



## CLEARING PERMIT

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

**Area permit number:** CPS 3570/1  
**Permit holder:** Shire of Brookton  
**Duration of permit:** 18 April 2010 – 18 April 2012

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

### **PART I – CLEARING AUTHORISED**

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

Corberding Road Reserve (Brookton)  
Aldersyde Road Reserve (Aldersyde)

**2. Area of Clearing**

The permit holder must not clear more than 84 trees and 0.12 hectares of native vegetation within the area hatched yellow on attached Plan 3570/1a and Plan 3570/1b.

**3. 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.

**4. Type of clearing authorised**

This Permit authorises the permit holder to clear native vegetation for activities to the extent that the permit holder has the power to clear native vegetation for those activities under the *Local Government Act 1995* or any other written law.

**5. Compliance with Assessment Sequence and Management Procedures**

Prior to clearing any native vegetation under conditions 1 and 2 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. Flora management

- (a) Prior to undertaking any clearing authorised under this Permit, the site shall be inspected by a *flora specialist* for the presence of rare flora listed in the *Wildlife Conservation (Rare Flora) Notice (2008)* and *priority flora taxa*.
- (b) Where rare flora or *priority flora taxa* are identified in relation to condition 8(a) of this Permit, the Permit Holder shall ensure that:
  - (i) all records of rare flora and *priority flora taxa* are submitted to the CEO;
  - (ii) no clearing occurs within 50 metres of identified rare flora, unless approved by the CEO; and
  - (iii) no clearing occurs within 10 metres of identified *priority flora taxa*, unless approved by the CEO.

## 8. Dieback and weed control

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

- (a) clean earth-moving machinery of soil and vegetation prior to entering and leaving the area to be cleared;
- (b) shall not move soil in wet conditions;
- (c) ensure that no *dieback* or *weed*-affected soil, *mulch* or *fill* or other material are brought into the area to be cleared
- (d) restrict the movement of machines and other vehicles to the limits of the areas to be cleared.

## PART III - RECORD KEEPING AND REPORTING

### 9. 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 species composition, structure and density of the cleared area;
  - (ii) 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;
  - (iii) the date that the area was cleared; and
  - (iv) the size of the area cleared (in hectares).
- (b) In relation to flora management pursuant to condition 7 of this Permit:
  - (i) the location of each rare flora and *priority flora taxa* recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit set to Geocentric Datum Australia 1994 (GDA94), expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings; and
  - (ii) the species name of each rare flora or *priority flora taxa* identified.

### 10. Reporting

- (a) The Permit Holder must provide to the CEO, on or before 30 June of each year, a written report of records required under condition 9 of this Permit and activities done by the Permit Holder under this Permit between 1 January and 31 December of the preceding year.
- (b) Prior to 11 January 2012, the Permit Holder must provide to the CEO a written report of records required under condition 9 of this Permit where these records have not already been provided under condition 10(a) of this Permit.

### Definitions

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

**condition** means the rating given to native vegetation using the *Keighery scale* and refers to the degree of change in the structure, density and species present in the particular vegetation in comparison to undisturbed vegetation of the same type;



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

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

**flora specialist** means a person with specific training and/or experience in the ecology and taxonomy of Western Australian flora;

**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;

**priority flora taxa** means those plant taxa that described as priority flora classes 1, 2, 3 or 4 in the Department's *Declared Rare and Priority Flora List for Western Australia* (as amended);

**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*.



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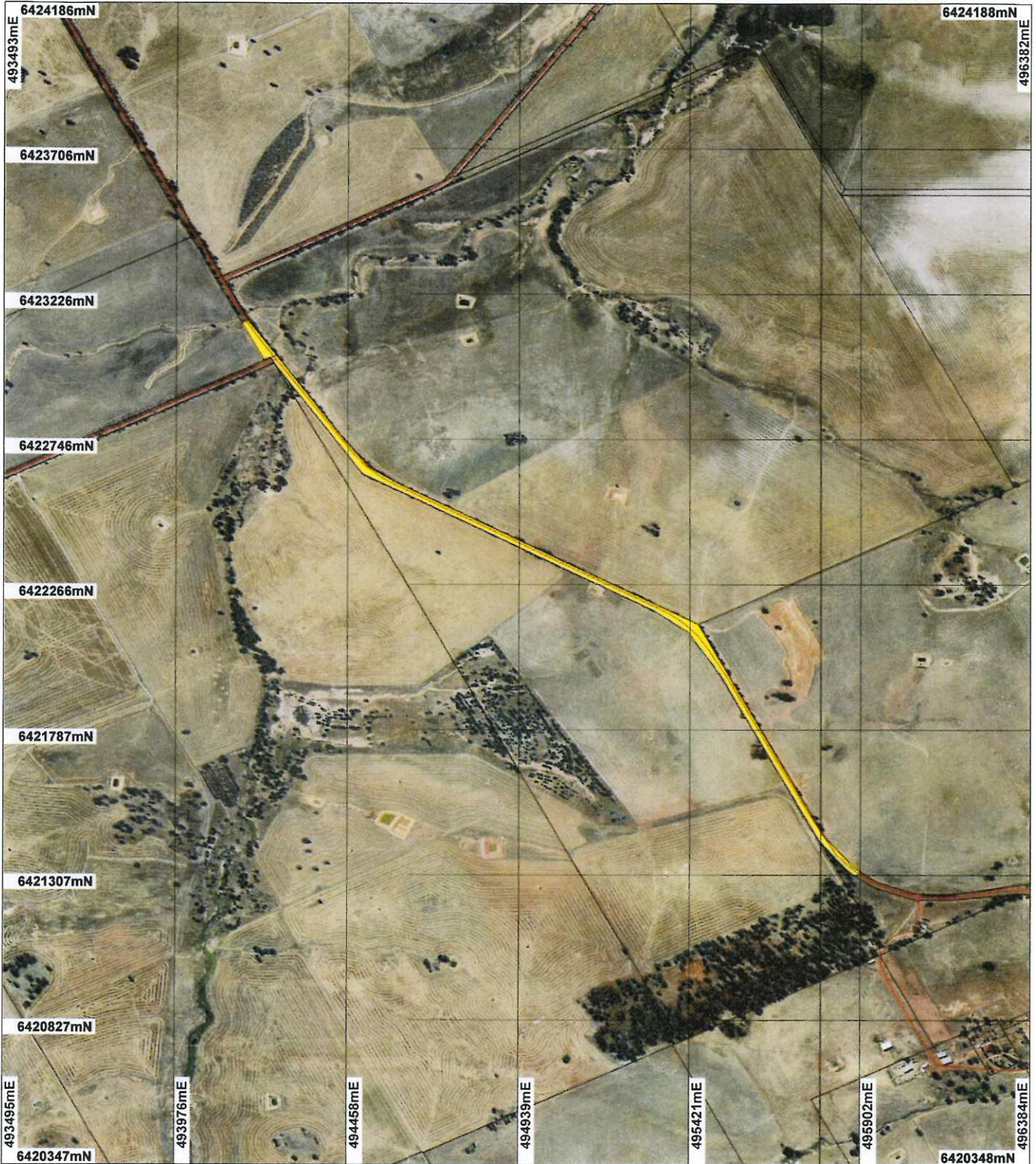
Kelly Faulkner  
MANAGER  
NATIVE VEGETATION CONSERVATION BRANCH

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

18 March 2010



# Plan 3570/1a



## LEGEND

Clearing Instruments  
 Road Centrelines  
 Cadastre  
 --> Image Index

Beverley 50cm Orthomosaic -  
 Landgate 2006



0 ————— -375 m

Scale 1:16356  
 (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.

*[Signature]* Date 18/3/10

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.



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# Plan 3570/1b



## LEGEND

Clearing Instruments  
 Road Centrelines  
 Cadastre



Scale 1:47811

(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 .....

K Faulkner

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



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## 1. Application details

### 1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 3570/1

Permit type: Area Permit

### 1.2. Proponent details

Proponent's name: Shire of Brookton

### 1.3. Property details

Property: ROAD RESERVE ( ALDERSYDE 6306)  
ROAD RESERVE ( BROOKTON 6306)

Local Government Area:

Colloquial name: Aldersyde Road reserve North

### 1.4. Application

Clearing Area (ha)	No. Trees	Method of Clearing	For the purpose of:
0.12	84	Mechanical Removal	Road construction or maintenance

## 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 Unit:	The proposal is to clear up to 0.12ha of native vegetation and 84 native trees from Aldersyde and Corberding Road Reserves within the Shire of Brookton for the purpose of road widening.	Degraded: Structure severely disturbed; regeneration to good condition requires intensive management (Keighery 1994)	The vegetation condition was determined through a site inspection by DEC staff on 2 March 2010 (DEC, 2010).
Aldersyde Road Reserve: 37: Shrublands; teatree thicket 1023: Medium woodland; York gum, wandoo & salmon gum (Eucalyptus salmonophloia) 1147: Shrublands; scrub-heath in the south-east Avon-Wheatbelt Region	The vegetation condition varies from completely degraded to good condition (Keighery, 1994; DEC, 2010).		

Corberding Road Reserve:  
352: Medium woodland;  
York gum

(Shepherd, 2007)

Aldersyde Road:

The vegetation proposed to be cleared includes York Gum (Eucalyptus loxophleba subsp loxophleba), Salmon Gum (Eucalyptus salmonophloia), Sheoak (Allocasuarina sp.), Jam (Acacia acuminata), Lesser Bottlebrush (Callistemon phoeniceus) and approximately 82 square meters of Melaleuca thicket (Shire of Brookton, 2010).

Corberding Road:

The vegetation proposed

to be cleared includes Sheoak (*Allocasuarina* sp.), Salmon Gum (*Eucalyptus salmonophloai*), Wandoo (*Eucalyptus* sp) and Tea tree thicket (*Leptospermum* sp.) (Shire of Brookton, 2010).

### 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 at variance to this Principle**

The proposal is to clear 0.12 hectares of native vegetation in completely degraded to good (Keighery, 1994) condition and 84 native trees for the purpose of road widening. The local area (10km radius) is extensively cleared with the Shire of Brookton retaining only 15.77% of its pre-European extent.

**Aldersyde Road:**

The vegetation proposed to be cleared includes York Gum (*Eucalyptus loxophleba* subsp *loxophleba*), Sheoak (*Allocasuarina* sp.), Jam (*Acacia acuminata*), Banksia sp. and approximately 82 square meters of Melaleuca thicket (Shire of Brookton, 2010; DEC, 2010).

There are 6 known occurrences of different priority species and 3 occurrences of different rare flora within a 10 km radius. In particular, the rare flora *Verticordia fimbrialepis* subsp. *fimbrialepis* is known to occur in close proximity to the applied area, occurring at the intersection of Brookton-Kweda and Pingelly Aldersyde roads (DEC, 2010).

The local area retains approximately 15% native vegetation cover and therefore has been extensively cleared.

**Corberding Road:**

The vegetation proposed to be cleared includes Sheoak (*Allocasuarina* sp.), Wandoo (*Eucalyptus* sp) and Tea tree thicket (*Leptospermum* sp.) (Shire of Brookton, 2010; DEC, 2010).

There are 10 known occurrences of different priority species and 7 occurrences of different rare flora within a 10 km radius. In addition 2 priority (Southern Death Adder and Quenda) and one endangered (Woylie) fauna species have been recorded within the local area.

The local area retains approximately 5% native vegetation cover and therefore has been extensively cleared.

Given that the areas proposed to be cleared are located in extensively cleared landscapes, and considering that some of the vegetation under application is in good (Keighery, 1994) condition (DEC, 2010) the vegetation on site is likely to comprise a high level of biological diversity in the context of the largely cleared landscape.

The assessment recommendation is that this proposal is at variance to this principle.

**Methodology**      References:  
DEC (2010)  
Keighery (1994)  
Shire of Brookton (2010)

GIS Databases:  
SAC Biodatasets accessed 10 February 2010

#### (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 at variance to this Principle**

The following fauna species of conservation significance have been recorded within the local area (10 km radius) of Corberding Road:

- Southern Death Adder (*Acanthophsis antarcticus*)(P3)
- Quenda (*Isoodon obesulus fusciventer*) (P5)
- Woylie (*Bettongia penicillata ogilbyi*) (Endangered)

No fauna of conservation significance have been recorded within 10km of Aldersyde Road.

The vegetation under application includes mainly York Gum (*Eucalyptus loxophleba* subsp *loxophleba*), Sheoak (*Allocasuarina* sp.), Jam (*Acacia acuminata*), Banksia sp., Wandoo (*Eucalyptus* sp), Melaleuca thicket and Tea

tree thicket (*Leptospermum* sp.) (Shire of Brookton, 2010; DEC, 2010).

The vegetation under application is contained within road reserves in a Shire that has been extensively cleared for agriculture, and therefore is likely to provide significant ecological corridors for indigenous fauna species.

As the vegetation under application has the potential to provide ecological linkages for indigenous fauna, and given the location in a landscape that has had between 85% and 95% of pre-European vegetation cleared in a 10km radius, it is considered that all remaining vegetation is likely to be part of and necessary for the maintenance of significant habitat for indigenous fauna.

Given the above, the assessment recommendation is that the clearing as proposed is at variance to this principle.

**Methodology** References:  
DEC (2010)  
Shire of Brookton (2010)

GIS Databases:  
SAC Biodatasets accessed 10 February 2010

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

**Comments Proposal may be at variance to this Principle**

There are 3 records of rare flora recorded in the local area (10km Radius) of Aldersyde Road;

- *Banksia cuneata*
- *Banksia ionthocarpa* subsp. *chrysophoenix*
- *Verticordia fimbrialepis* subsp. *fimbrialepis*

Of these rare flora all are recorded in the same vegetation and soil types as the vegetation within Aldersyde Road. *V. fimbrialepis* subsp. *fimbrialepis* has been recorded at the intersection of Pingelly-Aldersyde Rd & Brookton-Kweda Road, turnoff into Aldersyde townsite (DEC, 2010), while *B. ionthocarpa* subsp. *chrysophoenix* has been recorded 1.4 km west and *B. cuneata* has been recorded 3.8km north east of the applied area.

There are 7 records of rare flora recorded in the local area (10km Radius) of Corberding Road;

- *Acacia brachypoda*
- *Caladenia williamsiae*
- *Eleocharis keigheryi*
- *Hakea aculeate*
- *Lasiopetalum rotundifolium*
- *Lechenaultia laricina*
- *Thomasia montana*

None of these rare flora occur on the same mapped soil types as the applied area however *A. brachypoda*, *C. williamsiae*, *H. aculeate*, *L. rotundifolium* and *T. montana* are recorded within the same vegetation types.

There are 16 priority flora recorded within the local area (of both roads) of which 6 occur in the same vegetation and soil types as the applied area.

Given the above, the assessment recommendation is that the vegetation under application may include rare flora and is significant (in an extensively cleared area (85-95% native vegetation cleared in 10km radius)) refuge habitat for rare flora.

Considering that the proposal is primarily for individual trees the impact to rare flora may be minimal. To ensure minimal impact to rare flora the assessment recommendation is that a flora management condition be placed on the permit to mitigate the potential for clearing to impact on rare or priority flora.

**Methodology** References:  
DEC (2010)  
  
GIS Databases:  
SAC Biodatasets accessed 16 February 2010

**(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 known occurrences of threatened ecological communities (TECs) within the local area (10km

radius).

The vegetation under application includes mainly York Gum (*Eucalyptus loxophleba* subsp *loxophleba*), Sheoak (*Allocasuarina* sp.), Jam (*Acacia acuminata*), Banksia sp., Wandoo (*Eucalyptus* sp), Melaleuca thicket and Tea tree thicket (*Leptospermum* sp.) (Shire of Brookton, 2010; DEC, 2010). This vegetation association is not known to represent any known TEC.

Given the above the assessment recommendation is that the proposal is not likely to be at variance to this principle.

**Methodology** References:  
DEC (2010)  
Shire of Brookton (2010)

GIS Databases:  
SAC Biodatsets accessed 10 February 2010

**(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 at variance to this Principle**

The national objectives and targets for biodiversity conservation in Australia has a target to prevent clearance of ecological communities with an extent below 30 per cent of that present pre-1750, below which species loss appears to accelerate exponentially at an ecosystem level (Commonwealth of Australia 2001, EPA 2000).

Approximately 85-95% of native vegetation within the local area (10km radius) has been cleared making the local landscape extensively cleared. Given the low vegetation representation in the local area the vegetation under application likely contains a significant level of biodiversity in a local context as well as being part of a significant ecological linkage through the landscape supporting areas of conservation significance. Given the above the vegetation is considered to be significant in an extensively cleared landscape.

	Pre-European area (ha)	Current extent (ha)	Remaining %	% in DEC Tenure
IBRA Bioregion **				
Avon Wheatbelt	9 518 411	1 444 595	15.18	11.12
LGA				
Shire of Brookton	160 119	25 243	15.77	60.04
Aldersyde Road:				
Beard vegetation associations**				
37	39 107	22 763	58.21	19.86
1023	1 602 165	103 063	6.43	15.46
1147	42 855	2 435	5.68	3.69
Beard Vegetation Association with Bioregion*				
37	3 901	628	16.10	28.84
1023	1 523 239	97 898	6.43	14.72
1147	42 855	2 435	5.68	3.69
Corberding Road:				
Beard vegetation associations**				
352	724 274	120 436	16.63	10.20
Beard Vegetation Association with Bioregion*				
37	630 582	88 398	14.02	11.45

\*\* (Shepherd, 2007)

**Methodology** References:  
Commonwealth of Australia (2001)  
EPA (2000)  
Shepherd (2007)

GIS Databases:  
SAC Biodatsets accessed 10 February 2010

**(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 area applied to clear within Aldersyde Road Reserve intersects three minor and one major non perennial watercourse(s).

The area applied to clear within Corberding Road Reserve intersects two minor non perennial watercourses and one earth dam.

The vegetation under application includes mainly York Gum (*Eucalyptus loxophleba* subsp *loxophleba*), Sheoak (*Allocasuarina* sp.), Jam (*Acacia acuminata*), Banksia sp., Wandoo (*Eucalyptus* sp), Melaleuca thicket and Tea tree thicket (*Leptospermum* sp.) (Shire of Brookton, 2010; DEC, 2010).

The vegetation to be cleared persists within the reserve of an existing road way and therefore structures to minimise riparian vegetation in the road reserve are present within the applied area (such as culverts). While a small amount of riparian vegetation may need to be cleared the impact of this clearing on the watercourse will likely be minimal.

Given the above, the assessment recommendation is that the proposal is not likely to be at variance to this principle.

**Methodology**

References:

DEC (2010)

Shire of Brookton (2010)

GIS Databases:

SAC Biodatasets accessed 10 February 2010

ANCA wetlands - Environment Australia 26/3/99

EPP Lakes Policy Area - DEP 14/05/97

Hydrography linear - DOW 13/7/06

Ramsar wetlands - DEC 03

**(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 following soil types are found within the areas applied to clear:

Corberding Road:

Qb30: Rolling to hilly with some steep slopes; gneissic rock outcrops common; some lateritic mesas and buttes on drainage divides: chief soils are hard neutral red soils and acidic red soils (Northcote et al., 1968).

Aldersyde Road:

SI28: Broad flat valleys with small clay pans and salt-lake remnants in some localities: chief soils are hard alkaline yellow soils underlain by acid lateritic clays below depths of from 2 to 4 ft.

Uf1: Undulating terrain with ridges, spurs, and lateritic mesas and buttes: chief soils on the broad undulating ridges and spurs are hard, and also sandy, neutral, and also acidic, yellow mottled soils, all containing ironstone gravels.

(Northcote et al., 1968)

The soils identified within the applied areas are associated with a high risk of water erosion, however the areas under application are adjacent to existing roads, which already include road side infrastructure, such as table drains and culverts, to prevent water erosion.

Ground water salinity is in the range of 1400mg/l to >35000 mg/l and therefore highly saline. There is a high salinity risk associated with further clearing in this extensively cleared area (5-15% native vegetation retained in 10km radius) as some evidence of salinity impact is already apparent along Aldersyde Road (DEC, 2010).

Given the above the assessment recommendation is that the proposal may be at variance to this principle.

**Methodology**

References:

DEC (2010)

Northcote et al. (1968)

GIS Databases:

SAC Biodatasets accessed 10 February 2010

Salinity Risk LM 25m - DOLA 00

**(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 at variance to this Principle**

The Murnanying Nature Reserve is located approximately 3.3km south west of Aldersyde Road and two Land for Wildlife sites occur 1km and 2.6km east of the Aldersyde Road.

The local area (10km radius) of Aldersyde Road retains approximately 15% native vegetation cover, further removal of native vegetation from this extensively cleared area will impact on these conservation areas indirectly through loss of connectivity.

The local area of Corberding Road retains approximately 5% native vegetation cover, given the extensive clearing of this landscape all remaining vegetation is considered to be of conservation significance as part of an ecological corridor. The vegetation under application forms a significant portion of the vegetation remaining in the local area of Corberding Road.

Given the above, the assessment recommendation is that the proposal is at variance to this principle as the vegetation under application is significant as an ecological corridor throughout the Shire of Brookton and will impact on the environmental values of nearby Land for Wildlife sites and the Murnanying Nature Reserve.

**Methodology** GIS Databases:  
Register of National Estate - Environment Australia, Australian and world heritage division 12 Mar 02  
System 1 to 5 and 7 to 12 areas DEC 11/7/06  
DEC Tenure 01/06/05  
SAC Biodatasets accessed 10 February 2010

**(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 may be at variance to this Principle**

The soils identified within the applied areas (Northcote et al., 1968) are associated with a high risk of water erosion, however the areas under application are adjacent to existing roads, which already include road side infrastructure, such as table drains and culverts, to prevent water erosion. It is therefore not considered likely that the proposal would result in water erosion causing deterioration in surface water quality.

Watercourses in the local area (10km radius) have a high risk of salinity, and the proposed clearing may result in a local increase in salinity. Some impacts of salinity are already present in vegetation along Aldersyde Road in the form of vegetation decline (DEC, 2010).

Given the above the assessment recommendation is that the proposal may be at variance to this principle.

**Methodology** References:  
DEC (2010)  
Northcote et al. (1968)

GIS Databases:  
Salinity Risk LM 25m - DOLA 00  
Soils, Statewide DA 11/99  
Topographic Contours, Statewide - DOLA 12/09/02  
Hydrography, linear - DOW 13/7/06  
Hydrographic catchments, catchments - DoW 01/06/07

**(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 clearing is proposed adjacent to existing roads, which already include road side infrastructure, such as table drains and culverts, to prevent flooding.

Given the above the assessment recommendation is that the proposal is not likely to be at variance to this principle.

**Methodology** GIS Databases:  
Topographic Contours, Statewide - DOLA 12/09/02  
Hydrography, linear - DOW 13/7/06



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

### Comments

The proposed clearing is located within an unconfirmed RIWI area. The proponent is not proposing to take any groundwater, therefore, no RIWI licences are required.

A submission from the Roadside Conservation Committee has been received (RCC, 2010). RCC note that the landscape has been extensively cleared and that clearing should be minimised and where possible clearing to one side of the road is preferable. In addition RCC recommend appropriate flora and vegetation and fauna surveys are undertaken over the applied area. DEC has noted RCC's recommendation for clearing to occur on one side of the road and included this recommendation in DEC's cover letter to the applicant. A Flora Management condition has also been placed on the permit to mitigate the potential for clearing to impact on conservation significant flora. DEC does not consider a fauna survey is warranted in this instance.

A site visit by DEC staff on the 2 March 2010 identified that some road works have taken place at the intersection of Aldersyde Road and Brookton-Corrogin Road. These areas have been removed from the clearing application (DOC121193).

### Methodology

References:  
EPA (2000)  
RCC (2010)

## 4. Assessment comments

### Comment

The application has been assessed against the clearing principles, planning instruments and other matters in accordance with s51O of the Environmental Protection Act 1986, and the assessment recommendation is that the proposed clearing is at variance to Principle (a), (b), (e) and (h), may be at variance to principles (c), (g) and (i) and is not likely to be at variance with the remaining clearing principles.

## 5. References

- Commonwealth of Australia (2001) National Objectives and Targets for Biodiversity Conservation 2001-2005, Canberra.
- DEC (2010) Site Inspection Report for site visit undertaken by DEC staff on 2 March 2010 for areas relating to clearing permit application CPS 3570/1, Shire of Brookton, Department of Environment and Conservation, Trim Ref DOC121194.
- 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.
- Keighery, B.J. (1994) Bushland Plant Survey: A Guide to Plant Community Survey for the Community. Wildflower Society of WA (Inc). Nedlands, Western Australia.
- 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.
- Shepherd, D.P. (2007). Adapted from: 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. Includes subsequent updates for 2006 from Vegetation Extent dataset ANZWA1050000124.
- Shire of Brookton (2010) Application for a clearing permit, CPS 3570/1, Shire of Brookton, list of vegetation to be cleared, TRIM Ref DOC117579.

## 6. 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 (now DEC)
DMP	Department of Mines and Petroleum (ex DoIR)
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)

