



CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

Purpose Permit number:	CPS 8310/2
Permit Holder:	V & V Walsh Abattoirs
Duration of Permit:	6 November 2019 to 6 November 2029

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

PART I – CLEARING AUTHORISED

1. Clearing authorised (purpose)

The permit holder is authorised to clear/*fertigate* *native vegetation* for the purpose of irrigation of wastewater as part of wastewater treatment process (*fertigation*).

2. Land on which clearing is to be done

Lot 5 on Diagram 50137, Davenport
Lot 1 on Diagram 12060, Davenport

3. Clearing authorised

The Permit Holder must not clear/*fertigate* more than 9.37 hectares of native vegetation within the area cross-hatched yellow in Figure 1 of Schedule 1 under 8310/2.

4. Clearing not authorised

This Permit does not authorise the Permit Holder to physically clear any native vegetation and authorises the Permit Holder to '*fertigate*' vegetation only.

5. 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

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

In determining the *native vegetation* authorised to be cleared/*fertigated* under this permit, the permit holder must apply the following principles, set out in descending

order of preference:

- (a) avoid the clearing/*fertigation* of *native vegetation*;
- (b) minimise the amount of *native vegetation* to be cleared/*fertigated*; and
- (c) reduce the impact of clearing/*fertigation* on any environmental value.

7. **Vegetation management**

The Permit Holder shall not clear/*fertigate* native vegetation:

- (a) within the area cross-hatched red in Figure 1 of Schedule 1; and
- (b) within 50 metres of the *riparian vegetation* of any *watercourse* or *wetland* within and/or adjacent to the area cross-hatched yellow in Figure 1 of Schedule 1.

8. **Tree health monitoring program**

Prior to 22 April 2025, the Permit Holder shall submit a tree health monitoring program to the *CEO* for approval, for the areas cross-hatched red and yellow in Figure 1 of Schedule 1

- (a) the tree health monitoring program must be prepared by an *environmental specialist*;
- (b) the tree health monitoring program shall contain appropriate reference sites;
- (c) the tree health monitoring program shall include management actions for when tree health is identified as declining;
- (d) the Permit Holder shall implement the tree health monitoring program as approved by the *CEO*;
- (e) a report detailing the results of the tree health monitoring program is to be submitted to the *CEO* each year for the duration of the clearing permit;
- (f) the report required under condition 8(e) is to be submitted within three (3) months of the tree health monitoring activities being conducted in accordance with condition 8(d).

PART III - RECORD KEEPING AND REPORTING

9. **Records that must be kept**

The Permit Holder must maintain the following records in relation to the clearing/*fertigating* of native vegetation authorised under this Permit:

- (a) the location where the clearing/*fertigation* occurred, recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit set to Geocentric Datum Australia 2020 (GDA2020), expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings or decimal degrees;
- (b) the date(s) that the area was cleared/*fertigated*;
- (c) actions taken to avoid and minimise clearing/*fertigation* of native vegetation in accordance with condition 6 of this Permit;
- (d) actions taken in accordance with condition 7 of this Permit; and
- (e) actions taken in accordance with condition 8 of this Permit

10. Reporting

The permit holder must provide to the *CEO* the records required under condition 9 of this permit when requested by the *CEO*.

DEFINITIONS

The following meanings are given to terms used in this Permit:

CEO means the Chief Executive Officer of the Department responsible for the administration of the clearing provisions under the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*;

environmental specialist means a person who holds a tertiary qualification in environmental science or equivalent and has a minimum of 2 years work experience relevant to the type of environmental advice that an environmental specialist is required to provide under this permit, or who is approved by the CEO as a suitable environmental specialist.

fertigate/ed/ion is the injection of fertilisers, used for soil amendments, water amendments and other water-soluble products into an irrigation system.

riparian vegetation has the meaning given to it in Regulation 3 of the *Environmental Protection (Clearing of Native Vegetation) Regulations 2004*;

watercourse has the meaning given to it in section 3 of the *Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914*;

wetland/s means an area of seasonally, intermittently or permanently waterlogged or inundated land, whether natural or otherwise, and includes a lake, swamp, marsh, spring, dampland, tidal flat or estuary.

END OF CONDITIONS



Ryan Mincham
MANAGER
NATIVE VEGETATION REGULATION

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

Schedule 1

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

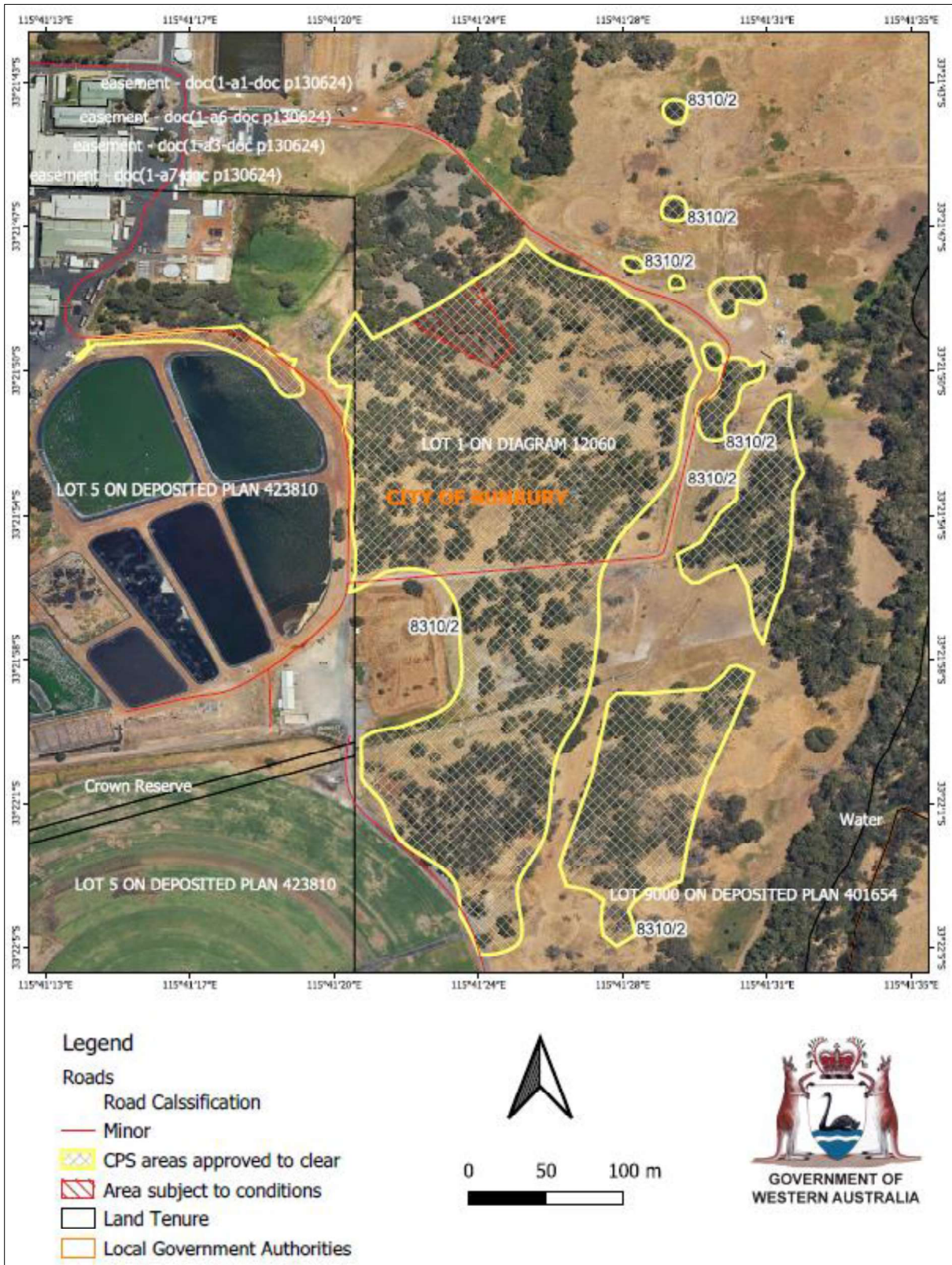


Figure 1: Area cross-hatched yellow is the map of the boundary of the area within which clearing/fertigation may occur. The area cross-hatched red is the area where clearing/fertigation is not permitted.



Clearing Permit Decision Report

1 Application details and outcome

1.1. Permit application details

Permit number:	CPS 8310/2
Permit type:	Purpose permit
Applicant name:	V & V Walsh Abattoirs
Application received:	31 July 2024
Application area:	9.37 hectares of native vegetation
Purpose of clearing:	Irrigation of wastewater as part of wastewater treatment process (fertigation)
Method of clearing:	No physical clearing of vegetation authorised
Property:	Lot 1 on Diagram 12060 and Lot 5 on Deposited Plan 423810
Location (LGA area/s):	City of Bunbury
Localities (suburb/s):	Davenport

1.2. Description of clearing activities

This amendment is to extend the duration of clearing permit CPS 8310/1. CPS 8310/1 allows for irrigation of wastewater (referred to as 'fertigation') as part of the wastewater treatment process for the V & V Wash meat processing facility. No physical removal of vegetation is authorised under the current clearing permit and the extent of clearing (fertigation) of native vegetation proposed under the amendment is the same as that previously authorised under CPS 8310/1.

Vegetation surveys conducted within the application area indicate no evidence of adverse impacts to tree health or condition as a result of previous fertigation activities conducted under CPS 8310/1 (Ecoedge, 2024; Cape Life, 2018; GHD, 2024).

A review of Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) records indicate that since the commencement of the permit in November 2019, all fertigation has occurred within the areas approved under CPS 8310/1 (DWER, 2024b). The applicant has advised that no physical clearing of native vegetation has occurred since the commencement of the permit (V & V Walsh, 2024a).

1.3. Decision on application

Decision:	Granted
Decision date:	22 October 2024
Decision area:	9.37 hectares of native vegetation, as depicted in Section 1.5 below.

1.4. Reasons for decision

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

In making this decision, the Delegated Officer had regard for the site characteristics (see CPS 8310/1 decision report), relevant datasets (see Appendix E.1), the findings of vegetation surveys (see Appendix D), the clearing principles set out in Schedule 5 of the EP Act, relevant planning instruments and any other matters considered relevant to the assessment (see Section 3). The Delegated Officer also took into consideration the amendment application is to extend the duration of the permit and that there has been no reported change in vegetation health or the fertigation practices proposed under the amended permit.

Based on the results of the 'Vegetation health survey' (Ecoedge, 2024) which indicates that no adverse impact to vegetation health or condition has occurred through previous fertigation activities, the Delegated Officer determined to issue an amended clearing permit subject to the following additional conditions:

- demarcation of the portion of the application area cross-hatched red in Figure 1 which cannot be fertigated' under condition 7 of CPS 8310/2. This area has been identified as wetland vegetation (Ecoedge, 2024) and therefore consistent with condition 7 on CPS 8310/1, it is appropriate to clearly identify this as an area of riparian vegetation within which fertigation cannot occur;
- implementation of an annual tree health monitoring program within the fertigated areas authorised under the permit, as well as within the wetland which cannot be fertigated.

Given that no physical clearing of vegetation is authorised and there has been no reported change in vegetation health, or the fertigation practices that are proposed to be conducted as part of the amendment, the Delegated Officer determined that an extension of the permit duration is not likely to lead to an unacceptable risk to environmental values.

1.5. Site maps

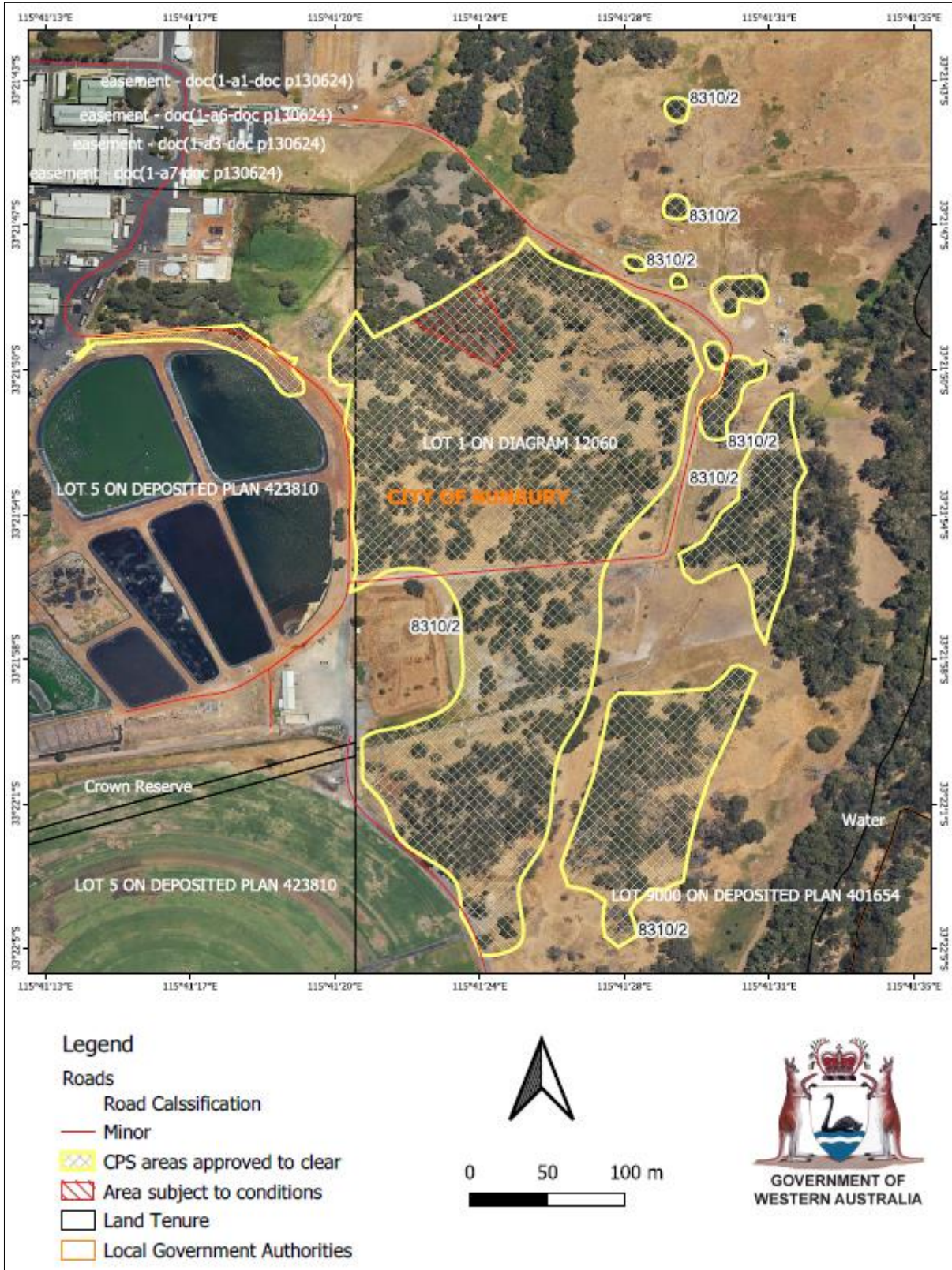


Figure 1 Map of the application area

The areas cross-hatched yellow indicate the areas authorised to be cleared (fertilized) under the granted clearing permit. The area cross-hatched red indicates areas within which clearing (fertilization) activities must not be undertaken.

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.

The key guidance documents which inform this assessment are:

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

3 Detailed assessment of application

3.1. Avoidance and mitigation measures

Given that no additional clearing (fertiligation) is proposed under the amendment application, no further avoidance and mitigation measures were considered necessary.

3.2. Assessment of impacts on environmental values

A review of current environmental information indicates that there has been no substantial change in the assessment against the clearing principles from the clearing permit decision report CPS 8310/1 (DWER, 2019).

In the time since clearing permit CPS 8310/1 was approved in 2019, the Kalgulup Regional Park has been established which partially overlaps the eastern portion of the clearing permit application area.

The 2021 Kalgulup Regional Management Plan identifies “*Private property/Private-ly-owned freehold land occurs within the park along the Preston River, in the Tuart Brook/Five Mile Brook area, Buffalo Road area and in pockets along the Brunswick and Collie Rivers to the mouth of the Collie River and the Leschenault Estuary. Private property within the regional park is reserved ROS in the GBRS and may be acquired by the WAPC or ceded to the State of WA as a planning condition on subdivision. This plan does not propose any changes to the management of privately-owned freehold land held by organisations, authorities or individuals within the park, although private landowners may decide to consider the content, and principles set out in this plan as part of managing their land. However, if land is acquired by the WAPC or ceded to the State of WA, it will be vested in the Conservation and Parks Commission or the relevant local government, and management will be in accordance with this plan*” (DBCA, 2021).

The small section of the Kalgulup Regional Park which intersects the CPS 8310/2 application area is located on private freehold land, owned by V&V Walsh. As such, no active management of the Kalgulup Regional Park is undertaken by DBCA within the subject area. Noting the Kalgulup Regional Park has been partitioned over V&V Walsh’s private freehold land, it remains within the ownership, management and use of the applicant (V & V Walsh, 2024b).

The 2021 Kalgulup Regional Management Plan (Section 5, page 9) states that in relation to park management zones “*The management zones and recreation settings framework does not direct the management of privately-owned freehold land held by individuals or organisations in the park. However, where the land is acquired by the WAPC or ceded to the State of WA, management will be in accordance with the plan’s park management zones*” (DBCA, 2021).

As the application area for CPS 8310/2 is privately-owned freehold land held by V&V Walsh, it is not a requirement that V&V Walsh’s land management practices meet the standards of the Kalgulup Regional Management Plan.

The applicant provided additional surveys (Ecoedge, 2024; GHD, 2024) that assessed the present vegetation condition of the native vegetation and compared it with the vegetation condition reported by Cape Life (2018). It was identified that there has been no change in the vegetation condition assessed by Cape Life in 2018 (Ecoedge, 2024).

The clearing (fertigation) is at variance to principle (h) given that the application area intersects with the Kalgulup Regional Park. However, having considered further information provided by the applicant to demonstrate that the vegetation health and condition has not been adversely impacted by fertigation practices (Ecoedge, 2024; Cape Life, 2018; GHD, 2024), in conjunction with the applicant's commitment to ongoing tree health monitoring to evaluate trends in native vegetation health and condition, the Delegated Officer is satisfied that the proposed clearing (fertigation) is not likely to have a detrimental impact on the environmental values of the Kalgulup Regional Park.

3.3. Relevant planning instruments and other matters

The City of Bunbury (the City) advised DWER that no additional local government approvals are required, and that the proposed clearing is consistent with the Shire's Local Planning Scheme. The City further advised that the subject lot has development approval for use as an 'Abattoir' and that the proposed irrigation is considered to be ancillary and incidental to this approved use and no additional works component is proposed. Therefore, the proposed clearing under CPS 8310/2 is consistent with the City of Bunbury Local Planning Scheme and does not require any additional development approvals (City of Bunbury, 2024).

DWER's Assurance division advised that no clearing has been undertaken outside of the approved area and no non-compliance events have been identified (DWER, 2024b).

DWER's Regulatory Services (Water) advised the clearing permit is likely to impact the nutrient sensitive vegetation. There is a superficial monitoring bore that is showing nutrient impacts as is the drain that runs through the premises and irrigation areas with possible impacts to the Preston River (DWER, 2024).

Advice received from DWER's Industry Regulation (IR) division confirmed that V&V Walsh Abattoir's licence is current and continues to specify conditions for the control of wastewater irrigation activities onsite and includes requirements for the management of irrigation activities, nutrient loading limits, monitoring programs and reporting (DWER, 2024a). As such, the Delegated Officer is satisfied that impacts of fertigation to watercourses and wetlands are being appropriately regulated under the IR licence.

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

Appendix A. Additional information provided by applicant

Summary of comments	Consideration of comment
Spring flora and fauna Survey (GHD, 2024)	See section 3.2
Vegetation health survey (Ecoedge, 2024)	See section 1.4 and section 3.2
Management measures for the eastern portion of the application area that intersects with Kalgulup Regional Park	See section 3.2

Appendix B. Vegetation condition rating scale

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix C. Biological survey information excerpts

Vegetation Assessment Report - Cape Life (2018)

Cape Life (2018) conducted an assessment of the vegetation at six sites (see Figure 2) to determine if native vegetation was present, and if so, the type and extent of the native vegetation. The assessment was conducted on 25 May 2018. Site 1 and site 6 are not included in the application area under CPS 8310/2.

All six sites assessed by Cape Life were considered degraded to completely degraded, except for the wetland areas within site 2 which were assessed as 'good' under the Keighery scale (Appendix B). While most of the sites were dominated by native trees species, there were no native midstorey or understorey species present. When understorey species were present, they comprised solely of introduced species. Site 2 was dominated largely by a plantation of introduced *Eucalyptus* spp. except for the wetland areas outlined in Figure 2 below.

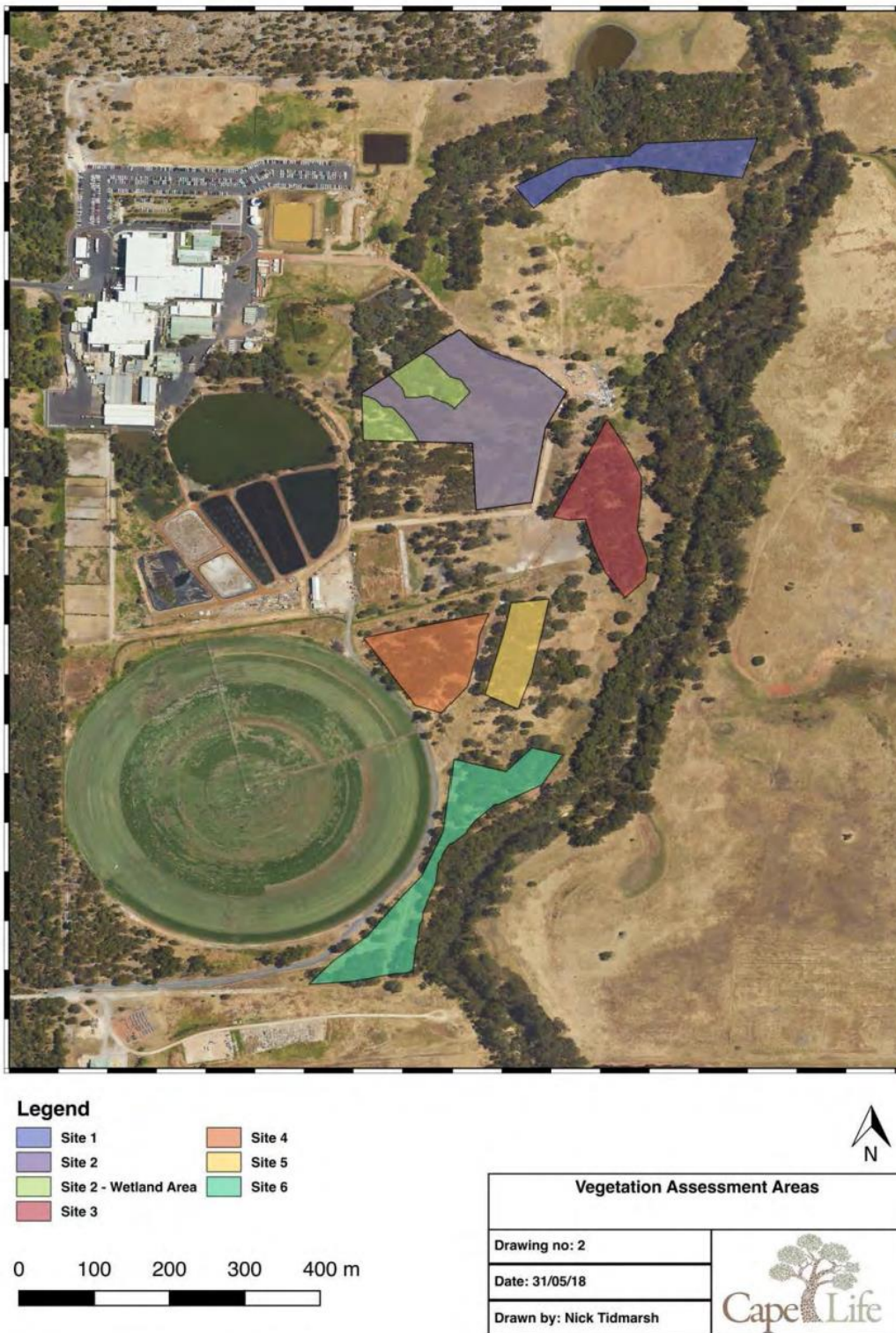


Figure 2: Sites covered during Cape Life (2018) survey

Site	Vegetation unit	Vegetation condition
1	Dominated by Marri (<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>) with scattered Peppermint trees (<i>Agonis flexuosa</i>) and Flooded Gums (<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i>) over introduced grasses, Oxalis weeds and scattered <i>Solanum linnaeanum</i> weeds.	Degraded to Completely degraded
2	Introduced Eucalyptus species, wetlands dominated by <i>Melaleuca raphiophylla</i> and mixed stands of introduced Eucalyptus species with scattered Marris (<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>) and Flooded Gums (<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i>). The mixed stands consist of predominantly introduced Eucalyptus species. The wetland areas are partly fringed by <i>Juncus pallidus</i> and contain a few scattered <i>Melaleuca preisianna</i> trees.	Degraded to Completely degraded except for the wetland areas which are considered good.
3	The northern section is being grazed by sheep and is dominated by large mature Flooded Gums (<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i>) species with scattered Peppermint (<i>Agonis flexuosa</i>) and Marri (<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>) trees. The southern section is dominated by mature Flooded Gums (<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i>) species with scattered Peppermint trees (<i>Agonis flexuosa</i>).	Degraded to Completely degraded
4	Mature Flooded Gums (<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i>) over a continuous groundcover of Kikuyu Grass (<i>Cenchrus clandestinus</i>) and other weeds	Degraded to Completely degraded
5	Mature Peppermint trees (<i>Agonis flexuosa</i>) over weedy grasses	Degraded to Completely degraded
6	The northern end of the site consists of mature Peppermint trees (<i>Agonis flexuosa</i>) with scattered Marri (<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>), <i>Nuytsia floribunda</i> and Candle Banksia (<i>Banksia attenuata</i>). The southern end of the site consists of Peppermint trees (<i>Agonis flexuosa</i>) over Kikuyu Grass (<i>Cenchrus clandestinus</i>) and African Love Grass (<i>Eragrostis curvula</i>).	Degraded to Completely degraded

Spring Flora and Fauna Survey – GHD (2024)

Project Area 2 of the survey covers the southern portion of CPS 8310/2 application area. It has been predominantly cleared and/or contains a ground cover dominated by introduced grasses and herbs with isolated native trees. Much of the area comprises of existing road, infrastructure and farmland. The habitat types remaining in Project Area 2 include Flooded Gum / Peppermint Open Forest, Marri and Flooded Gum Open Forest, Peppermint Woodland, Planted Eucalypts and Marri Open Forest which are all in degraded to completely degraded condition and lack native understorey, except for a small pocket of Marri Open Forest located outside of the application area, in good to degraded condition.

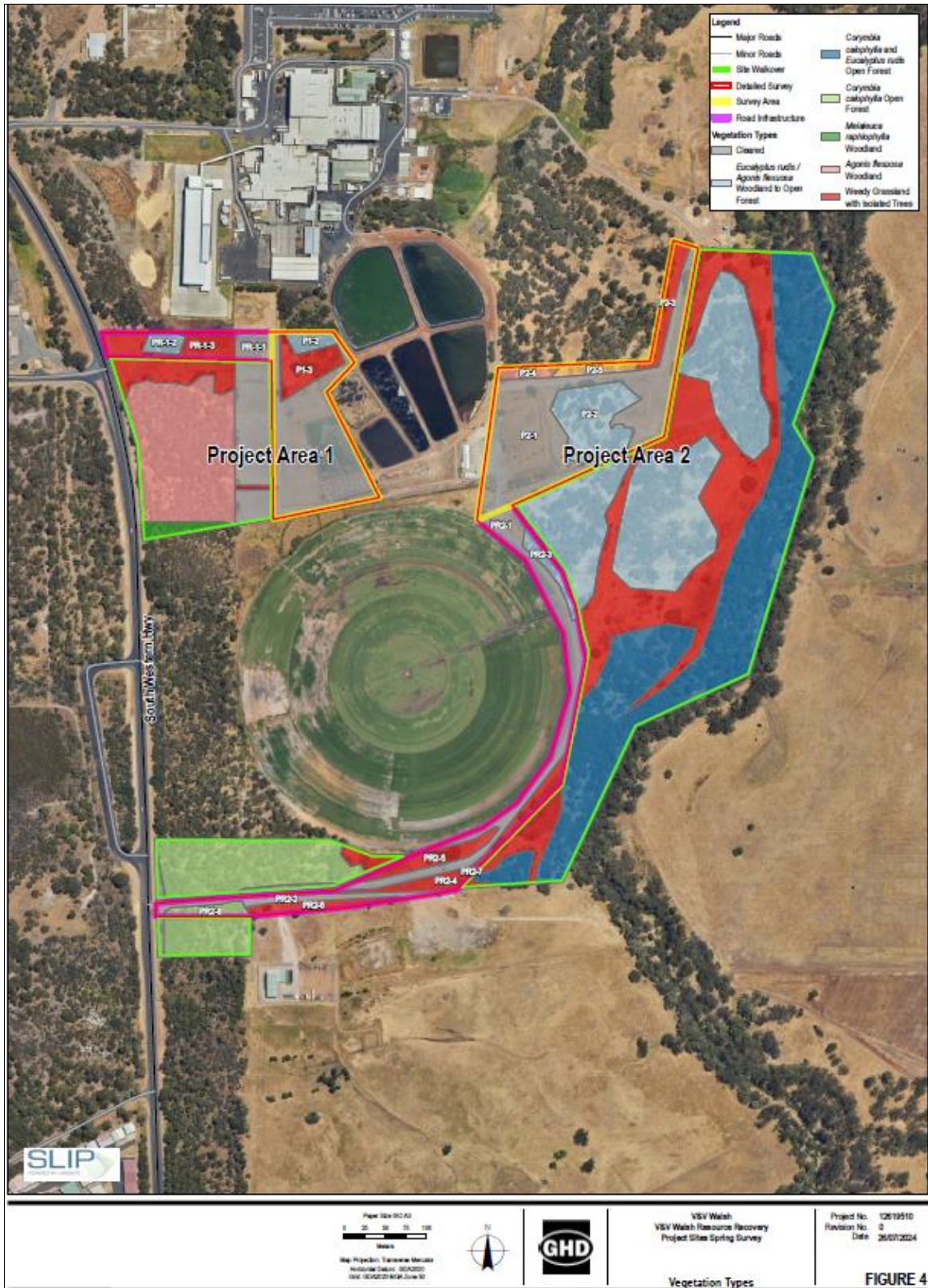


Figure 3: Vegetation types within Project Area 2

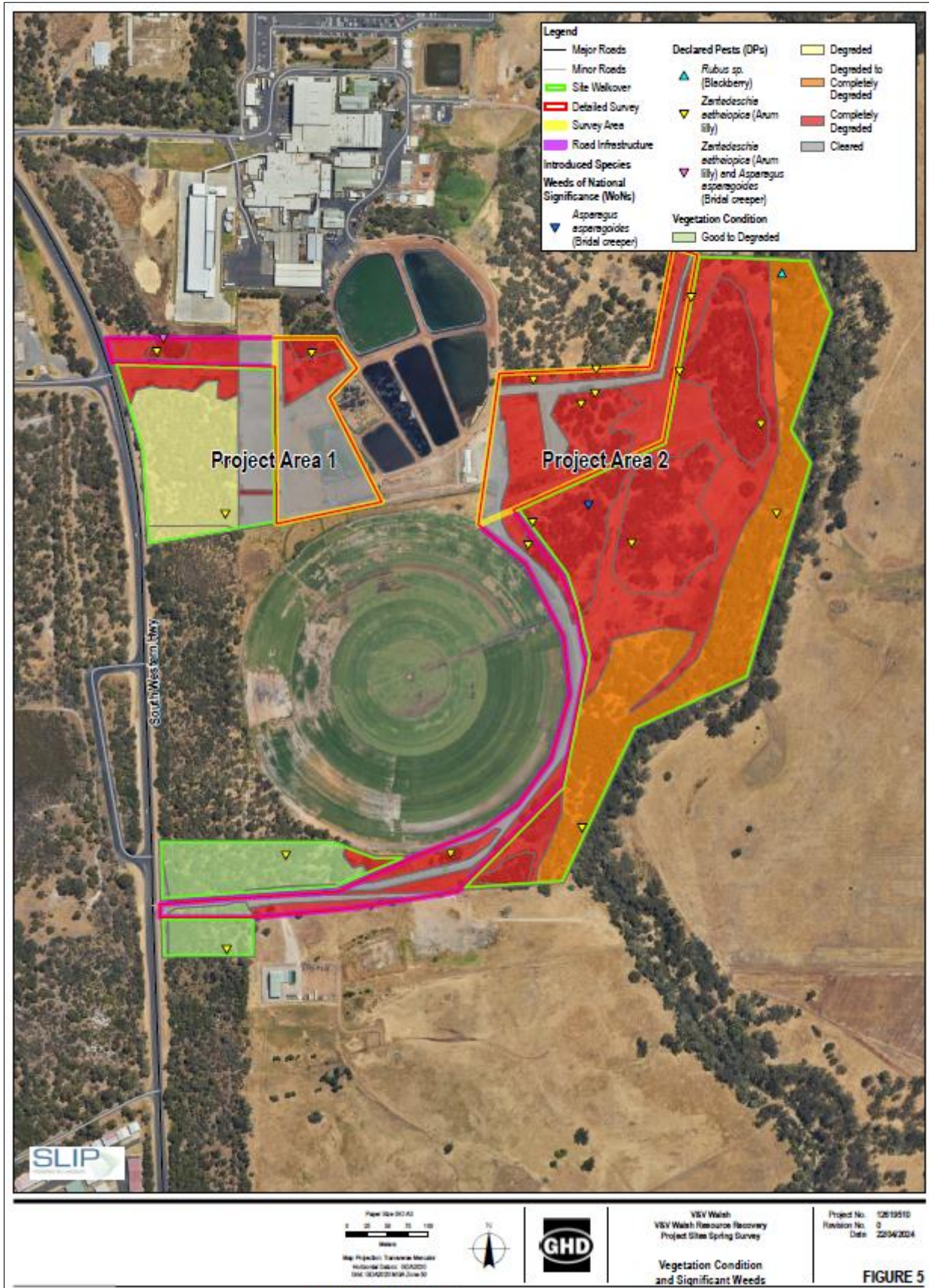


Figure 4: Vegetation condition mapping of Project Area 2.

Vegetation Health Condition Assessment – (Ecoedge, 2024)

This survey covered the northern portion of the application area. Application area is located within vegetation units mapped as VT 4, VT 6 and VT 7.

The scope of work under this survey was to:

- identify and assess the areas not assessed in the GHD 2023 flora and vegetation spring assessment (GHD 2024 Flora and Vegetation Report).
- survey for any significant flora included declared pest weeds
- assess vegetation unit (as per previous rounds of assessment)
- assess vegetation condition (using EPA 2016, Appendix 1)
- compare the vegetation health condition to the vegetation condition reported in Cape Life report (2018).

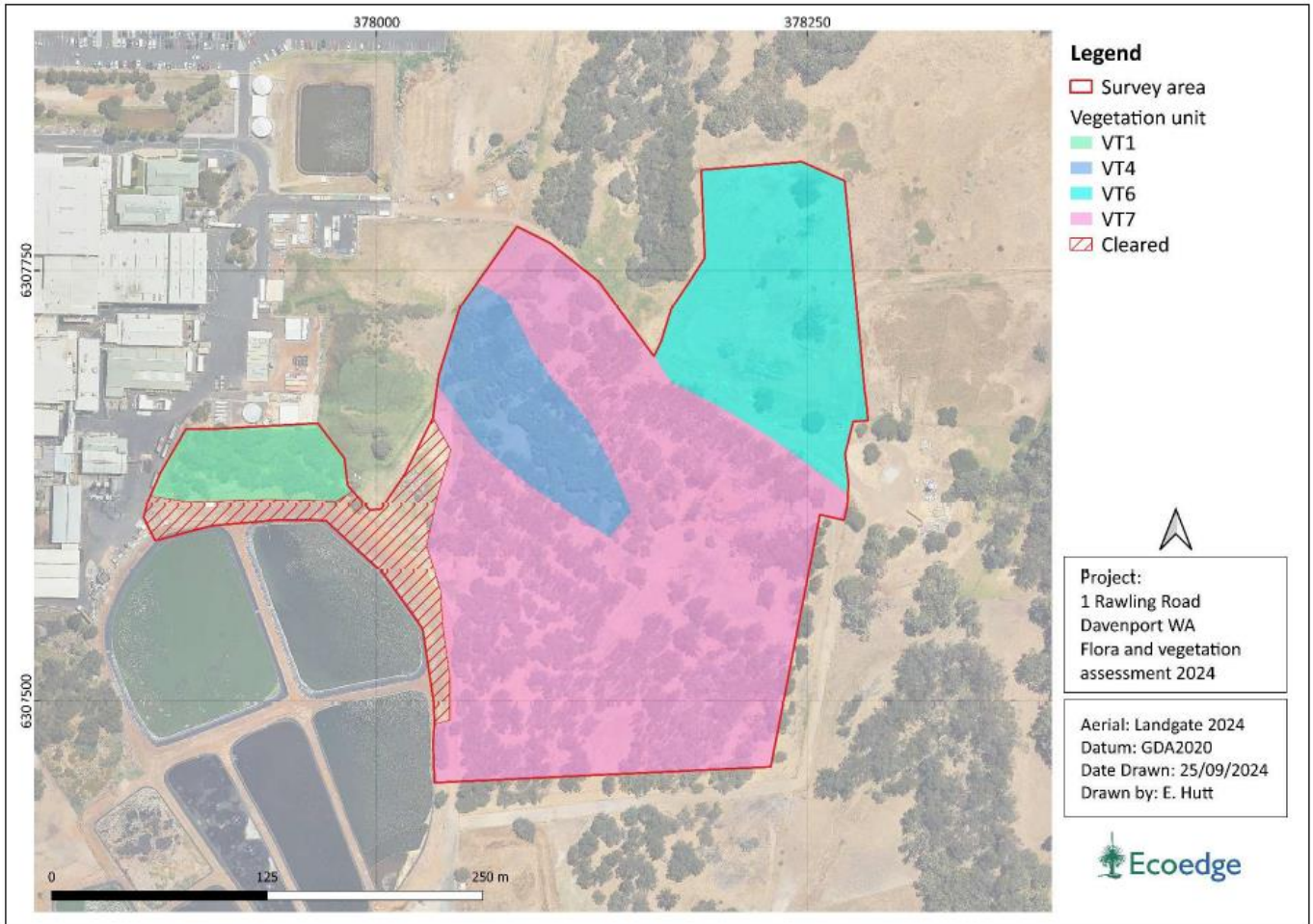


Figure 5: Vegetation types within the survey area

Veg type	Photograph	Description	Area (ha)
VT1		<p><i>Eucalyptus rudis</i> / <i>Agonis flexuosa</i> Woodland to Open Forest</p> <p><i>Eucalyptus rudis</i> subsp. <i>rudis</i> and <i>Agonis flexuosa</i> woodland to open forest with occasional <i>Corymbia calophylla</i> and <i>Melaleuca raphiophylla</i> over a predominantly cleared understorey dominated by introduced grasses and herbs including *<i>Zantedeschia aethiopica</i>, *<i>Cenchrus clandestinus</i> *<i>Phytolacca octandra</i> and *<i>Rumex crispus</i></p> <p>Degraded condition</p>	0.43 ha
VT4		<p><i>Melaleuca raphiophylla</i> Woodland</p> <p><i>Melaleuca raphiophylla</i> woodland with occasional <i>Agonis flexuosa</i> over <i>Lepidosperma longitudinale</i> scattered sedges over a groundcover dominated by introduced grasses and weeds including *<i>Zantedeschia aethiopica</i>, *<i>Cenchrus clandestinus</i></p> <p>Wetland area: Good condition</p>	0.73 ha

Veg type	Photograph	Description	Area (ha)
VT6		<p>Weedy grassland with isolated trees</p> <p>Open paddocks and previous cleared areas dominated by introduced grasses and herbs with scattered clumps or isolated trees of <i>Agonis flexuosa</i>. Recent evidence of fire.</p> <p>Completely degraded condition</p>	1.54 ha
VT7		<p>Planted <i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.</p> <p>Planted <i>Eucalyptus</i> sp. with occasional <i>Agonis flexuosa</i> and <i>Eucalyptus rudis</i> over weedy grasses and herbs. Weeds include *<i>Zantedeschia aethiopica</i> (some large patches), *<i>Moraea flaccida</i> and *<i>Phytolacca octandra</i>.</p> <p>Degraded condition</p>	4.63ha

Veg type	Photograph	Description	Area (ha)
Cleared		<p>Cleared gravel roadway</p> <p>Completely Degraded</p>	0.58 ha

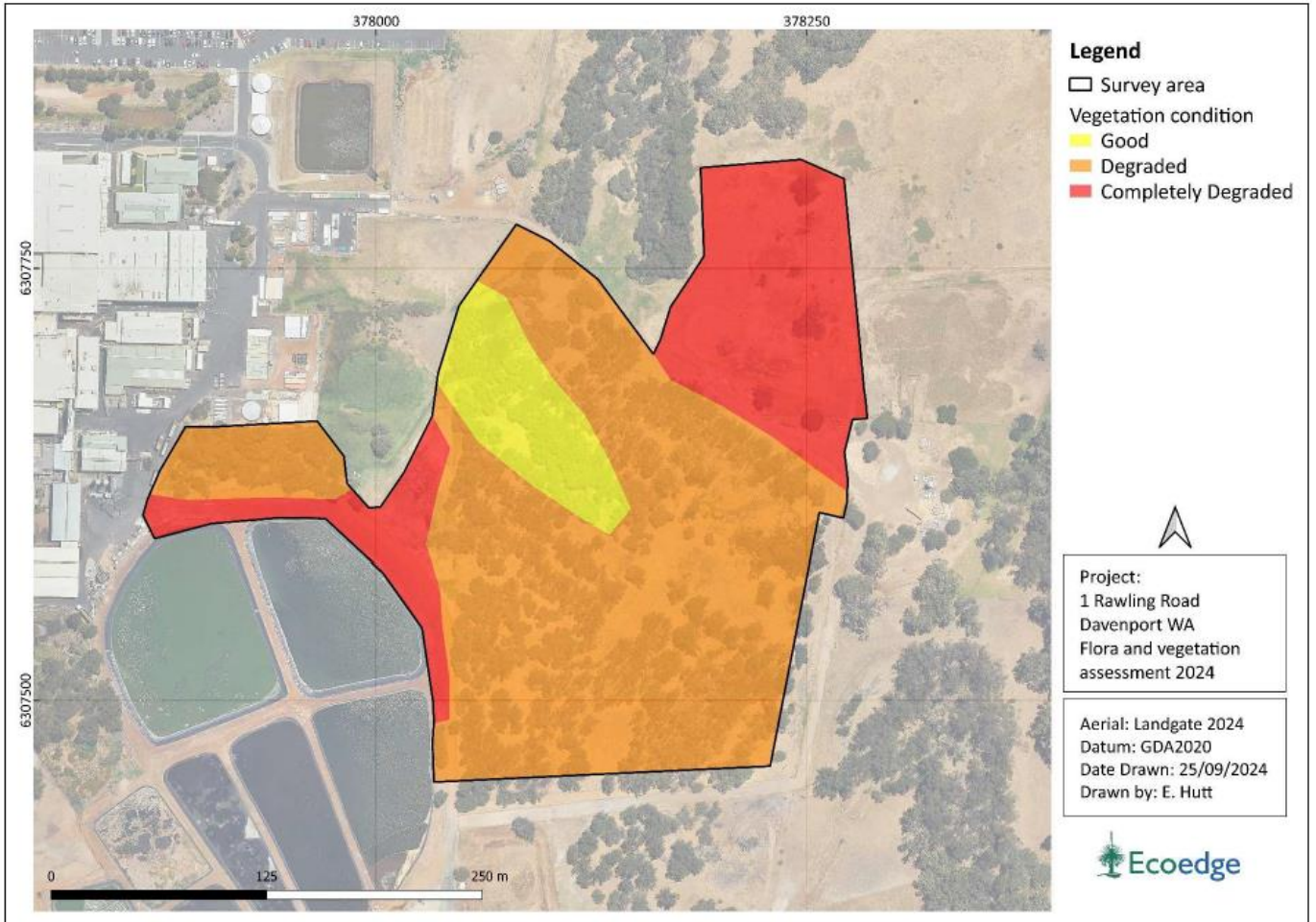


Figure 6: Vegetation condition within the survey area

There has been no change in vegetation condition of the vegetation assessed by Cape Life (2018) report. The vegetation condition assessed in 2018 and 2024 are shown in **Table 4**.

Table 4. Comparison of vegetation conditions between 2018 and 2024.

Site	2018	2024
Cape Life - Site 2/GHD VT7	Degraded to completely degraded	Degraded
Cape Life - Site 2 - wet land areas /GHD VT4	Good	Good
GHD – VT1	Not assessed in 2018	Degraded
GHD – VT6	Not assessed in 2018	Completely Degraded

Appendix D. Sources of information

D.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)

D.2. References

360 Environmental (2018) Supporting information for clearing permit application CPS 8310/1. Received by DWER on 21 December 2018 (DWER Ref: A1752293).

Cape Life (2018) Vegetation Assessment Report. Prepared for V & V Walsh. May 2018.

City of Bunbury (2024) *Advice for clearing permit application CPS 8310/2*, received 4 September 2024 (DWER Ref: DWERDT1001966).

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

Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) (2019) *Regional advice from the DBCA Regional branch for clearing permit application CPS 8310/1*, received 11 March 2019. Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions, Western Australia. (DWER Ref: A1795424).

Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions. (2021). *2021 Kalgulup Regional Management Plan*. Retrieved October 7, 2024, from

<https://library.dbca.wa.gov.au/FullTextFiles/631903.pdf#:~:text=Management%20context%201.%20Purpose%20of%20the%20plan%20The%20purpose%20of>

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