Places (DPLH-001)
- Cadastre (LGATE-218)
- 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
- 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)

## References

- Bamford Consulting Ecologists (2017) Survey for the bilby *Macrotis lagotis* and Spectacled Hare-Wallaby *Lagorchestes conspicillatus* on Anna Plains Station. Additional information provided for clearing permit application CPS 7270/1. DWER Ref A1533224.
- EnviroWorks Consulting (2017). Targeted Conservation Flora Survey at Anna Plains. Additional Information Provided for Clearing Permit Application CPS 7270/1. DWER Ref A1533224.
- Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation (CSLC) (2022) Land Degradation Advice and Assessment Report for clearing permit application CPS 7270/2, received 25 November 2022, Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development, Western Australia (DWER Ref: DWERDT692144).
- Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) (2017) Advice received from the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions on 23 October 2017 for Clearing Permit Application CPS 7270/1 (DER Ref A1554686)
- Department of Environment Regulation (DER) (2013). A guide to the assessment of applications to clear native vegetation. Perth. Available from: [https://www.der.wa.gov.au/images/documents/your-environment/nativevegetation/Guidelines/Guide2\\_assessment\\_native\\_veg.pdf](https://www.der.wa.gov.au/images/documents/your-environment/nativevegetation/Guidelines/Guide2_assessment_native_veg.pdf).
- Submitter (2022) *Public submission in relation to clearing permit application CPS 7270/1 amendment*, received 30 November 2022 (DWER Ref: DWERDT694796).