



CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

Purpose Permit number:	CPS 1740/3
Permit Holder:	The Anglican Schools Commission Incorporated
Duration of Permit:	4 June 2007 - 4 June 2017

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 construction of Esperance Anglican Community School.

2. Land on which clearing is to be done

LOT 691 ON PLAN 2788 (House No. 35 PHILLIPS WEST BEACH 6450)
LOT 1 ON DIAGRAM 63925 (House No. 59 PHILLIPS WEST BEACH 6450)
LOT 540 ON PLAN 2788 (Lot No. 540 GOODLIFF WEST BEACH 6450)
LOT 539 ON PLAN 2788 (Lot No. 539 GOODLIFF WEST BEACH 6450)
LOT 538 ON PLAN 2788 (Lot No. 538 GOODLIFF WEST BEACH 6450)

3. Area of Clearing

The Permit Holder must not clear more than 10 hectares of native vegetation within the area hatched yellow on attached Plan 1740/3.

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.

5. Compliance with Assessment Sequence and Management Procedures

Prior to clearing any native vegetation under conditions 1, 2 and 3 of this Permit, the Permit Holder must comply with the Assessment Sequence and the Management Procedures set out in Part II of this Permit.

PART II – ASSESSMENT SEQUENCE AND MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES

6. Avoid, minimise etc 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:

- (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.

7. Dieback and weed control

- (a) 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* and *dieback*:
 - (i) clean earth-moving machinery of soil and vegetation prior to entering and leaving the area to be cleared;
 - (ii) shall only move soils in *dry conditions*;
 - (iii) ensure that no *dieback* or *weed*-affected soil, *mulch*, *fill* or other material is brought into the area to be cleared; and
 - (iv) restrict the movement of machines and other vehicles to the limits of the areas to be cleared.
- (b) At least once in each 12 month period for the term of this Permit, the Permit Holder must remove or kill any *weeds* growing within areas cleared under this Permit.

PART III - RECORD KEEPING AND REPORTING

8. Records must be kept

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

In relation to the clearing of native vegetation authorised under this Permit:

- (a) the species composition, structure and density of the cleared area;
- (b) the location where the clearing occurred, recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit set to Geocentric Datum Australia 1994 (GDA94), expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings;
- (c) the date that the area was cleared; and
- (d) the size of the area cleared (in hectares).

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 and 31 December of the preceding year.
- (b) Prior to 4 February 2017, the Permit Holder must provide to the CEO a written report of records required under condition 8 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:

dieback means the effect of *Phytophthora* species on native vegetation;

dry conditions means when soils (not dust) do not freely adhere to rubber tyres, tracks, vehicle chassis or wheel arches;

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 means a species listed in Appendix 3 of the "Environmental Weed Strategy" published by the Department of Conservation and Land Management (1999), and plants declared under section 37 of the *Agriculture and Related Resources Protection Act 1976*.



Kelly Faulkner
MANAGER
NATIVE VEGETATION CONSERVATION BRANCH

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

31May 2012

Plan 1740/3



LEGEND

- Road Centrelines
- Cadastre
- Clearing Instruments
- Areas Approved to Clear
- Local Government Authorities

Esperance Townsite 20cm
Orthomosaic - Landgate
2007



Scale 1:5000

(Approximate when reproduced at A4)

Geocentric Datum Australia 1994

Note: the data in this map have not been projected. This may result in geometric distortion or measurement inaccuracies.

Date 31/5/12
K. Faulkner

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

Information derived from this map should be confirmed with the data custodian acknowledged by the agency acronym in the legend.



Department of Environment and Conservation

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1. Application details

1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 1740/3
Permit type: Purpose Permit

1.2. Proponent details

Proponent's name: The Anglican Schools Commission (Inc)

1.3. Property details

Property: LOT 691 ON PLAN 2788 (House No. 35 PHILLIPS WEST BEACH 6450)
LOT 1 ON DIAGRAM 63925 (House No. 59 PHILLIPS WEST BEACH 6450)
LOT 540 ON PLAN 2788 (Lot No. 540 GOODLIFF WEST BEACH 6450)
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LOT 538 ON PLAN 2788 (Lot No. 538 GOODLIFF WEST BEACH 6450)

Local Government Area: Shire of Esperance
Colloquial name: Esperance Anglican Community School

1.4. Application

Clearing Area (ha)	No. Trees	Method of Clearing	For the purpose of:
10		Mechanical Removal	Building or Structure

1.5. Decision on application

Decision on Permit Application: GRANT
Decision Date: 31 May 2012

2. Site Information

2.1. Existing environment and information

2.1.1. Description of the native vegetation under application

Vegetation Description	Clearing Description	Vegetation Condition	Comment
Beard Vegetation Association: 42 Shrublands; mallee & acacia scrub on south coastal dunes (Shepherd et al., 2001).	The application is to clear 10 hectares of native vegetation from an 11.8 hectare area in Goodliff West Beach for the purpose of constructing an Anglican Community School. The application area adjoins developed urban land on the eastern, western and southern boundaries. The northern boundary is adjacent to a transport corridor containing the rail link to the Port of Esperance and beyond this developed urban land. The site is reported to have been previously used by the Port Authority to place fill from dredging operations from 1980 to 1995 (Keith Lindbeck and Assoc. 2007). Dredged fill is reported to have been deposited on an area of approximately 3 hectares over the central portion of the site (Keith Lindbeck and Associates, 2007). The site is also reported to have been used for building and household waste disposal (Keith Lindbeck and Associates, 2007). There are several existing cleared areas and tracks through the vegetation within the application area. Approximately 1.5 hectares of the application area, associated with these disturbances, is considered to be in completely degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition. The remainder of the property is densely vegetated and is described as low closed mallee woodland dominated by <i>Eucalyptus angulosa</i> , <i>E. platypus</i> and <i>Acacia cyclops</i> (Botanica Consulting, 2007). It has an upper storey of <i>Eucalyptus gomphocephala</i> (non-local native), <i>E.</i>	Very Good: Vegetation structure altered; obvious signs of disturbance (Keighery, 1994) To Completely Degraded: No longer intact; completely/almost completely without native species (Keighery, 1994)	Vegetation description and condition was determined by aerial photography and a vegetation and flora assessment conducted in December 2006 (Botanica Consulting, 2007) which included photographs of the vegetation under application.

platypus, mid storey of *Acacia cyclops*, *A. cochlearis*, and *A. Saligna* and understorey including *Tetragonia implexicoma*, *Olearia pimeleoides*, *Ficinia nodosa*, *Lepidosperma gladiatum*, *Schoenus lanatus*, *Spyridium globulosum* and *Hakea nitida* (Botanica Consulting, 2007).

Signs of historic broad scale clearing for agricultural purposes were not recorded within the application area (Botanica Consulting, 2007).

The majority of the vegetation under application is considered to be in very good to good (Keighery, 1994) condition.

3. Assessment of application against clearing principles

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

Comments **Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**

The permit holder has applied to extend the duration of Clearing Permit 1740/2 by 5 years. The applicant has advised that approximately 4.73 hectares of the application area has been cleared under the existing clearing permit (Anglican Schools Commission, 2012), mostly in the northern half of the application area.

The local area (5 kilometre radius) is approximately 40 per cent vegetated and there are vegetated reserves to the east and west of the application area.

The application is within an urban area and the vegetation is surrounded by urban development. The vegetation under application may have value as an ecological 'stepping stone' and refuge for fauna moving between vegetated areas, however vegetation within the foreshore reserve approximately 500 metres south of the application area also provides a corridor for native fauna between these remnants.

A level one flora and vegetation survey of the application area conducted in December 2006 recorded 65 taxa from 57 genera and 36 families within the application area (Botanica Consulting, 2007).

Twenty-nine weed species were recorded within the application area, including *Eucalyptus gomphocephala* which is not native to the local area (Botanica Consulting, 2007). *Moraea flaccida* (Cape Tulip) is a priority 4 declared weed for the Esperance district and was recorded within the application area (Botanica Consulting, 2007).

There are records of 10 priority flora species within the local area (5 kilometre radius), 8 of which are within 1.6 kilometres of the application area. Eight priority species have records on the same mapped vegetation and soil types as the application area. The vegetation under application may comprise suitable habitat for priority flora, however as it is isolated from areas known to support priority flora, the proposed clearing is considered unlikely to impact upon the conservation status of these species.

Considering the above, the vegetation under application is unlikely to support high biodiversity values at the local or regional scale and the proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this principle.

Methodology

References:

Anglican Schools Commission (2012)

Botanica Consulting (2007)

GIS databases:

- Cadastre - Landgate 03/12

- Esperance Townsite 20cm Orthomosaic - Landgate 2007

- Pre-European Vegetation - DA 01/01

- SAC Bio datasets - Accessed 05/12

(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.

Comments **Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**

The vegetation under application is described as dense low, closed mallee woodland (Botanica Consulting, 2007). It is dominated by acacias and interspersed with a variety of weeds and the majority is considered to be in very good to good (Keighery, 1994) condition.

The local area (5 kilometre radius) is approximately 40 per cent vegetated and there are vegetated reserves to the east and west of the application area.

There are records of five threatened fauna within the local area, four of which occur offshore (DEC, 2007-).

The application is within an urban area and the vegetation is surrounded by urban development. The vegetation under application may have value as an ecological 'stepping stone' and refuge for fauna moving between vegetated areas, however vegetation within the foreshore reserve approximately 500 metres south of the application area also provides a corridor for native fauna between these remnants.

Carnaby's cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus latirostris*) is known from the local area. This species is listed as Endangered under the state Wildlife Conservation Act 1950 and Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999. The northwest corner of the application area is within the southern boundary of a confirmed Carnaby's cockatoo roost area and is 400 metres southeast of a second confirmed roost area. Both roosts are located within urban areas. The vegetation under application is not considered to be suitable roosting habitat for Carnaby's cockatoo.

It is considered that Carnaby's cockatoo forages intensively in suitable vegetation within 15 kilometres of a roost site. The species list from a level one flora and vegetation assessment conducted in 2006 (Botanica Consulting, 2007) includes known food resources for Carnaby's cockatoo, including *Acacia saligna*, *Agonis flexuosa*, *Eucalyptus* species and *Hakea* species (Shah, 2006). However, it does not support the Carnaby's cockatoo's dominant feeding habitat of proteaceous heath and woodland, including *Banksia*, *Hakea*, *Grevillea*, *Allocasuarina* and *Eucalyptus* species (Valentine and Stock, 2008). The Shire of Esperance (2012) advised that the population of Carnaby's cockatoo that roosts in this area has a flight path that is to the north and east of the roosting site. Given this, the vegetation under application is not considered likely to provide significant foraging habitat for Carnaby's cockatoo.

Considering the above, the vegetation under application is unlikely to be significant as fauna habitat and the proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this principle.

Methodology References:
DEC (2007-)
Keighery (1994)
Shah (2006)
Shire of Esperance (2012)
Valentine and Stock (2008)
GIS databases:
- Cadastre - Landgate 03/12
- Carnaby's Cockatoo Roost Areas Confirmed - DEC 11/11
- Carnaby's Cockatoo Roost Areas (Buffered) Confirmed - DEC 11/11
- Esperance Townsite 20cm Orthomosaic - Landgate 2007
- SAC Bio datasets - Accessed 05/12

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

Comments **Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**
There are no mapped records of declared rare flora within the local area (5 kilometre radius).

Therefore the proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this principle.

Methodology GIS databases:
- SAC Bio datasets - Accessed 05/12

(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.

Comments **Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**
There are no mapped records of threatened ecological communities within the local area (5 kilometre radius).

Therefore the proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this principle.

Methodology GIS databases:
- SAC Bio datasets - Accessed 05/12

(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.

Comments **Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**
The vegetation under application is mapped Beard Vegetation Association 42: Shrublands; mallee and acacia scrub on south coastal dunes (Shepherd et al., 2001). This vegetation association retains approximately 93 per cent (125,968 hectares) of the pre-European extent within the Esperance Sandplains IBRA Bioregion (Government of Western Australia, 2011). Approximately 57 per cent (71,784 hectares) of the current extent of this vegetation

association in the Esperance Sandplains IBRA Bioregion is held within conservation reserve (Government of Western Australia, 2011).

The local area (5 kilometre radius) is approximately 40 per cent vegetated and there are vegetated reserves to the east and west of the application area.

The application is within an urban area and the vegetation is surrounded by urban development. The vegetation under application may have value as an ecological 'stepping stone' and refuge for fauna moving between vegetated areas, however vegetation within the foreshore reserve approximately 500 metres south of the application area also provides a corridor for native fauna between these remnants.

Considering the above, the vegetation under application is unlikely to be significant as a remnant of native vegetation in an area that has been extensively cleared and the proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle.

The applicant has advised that approximately 4.73 hectares of the application area has been cleared under the existing clearing permit (Anglican Schools Commission, 2012), mostly in the northern half of the application area.

	Pre-European (ha)	Current Extent Remaining (ha)	Remaining (%)	Extent in DEC Managed Lands (%)
IBRA Bioregion*				
Esperance Sandplains	2,899,950	1,489,289	51	54 (804,845ha)
Shire*				
Shire of Esperance	4,459,701	3,187,495	71	30 (960,721ha)
Beard Vegetation Association in Bioregion*				
42	135,427	125,968	93	57 (71,785ha)

* Government of Western Australia (2011)

Methodology

References:

Anglican Schools Commission (2012)

Shepherd et al. (2001)

Government of Western Australia (2011)

GIS databases:

- Cadastre - Landgate 03/12

- Esperance Townsite 20cm Orthomosaic - Landgate 2007

- Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia - EA 10/00

- NLWRA, Current Extent of Native Vegetation - 08/11

- Pre-European Vegetation - DA 01/01

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

Comments

Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle

The application area is approximately 500 metres from the coastline.

There are no watercourses mapped within the local area.

The Lake Warden System is a wetland of international importance (Ramsar wetland) and extends to within approximately 4.4 kilometres north of the application area.

The Pink Lake wetland of national importance and is located approximately 4.3 kilometres northwest of the application area.

Considering the above, the vegetation under application is not likely to be growing in association with a wetland or watercourse and the proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this principle.

Methodology

GIS databases:

- ANCA, Wetlands - DEWHA 10/08

- Hydrography, linear - DoW 02/04

- RAMSAR, Wetlands - DEC 09/09

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

Comments Proposal may be at variance to this Principle

The application area is characterised by deep loose coastal dune sands composed of a fine to medium grained quartz sand which have formed rounded dunes on the coastal hills which, if exposed, are likely to be highly affected by wind erosion (CSLC, 2007).

The sandy soils are considered to be well drained and the risk of salinity is mapped as low.

Considering the above, the proposed clearing may result in wind erosion causing appreciable land degradation and may be at variance to this principle.

The applicant has advised that approximately 4.73 hectares has been cleared under the existing clearing permit (Anglican Schools Commission, 2012), mostly in the northern half of the application area.

Methodology

References:

Anglican Schools Commission (2012)

CSLC (2007)

GIS Databases:

- Hydrography, linear - DoW 02/04

- Salinity Risk - DOLA 00

- Soils, Statewide - DAFWA 11/09

(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.

Comments Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle

The Lake Warden Nature Reserve is located approximately 4.4 kilometres north-northwest of the application area and contains the Lake Warden System, which is a wetland of international importance (Ramsar wetland).

The Pink Lake wetland of national importance is approximately 4.3 kilometres northwest of the application area.

The application area is not within the catchment to these wetlands.

Considering the distance from these conservation areas, the proposed clearing is unlikely to impact upon the environmental values of the conservation areas and is not likely to be at variance to this principle.

Methodology

GIS databases:

- ANCA, Wetlands - DEWHA 10/08

- DEC Tenure - DEC 06/11

- Hydrographic Catchments - DoW 06/07

- RAMSAR, Wetlands - DEC 09/09

(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.

Comments Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle

The application area is not within the catchment to the Lake Warden or Pink Lake wetlands, nor a Public Drinking Water Source Area.

Groundwater salinity is considered to be fresh, with 500 to 1000 mg/L total dissolved solids.

The sandy soils mapped over the application area are considered to be well drained and the risk of salinity is mapped as low.

Considering the above, the proposed clearing is unlikely to result in appreciable deterioration in water quality and is not likely to be at variance to this principle.

Methodology

GIS Databases:

- ANCA, Wetlands - DEWHA 10/08

- Groundwater Salinity, Statewide - DoW 02/00

- Hydrographic Catchments - DoW 06/07

- Public Drinking Water Source Areas - DoW 08/11

- RAMSAR, Wetlands - DEC 09/09

- Salinity Risk - DOLA 00

- Soils, Statewide - DAFWA 11/09

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

Comments Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle

The application area is within an area with an average rainfall of 700 millimetres annually.

The soils of the application area are mapped as coastal dunes with chief soils of calcareous sands on the recent dunes fronting the coast, and siliceous sands on the older dunes (Northcote et al., 1960-68).

Due to the sandy soil type, the risk of flooding is considered to be low and the proposed clearing is not likely to cause or exacerbate the incidence or intensity of flooding and is not likely to be at variance to this principle

Methodology

References:

Northcote et al. (1960-68)

GIS databases:

- Rainfall, Mean Annual - BOM 09/01

- Soils, Statewide - DAFWA 11/09

Planning instrument, Native Title, Previous EPA decision or other matter.

Comments

The permit holder has applied to extend the duration of Clearing Permit 1740/2 by 5 years.

Annual reports submitted for CPS 1740/2 indicate that approximately 4.73 hectares of clearing has been conducted in the northern half of the property under the existing permit. The applicant has advised that no clearing has been undertaken under the existing permit since the last annual report (Anglican Schools Commission, 2012).

The area under application falls within the agricultural area defined in the Environmental Protection Authority's (EPA) Position Statement No. 2 (EPA, 2000). EPA Position Statement No. 2 (EPA, 2000) states that significant clearing of native vegetation has already occurred on agricultural land, leading to a reduction in biodiversity and increase in land salinisation, and therefore any further reduction in native vegetation through clearing for agriculture cannot be supported. The proposed clearing is not for agricultural purposes.

The application area is zoned future urban. The Shire of Esperance (2012) has advised that the school is located on a reserve for public purposes dedicated for their specific use and their continued operation from that site is supported by the Shire.

There are no known Aboriginal Sites of Significance mapped within the application area.

No public submissions have been received.

Methodology

References:

Anglican Schools Commission (2012)

EPA (2000)

Shire of Esperance (2012)

GIS Databases:

- Aboriginal Sites of Significance - DIA 02/12

- EPA Position Statement No. 2 Agricultural Region

- Town Planning Scheme Zones - MFP 08/98

4. References

- Anglican School Commission (2012) Application to Extend Clearing Permit 1740/2 and Supporting Information. DEC Ref: A486199; A507043
- Botanica Consulting (2007) Flora and Vegetation Survey of a Proposed Anglican Community School Site, Esperance. Botanica Consulting, Boulder, Western Australia. DOC15801
- DEC (2007-) NatureMap: Mapping Western Australia's Biodiversity. Department of Environment and Conservation. URL: <http://naturemap.dec.wa.gov.au/>. Accessed 09/05/2012
- EPA (2000) Environmental protection of native vegetation in Western Australia. Clearing of native vegetation, with particular reference to the agricultural area. Position Statement No. 2. December 2000. Environmental Protection Authority, Western Australia.
- Government of Western Australia (2011); 2011 Statewide Vegetation Statistics incorporating the CAR Reserve Analysis (Full Report). WA Department of Environment and Conservation, 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.
- Keith Lindbeck and Associates (2007) Supporting Document for Clearing Permit Application CPS 1740/1, Anglican Schools Commission, Esperance. DOC15801

- Northcote, K. H. with Beckmann G G, Bettenay E., Churchward H. M., van Dijk D. C., Dimmock G. M., Hubble G. D., Isbell R. F., McArthur W. M., Murtha G. G., Nicolls K. D., Paton T. R., Thompson C. H., Webb A. A. and Wright M. J. (1960-68): 'Atlas of Australian Soils, Sheets 1 to 10, with explanatory data'. CSIRO and Melbourne University Press: Melbourne.
- Shah, B. (2006) Conservation of Carnaby's Black-Cockatoo on the Swan Coastal Plain, Western Australia. December 2006. Carnaby's Black-Cockatoo Recovery Project. Birds Australia, 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.
- Shire of Esperance (2012) Planning and Environmental Comment on Clearing Permit Application CPS 1740/3. Received 23/05/2012. DEC Ref: A507209; 507211
- Valentine, L.E. and Stock, W. (2008) Food Resources of Carnaby's Black Cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus latirostris*) in the Gnamagara Sustainability Strategy Study Area. Edith Cowan University and Department of Environment and Conservation. December 2008.

5. Glossary

Term	Meaning
BCS	Biodiversity Coordination Section of DEC
CALM	Department of Conservation and Land Management (now BCS)
DAFWA	Department of Agriculture and Food
DEC	Department of Environment and Conservation
DEP	Department of Environmental Protection (now DEC)
DoE	Department of Environment
DoIR	Department of Industry and Resources
DRF	Declared Rare Flora
EPP	Environmental Protection Policy
GIS	Geographical Information System
ha	Hectare (10,000 square metres)
TEC	Threatened Ecological Community
WRC	Water and Rivers Commission (now DEC)