



## CLEARING PERMIT

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

<b>Purpose Permit number:</b>	CPS 8143/1
<b>Permit Holder:</b>	Argyle Cattle Company Pty Ltd
<b>Duration of Permit:</b>	21 October 2018 to 21 October 2023

The Permit Holder is authorised to clear native vegetation subject to the following conditions of this Permit.

### PART I – CLEARING AUTHORISED

**1. Purpose for which clearing may be done**

Clearing for the purpose of sowing a combination of annual and perennials for immediate and long term ground cover to minimise erosion.

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

Lot 1537 on Deposited Plan 67137, Mueller Ranges

**3. Area of Clearing**

The Permit Holder must not clear more than 765 hectares of native vegetation within the area shaded yellow on attached Plan 8143/1.

**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 the impacts and extent of clearing**

In determining the amount of native vegetation to be cleared authorised under this Permit, the Permit Holder must have regard to the following principles, set out in order of preference:

- avoid the clearing of native vegetation;
- minimise the amount of native vegetation to be cleared; and
- reduce the impact of clearing on any environmental value.

**6. Weed control**

When undertaking any clearing or other activity authorised under this Permit, the Permit Holder must take the following steps to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of *weeds*:

- clean earth-moving machinery of soil and vegetation prior to entering and leaving the area to be cleared;
- ensure that no *weed*-affected soil, *mulch*, *fill* or other material is brought into the area to be cleared; and
- restrict the movement of machines and other vehicles to the limits of the areas to be cleared.

**7. Direction of 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.

### PART III – MONITORING, RECORD KEEPING AND REPORTING

#### **8. Records to be kept**

The Permit Holder must maintain the following records for activities done pursuant to this Permit:

- (a) In relation to the clearing of native vegetation authorised under this Permit:
  - (i) the location where the clearing occurred, recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit set to Geocentric Datum Australia 1994 (GDA94), expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings or decimal degrees;
  - (ii) the date that the area was cleared;
  - (iii) the size of the area cleared (in hectares);
  - (iv) the direction of clearing in accordance with condition 7 of this Permit;
  - (v) actions taken to avoid, minimise and reduce the impacts and extent of clearing in accordance with condition 5 of this Permit; and
  - (vi) actions taken to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of *weeds* in accordance with condition 6 of this Permit.

#### **9. 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 8 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 13 July 2023, 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 9(a) of this Permit.

### **DEFINITIONS**

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

***CEO*** means the Chief Executive Officer of the Department responsible for administering the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*;

***fill*** means material used to increase the ground level, or fill a hollow;

***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;

***weed/s*** mean 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 Regional Weed Rankings Summary, regardless of ranking; or
- (c) not indigenous to the area concerned.



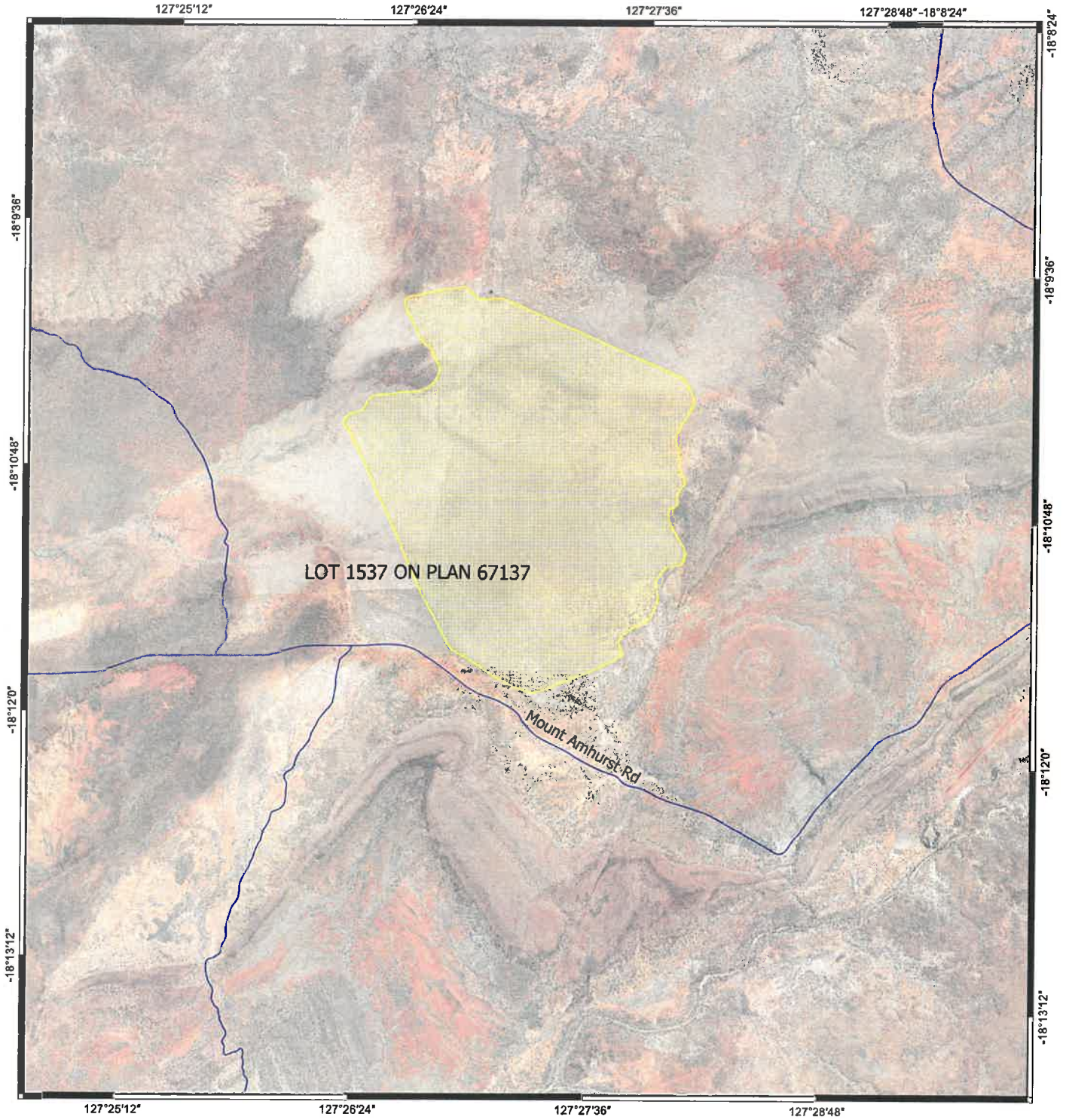
---

Mathew Gannaway  
MANAGER  
NATIVE VEGETATION REGULATION


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

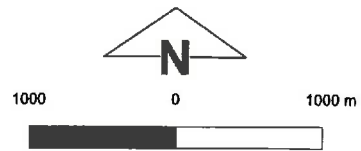
21 September 2018

# Plan 8143/1




## Legend

-  CPS areas approved to clear
- Virtual Mosaic - WA Now



MGA 94  
Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994

  
.....Date 21/09/2018  
Mathew Gannaway

Officer with delegated authority under Section 20  
of the Environmental Protection Act 1986



GOVERNMENT OF  
WESTERN AUSTRALIA



## 1. Application details

### 1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 8143/1  
Permit type: Purpose Permit

### 1.2. Applicant details

Applicant's name: Argyle Cattle Company Pty Ltd  
Application received date: 16 July 2018

### 1.3. Property details

Property: Lot 1537 on Deposited Plan 67137, Mueller Ranges  
Local Government Authority: Shire of Halls Creek  
Localities: Mueller Ranges

### 1.4. Application

Clearing Area (ha)	No. Trees	Method of Clearing	Purpose category:
765		Mechanical Removal	Pastoral diversification

### 1.5. Decision on application

Decision on Permit Application: Grant

#### Decision Date:

21 September 2018

#### Reasons for Decision:

The clearing permit application has been assessed against the clearing principles, planning instruments and other matters in accordance with section 51O of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act). It has been concluded that the proposed clearing is at variance with principle (f), may be at variance with principle (g) and is not at or not likely to be at variance to the remaining clearing principles.

The Delegated Officer determined that as the proposed clearing is for the purpose of arresting land degradation a clearing permit could be granted. Furthermore, the application is to cover incidental clearing of native vegetation through the revegetation process.

The proposed clearing may increase the risk of weeds spreading into adjacent vegetated areas. A weed management condition has been placed on the permit to mitigate the impact of spreading weeds.

Given the above, the Delegated Officer decided to grant a clearing permit subject to conditions. The Delegated Officer considered the proposed clearing will not lead to an unacceptable risk to the environment.

## 2. Site Information

**Clearing Description** In 2013, the area under application was cleared of native vegetation. Since this time, little to no native vegetation has regenerated resulting in land degradation.

The application is to clear a 765 hectare area containing native vegetation in order to arrest soil erosion. The application is to cover incidental clearing of native vegetation through the revegetation process.

Following the unauthorised clearing of the 765 hectares area by the previous lessee of Moola Bulla Station, the Department of Planning Lands and Heritage (DPLH) worked with the current lease holder to protect the area from further erosion. DPLH recommended the lessee sow the exposed soil with annual fodder species to provide effective ground cover prior to the wet season, preventing further erosion of the site (DPLH, 2018).

**Vegetation Description** The vegetation under application has been identified as Beard vegetation association 840 which is described as grasslands, tall bunch grass savanna, ribbon/blue grass (Shepherd et al, 2001).

A site inspection of the application area undertaken by the then Department of Environment (DoE) on 16 September 2005 (DoE, 2005) described the vegetation under application as a large, expansive, flat to very gently and evenly sloping treeless grassy plain. No over-storey was present and the mid-storey was very sparse (less than one percent of the site) and included \**Vachellia farnesiana* and *Carissa lanceolata*. The grass layer consisted primarily of *Aristida latifolia*, *Chrysopogon fallax*, *Eulalia aurea*, *Astrelba pectinata*, *Dichanthium fecundum*, and *Panicum decompositum*.

Since this inspection, the site has been cleared of native vegetation (in 2013). 2018 images supplied by the applicant depict the area under application as containing little native vegetation with large areas devoid of native vegetation (Argyle Cattle Company Pty Ltd, 2018).



**Vegetation Condition**

Vegetation condition within this assessment has been assessed using the vegetation condition scale developed by Keighery (1994). All references to vegetation condition throughout this assessment therefore, reference this scale.

In the absence of flora surveys of the application area, this assessment relies on images supplied by the applicant (Argyle Cattle Company Pty Ltd, 2018). The vegetation is likely to be in a Completely Degraded condition; No longer intact, completely/almost completely without native species (Figures 2-5).

The Department of Biodiversity Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) has advised that, "Based on the current state of the site, it is unlikely the site will regenerate to an acceptable condition if left to do so naturally. While some native species may return, the site is heavily cleared, over grazed and has a high abundance of weeds so it is likely weeds will continue to flourish in this disturbed environment and the erosion and land degradation issue will continue to develop" (DBCA, 2018).

DPLH (2018) has advised that the area remains largely devoid of vegetative cover and highly susceptible to continued severe erosion.

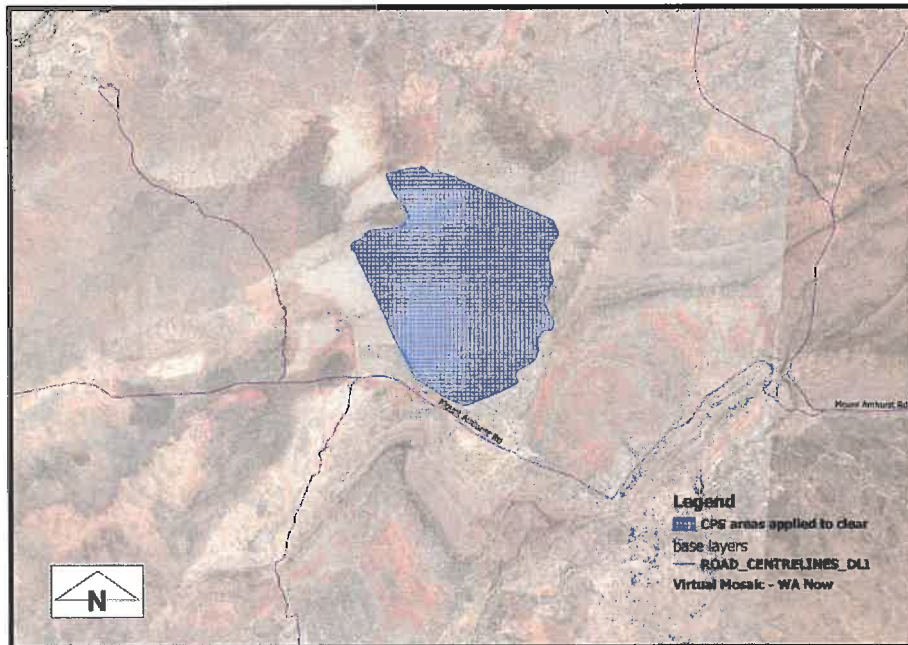


Figure 1: Area applied to clear.



Figure 2: Completely degraded vegetation within the application area.



Figure 3: Completely degraded vegetation within the application area.



Figure 4: Completely degraded vegetation within the application area.



Figure 5: Vegetation adjoining the application area.

### 3. Minimisation and mitigation measures

As the proposed clearing is for the purpose of arresting land degradation, no avoidance and minimisation measures have been provided. The application is to cover incidental clearing of native vegetation through the revegetation process.

### 4. Assessment of application against clearing principles

#### (a) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises a high level of biological diversity.

##### **Proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**

The application area has been described as an area of Fossil Land System, defined as extensive dark cracking grey plains down slope from limestone hills; Mitchell grass and ribbon-bluegrass grasslands with sparse trees and patches of spinifex on outcrop slopes (Department of Agriculture, 2005). The fossil land system is an extensive vegetation type containing approximately 311 000 hectares of vegetation. The cracking grey plains that typify the area to be cleared occupy approximately 83 percent of the Fossil Land system (Department of Agriculture, 2005).

The local area (50 kilometre radius) surrounding the application area is highly vegetated, retaining approximately 99 percent native vegetation cover.

Ten Priority flora species have been recorded within the local area. Given the mapped and observed vegetation type, the habitat within the application area is not likely to support eight of these species (Western Australian Herbarium, 1998- ). The likelihood of these species occurring is also reduced by the condition of the vegetation. The remaining two species are Priority 3 species with records from 1974 for which the preferred habitat type is unknown. The co-ordinate accuracy of these records is also unknown. Given the age of the records, the unknown accuracy, low Priority of the species and condition of the vegetation under application; the proposed clearing is not likely to impact on these species. DBCA further advised that based on the current state of the site following clearing, over grazing and weed introduction, it is likely that any priority flora that did exist has already been impacted or is now gone (DBCA, 2018).

No threatened ecological communities (TECs) have been mapped within the local area (50 kilometre radius). Given this, the observed vegetation type and vegetation condition, they are not likely to be present or impacted by the proposed clearing. One priority ecological community (PEC), Kimberley Vegetation Association 834, has been mapped within the local area.

Kimberley Vegetation Association 834 is described as 'grasslands, tall bunch grass savanna, mitchell and blue grass' where as the application area has been mapped as Vegetation Association 840 which is described as 'grasslands, tall bunch grass savanna, ribbon/blue grass'. Given the completely degraded condition of the vegetation and as it has not regenerated for a number of years, an assessment of whether the application area was once representative of this PEC cannot be made. Given the current condition of the vegetation and lack of regeneration, the vegetation under application is not consistent with this PEC and the proposed clearing is not likely to impact on it.

As assessed within Principle (b) the proposed clearing is not likely to provide significant fauna habitat for, or support a high diversity of fauna.

Given the above, the proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this 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 indigenous to Western Australia.

##### **Proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**

Given the completely degraded condition of the vegetation, fauna habitat within the application area is severely restricted. The area has been heavily grazed following clearing removing a majority of foraging and refuge habitat.



The Bilby (*Macrotis lagotis*), listed as rare under the state *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950* and vulnerable under the federal *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* has been recorded within the local area (50 kilometre radius) (DBCA, 2007- ). The Central Kimberley Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia (IBRA) bioregion, of which the application area is apart, contains suitable habitat for this species. The open tussock grassland mapped within the application area is a known habitat for the species, however the observed soil type (DAFWA, 2012) is not likely to be suitable for bilby burrows (Department of the Environment, 2012).

The majority of the records for this species fall to the south of the application area. The record within the local area was taken in 1978 and has an accuracy of 50 kilometres (DBCA, 2007- ). Although no recent records of the species exist within the local area this may be due to the remote locality, low survey effort within the area and the bilbies cryptic nature. Clearing habitat for grazing and competition with live stock are listed as major threats to this species (Department of the Environment, 2012). Although the application area may once have contained foraging habitat for this species, as the application area falls on the northern boundary of its distribution, given the age and accuracy of the record, the completely degraded condition of the vegetation and the observed soil type, the application area is not likely to form significant habitat for this species (Department of the Environment, 2012; DAFWA, 2012).

The remainder of the conservation significant fauna species recorded within the local area (DBCA, 2007- ) are associated with wetlands, therefore the application area is not likely to form habitat for these species.

DBCA (2018) has advised that given the current state of the proposed area it is unlikely the Greater Bilby persists in the area.

Given the above the proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle. Placing a directional clearing condition on the permit would ensure that transient endemic fauna are not impacted.

**(c) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it includes, or is necessary for the continued existence of, rare flora.**

**Proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**

The nearest record of rare flora is over 100 kilometres from the proposed clearing, on a different mapped vegetation and soil type.

Given this, and the completely degraded condition of the vegetation, the vegetation under application is not likely to support rare flora and the proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this 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.**

**Proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**

No TECs have been recorded within 100 kilometres of the application area. A site inspection of the application area did not identify vegetation consistent with a TEC (DoE, 2005).

Given the above, the application is not likely to be at variance to this 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.**

**Proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**

The area under application is located within the Central Kimberley IBRA bioregion. This bioregion retains approximately 99 percent pre-European native vegetation (Government of Western Australia, 2018).

The application area is mapped as Beard Vegetation Association 840. This vegetation association retains approximately 100 percent pre-European native vegetation within the Central Kimberley bioregion (Government of Western Australia, 2018).

Aerial imagery indicates that the local area (50 kilometre radius) retains approximately 99 percent native vegetation.

The national objectives and targets for biodiversity conservation in Australia has a target to prevent clearance of ecological communities with an extent below 30 percent of that present pre-1750, below which species loss appears to accelerate exponentially at an ecosystem level (Commonwealth of Australia, 2001).

As the mapped vegetation association, IBRA bioregion and the local area retain significantly above the recommended 30 percent native vegetation threshold, the application area is not located within a highly cleared landscape and is not likely to be at variance to this Principle.

Table 1: Vegetation extents

	Pre-European (ha)	Current Extent (ha)	Remaining (%)	Current percentage remaining within all DBCA managed land* (%)
<b>IBRA Bioregion*</b>				
Central Kimberley	7,675,476.8	7,674,290.3	99	12.2
<b>Beard Vegetation Association in Bioregion*</b>				
840	2,677.9	2,677.9	100	65

**(f) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is growing in, or in association with, an environment associated with a watercourse or wetland.**

**Proposed clearing is at variance to this Principle**

Two minor non-perennial watercourses have been mapped within the application area. One of these is described as a braided stream. Both mapped watercourses fall on the edge of the application area.

A pre clearing site inspection of the application area undertaken by the then DoE described the vegetation under application as a large, expansive, flat to very gently and evenly sloping treeless grassy plain. Parallel lines of vegetation evident within the application area are thought to be from even lateral flows of water gradually creating windrows/furrows that support regular rows of vegetation (DoE, 2005).

A further post clearing site inspection of the application area was undertaken by the then Department of Agriculture and Food Western Australia (DAFWA) on 11 December 2012. Two drainage lines were observed within the application area along its north western border, correlating to the position of the mapped watercourses. A further five drainage lines were identified along the south eastern border of the area, correlating to the position of the mapped braided stream.

Given this, surface water within the centre of the application area is likely to drain via undefined surface water flows to the edge of the application area. Here the greater variation in contour results in the more defined watercourses. DAFWA (2012) has advised that, "cleared and cultivated drainage lines receiving overland flow are highly susceptible to erosion; there is significant potential for gully erosion to occur in these areas".

Given the above, the proposed clearing is at variance to this Principle. The purpose of the clearing is to alleviate water erosion from clearing and over grazing through the establishment of pasture and planting of forage species. Given this, watercourses and riparian vegetation are likely to benefit from the proposed management strategy through the reduced erosion risk.

**(g) Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause appreciable land degradation.**

**Proposed clearing may be at variance to this Principle**

Two minor non-perennial watercourses have been mapped within the application area. One of these is described as a braided stream. Both mapped watercourses fall on the edge of the application area. Soil within the application area has been observed as dark grey cracking clays (DAFWA, 2012).

A site inspection on 16 September 2005 (DoE, 2005) of the application area prior to clearing, undertaken by the then DoE described the vegetation under application as a large, expansive, flat to very gently and evenly sloping treeless grassy plain. Parallel lines of vegetation evident within the application area are thought to be from even lateral flows of water gradually creating windrows/furrows that support regular rows of vegetation (DoE, 2005).

A site inspection of the application area post clearing was undertaken by the then DAFWA in 2012. Two drainage lines were observed within the application area along its north western border, correlating to the position of the mapped watercourses. A further five drainage lines were identified along the south eastern border of the area, correlating to the position of the mapped braided stream (DAFWA, 2012).

The site inspection of the application area undertaken by DAFWA noted that, "after the application area was bailed in early 2012, stock were introduced to eat the remaining stubble. Heavy grazing occurred when stock were held in this paddock waiting for a boat". "If stubble remaining post-bailing is grazed to the extent that was evident at the time of inspection, there is a risk of soil erosion", (DAFWA, 2012).

DPLH (2018) has advised that the area remains largely devoid of vegetative cover and highly susceptible to continued severe erosion.

The vegetation under application falls within the Kimberley Region of Western Australia, being north of the Tropic of Capricorn it experiences a distinctive wet and dry season. Should a crop species (e.g. Sorghum) fail to establish during the wet season, the cleared area would be subject to wind erosion over the course of the dry season and subsequently until a cover could be established or regenerate naturally (Department of Agriculture, 2005). Advice from the former Department of Agriculture (2005) states that there are known agronomic difficulties with achieving a satisfactory establishment of Sorghum in this environment. "There is some likelihood that the entire planting could fail, leaving a denuded soil surface" (Department of Agriculture, 2005).



It is noted that the applicant intends to plant a variety of annual and perennial species. This is likely to minimise the risk of a single pasture species failing to establish. It also increases the risk of non-native species spreading into adjoining vegetation. Weed management conditions are likely to minimise this risk. Excluding stock from the area in the first year of establishment is also likely to minimise the risk of plant species failing to establish.

If little to no pasture establishes or the area is heavily grazed post bailing there is a significant risk of water erosion. Given the observed vegetation profile within the application area, surface water within its centre is likely to drain via undefined surface water flows to the edge of the application area. Here the greater variation in contour results in the observed watercourses. DAFWA (2012) previously advised that "cleared and cultivated drainage lines receiving overland flow are highly susceptible to erosion; there is significant potential for gully erosion to occur in these areas". It was also advised that slopes greater than or equal to two percent that are bare and cultivated are almost certain to suffer from erosion and the severity will be extreme. Slopes within the application area have been recorded at 0.02 - 2.22 percent (DAFWA, 2012; Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation, 2014).

The DAFWA (2012) site inspection also noted that the applicant had observed erosion occurring in the south of the area under application. The drainage line affected was filled and flattened in order to spread out the flow of water.

Given the above, the removal of the vegetation under application is likely to have resulted in the wind and water erosion currently present on site. Given the sparse nature of the current vegetation however, its removal is not likely to increase land degradation greater than that which is already present. The Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation advised that the proposed clearing for pasture establishment and planting of forage is desirable to mitigate current impacts, but still may cause land degradation in the form of soil erosion and may be at variance with Principle (g) (Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation, 2018).

Given the above, the proposed clearing may be at variance to this 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.**

**Proposed clearing is not at variance to this Principle**

There are no mapped conservation areas within the local area (50 kilometre radius). Given this, the application will not impact on the environmental values of a conservation reserve and is not at variance to this principle.

The proposed clearing may increase the risk of weeds spreading into adjacent vegetated areas. A weed management condition has been placed on the permit to mitigate the impact of spreading weeds.

**(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.**

**Proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**

As assessed within Principle (g), minor non-perennial watercourses are present within the application area and the soil within the application area is susceptible to wind and water erosion. Given this, there is a risk of increased sedimentation of minor water courses should the land be left bare.

Noting the current lack of native vegetation the proposed clearing is not likely increase water quality deterioration greater than that which is already present.

Given the above, the proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle.

**(j) Native vegetation should not be cleared if clearing the vegetation is likely to cause, or exacerbate, the incidence or intensity of flooding.**

**Proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**

A site inspection of the application area undertaken by the then DoE described the vegetation under application as a large, expansive, flat to very gently and evenly sloping treeless grassy plain. Parallel lines of vegetation evident within the application area are thought to be from even lateral flows of water gradually creating windrows/furrows that support regular rows of vegetation (DoE, 2005).

Given the lack of a major watercourse within the application area and the drainage patterns observed, the application area is not likely to cause or exacerbate flooding and is not likely to be at variance to this Principle.

**Planning instruments and other relevant matters.**

An application for a clearing permit was first made over the current application area (CPS 588/1) in 2005. This application was refused on 13 January 2006 due to the risk of land degradation. On 28 June 2006 the Minister for Environment dismissed an appeal against the refusal of CPS 588/1 as the clearing was likely to result in land degradation in the form of soil erosion.

On 15 July 2013, Lot 1537 was inspected by the former Department of Environment Regulation. The inspection revealed that approximately 784 hectares of clearing had been carried out on Lot 1537. A comparison between the GPS track-logged cleared area and the area of CPS 588/1, which was refused in 2005, showed that almost the entire refused area had been cleared.

In 2014 the former owner of the property applied to clear 800 hectares of native vegetation correlating to the area currently under application. On 16 December 2014 SAWA Pty Ltd were sent a letter outlining the environmental impacts of the application and noted that a soil conservation notice (SCN) was present over the application area. The application was refused on 25 June 2015.

The SCN has subsequently been lifted from the property as part of the lease renewal process.

DPLH (2018) has advised that:

- The area remains largely devoid of vegetative cover and highly susceptible to continued severe erosion. Following consultation with DPLH, CSLC, and the Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (DPIRD), a two phase strategy was agreed, being:
  1. Short to medium term: reduce the risk of further soil erosion by cultivating annual fodder species, sorghum, on those sections of the cleared area that remain devoid of vegetation; and
  2. Long term: introduce native plants and/or approved grass species on to the cleared area.
- A Diversification permit is required to sow non-indigenous plant species for crop or fodder in relation to the first phase of the plan.
- The lease holder has submitted an application for a permit under section.120 of the *Land Administration Act 1997* for dryland cultivation of an expanded species list in conjunction with sorghum to regenerate the area. The applicant plans to sow a combination of annuals and perennials for immediate and long term ground cover to minimise erosion.
- A weed monitoring system is to be established to cover the permit area and an uncleared 200 metre buffer area beyond the permit boundary is to be established. If any of the approved introduced plants are found outside the permit area, they are to be controlled immediately.
- The Pastoral Lands Board is unable to issue a Diversification permit until a clearing permit is granted.
- DPLH has reviewed application CPS 8143/1 and strongly supports the application to rectify erosion issues caused by the unauthorised clearing action undertaken by the previous lessee.

No Aboriginal sites of significance have been mapped within the application area.

The clearing permit application was advertised on the DWER website on 23 August 2018 with a 21 day submission period. No public submissions have been received in relation to this application.

## 5. References

- Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation (2014) Advice received in relation to clearing permit application CPS 6280/1. Received 4 December 2014 (DER ref: A840425).
- Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation (2015) Advice received in relation to clearing permit application CPS 6280/1. Received 11 February 2015 (DER ref: A866526).
- Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation (2018) Advice received in relation to clearing permit application CPS 8143/1. Received 31 August 2018 (DWER ref: A1716009).
- Commonwealth of Australia (2001) National Objectives and Targets for Biodiversity Conservation 2001-2005, Canberra.
- Department of Agriculture and Food Western Australia (2012) Site Inspection Report for Moola Bulla Station. Site inspection undertaken 11 December 2012; Department of Agriculture and Food Western Australia.
- Department of Biodiversity Conservation and Attractions (2007 - ) NatureMap: Mapping Western Australia's Biodiversity. Department of Environment and Conservation. URL: <http://naturemap.DPaW.wa.gov.au/>. Accessed August 2018.
- Department of Biodiversity Conservation and Attractions (2018) Regional advice received in relation to CPS 8143/1. Received 10 August 2018 (DWER ref: A1719028).
- Department of Agriculture (2005) Advice received by the Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation in relation to clearing permit application CPS 588/1. Department of Agriculture. (Trim ref: IN23565).
- Department of the Environment (2005) Site Inspection Report for CPS 588/1. Site inspection undertaken 16 September 2005; Department of Environment (DER ref: A881969).
- Department of the Environment (2012) Species Profile and Threats Database, *Macrotis lagotis*. <http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat>. Accessed 13 May 2013. Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Community, Canberra, ACT.
- Department of Planning Lands and Heritage (2018) Advice received in relation to clearing permit application CPS 8143/1. Received 19 September 2018 (DWER ref: A1721957).
- Government of Western Australia (2018) 2017 South West Vegetation Complex Statistics. Current as of December 2016. WA Department of Parks and Wildlife, Perth.
- Keighery, B.J. (1994) Bushland Plant Survey: A Guide to Plant Community Survey for the Community. Wildflower Society of WA (Inc). Nedlands, Western Australia.
- Shepherd, D.P., Beeston, G.R., and Hopkins, A.J.M. (2001), Native Vegetation in Western Australia. Technical Report 249. Department of Agriculture Western Australia, South Perth.
- Western Australian Herbarium (1998-) FloraBase - The Western Australian Flora. Department of Parks and Wildlife. <http://florabase.DPaW.wa.gov.au/> (Accessed December 2014).

### GIS Database List

- Aboriginal Sites of Significance
- DBCA Estate
- Groundwater Salinity
- Hydrography, linear
- SAC Bio datasets (September 2018)
- Pre-European vegetation
- Soils, statewide