



GOVERNMENT OF
WESTERN AUSTRALIA

CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

PERMIT DETAILS

Area Permit Number: 3989/1

File Number: 2010/007608-1

Duration of Permit: From 11 December 2010 to 11 December 2012

PERMIT HOLDER

B & J Catalano Pty Ltd

LAND ON WHICH CLEARING IS TO BE DONE

LOT 7 ON DIAGRAM 40591 (RUNNYMEDE ROAD, WELLESLEY 6233)

AUTHORISED ACTIVITY

The Permit Holder shall not clear more than 2.86 hectares of native vegetation within the area hatched yellow on attached Plan 3989/1.

CONDITIONS

1. Dieback and 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* and *dieback*:

- (a) clean earth-moving machinery of soil and vegetation prior to entering and leaving the area to be cleared;
- (b) shall only move soils in *dry conditions*;
- (c) ensure that no *dieback* or *weed*-affected soil, *mulch*, *fill* or other material is brought into the area to be cleared; and
- (d) restrict the movement of machines and other vehicles to the limits of the areas to be cleared.

2. Wind erosion management

The Permit Holder shall not clear native vegetation unless sand extraction begins within one month of the clearing being undertaken.

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; and

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*.

M G Warnock

A/ MANAGER

NATIVE VEGETATION CONSERVATION BRANCH

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

11 November 2010

Plan 3989/1



LEGEND

Enduring Infrastructure

- Areas Approved to Clear
- Road Centrelines
- Cadastre_1
- Local Government Authorities
- Bunbury 50cm Orthomosaic - Landgate 2008



0 200 m

Scale 1:7000

(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.

M Warnock Date 11/11/10

M Warnock

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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1. Application details

1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 3989/1
Permit type: Area Permit

1.2. Proponent details

Proponent's name: B and J Catalano Pty Ltd

1.3. Property details

Property: LOT 7 ON DIAGRAM 40591 (RUNNYMEDE ROAD, WELLESLEY 6233)
Local Government Area: SHIRE OF HARVEY

1.4. Application

Clearing Area (ha)	Method of Clearing	For the purpose of:
2.86	Mechanical Removal	Extractive Industry

1.5. Decision on application

Decision on Permit Application: Grant
Decision Date: 11 November 2010

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: 6 - medium woodland; Eucalyptus gomphocephala (Tuart) - Eucalyptus marginata (Jarrah).	The vegetation under application comprises 2.86ha over an area of approximately 15.61ha and is proposed to be cleared for the purpose of sand extraction.	Completely Degraded: No longer intact; completely/almost completely without native species (Keighery 1994)	Vegetation condition confirmed from vegetation assessment report (Ecoedge Environmental Pty Ltd, 2010) and through aerial imagery (Bunbury 50cm Orthomosaic - Landgate 2008).
	The vegetation comprises <i>Agonis flexuosa</i> (Peppermint trees), <i>Corymbia calophylla</i> (Marri) and <i>Eucalyptus marginata</i> (Jarrah) in a 'completely degraded' to 'degraded' (Keighery, 1994) condition.	To	
	A small area of approximately 0.05ha near the southern boundary of the property was recorded by Ecoedge Environmental Pty Ltd (2010) as being in 'very good' (Keighery, 1994) condition.		
Hedde vegetation complex: Karrakatta Complex Central and South - predominantly open forest of Eucalyptus gomphocephala (Tuart) - Eucalyptus marginata (Jarrah) and <i>Corymbia calophylla</i> (Marri) and woodland of Eucalyptus marginata (Jarrah) - Banksia species.	As above.	Very Good: Vegetation structure altered; obvious signs of disturbance (Keighery 1994)	As above.

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 vegetation under application comprises 2.86ha of predominantly parkland cleared *Agonis flexuosa*, *Corymbia calophylla* and *Eucalyptus marginata* (Ecoedge Environmental Pty Ltd, 2010) in 'completely degraded' to 'degraded' (Keighery, 1994) condition. There is a small patch (approximately 0.05ha) near the southern boundary of the property which has been recorded as being in 'very good' (Keighery, 1994) condition (Ecoedge Environmental Pty Ltd, 2010).

The property is situated within the Kemerton Industrial Park buffer which has been recognised as being regionally significant for native vegetation, wetlands and associated fauna (TME et al, 2009).

Carnaby's black cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus latirostris*, Endangered) and Forest red-tailed black cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus banksii naso*, Vulnerable) have been recorded within the local area (10km radius). Evidence of black cockatoos foraging on *Corymbia calophylla* seeds within the applied clearing area has been identified (DEC, 2010) however, remnant vegetation directly east and to the south-east also provides foraging habitat for these species.

The vegetation under application is consistent with floristic community type 25 - Southern *Eucalyptus gomphocephala* - *Agonis flexuosa* woodlands, a priority 3 community, however, it is in 'completely degraded' to 'degraded' (Keighery, 1994) condition and as such is unlikely to be a significant representation of this community.

The applied area lies directly adjacent to the core of the McLarty / Kemerton / Twin Rivers / Preston River / Gwindinup north-south ecological linkage recognised under the Greater Bunbury Region Scheme (EPA, 2003). However, given the level of degradation of the vegetation it is not likely to be contributing significantly to the values of this linkage.

In association with the assessment of the Greater Bunbury Region Scheme, the EPA provided advice with regards to the significance of vegetation within the Kemerton Industrial Area. EPA resolved that this area was not deemed to be considered significant remnant vegetation requiring conservation and was mapped as being an area that could be considered for development (EPA, 2003).

Given the level of degradation flora of conservation significance are unlikely to inhabit the area under application. It has been noted that species such as *Acacia semitrullata* (priority 4) and *Verticordia attenuata* (priority 3) may inhabit the area given that they have been recorded from similar vegetation and/ or soil types to the area under application but it is unlikely that the clearing would impact upon the conservation status of these species.

Due to the lack of species diversity and understorey layer, the vegetation proposed to be cleared is not likely to be considered to comprise a high level of biological diversity or representative of an area of outstanding biodiversity within the local area.

Methodology

References:

- DEC (2010)
 - Ecoedge Environmental Pty Ltd (2010)
 - EPA (2003)
 - Keighery (1994)
 - TME et al (2009)
- ##### GIS Databases:
- Bunbury 50cm Orthomosaic - Landgate 2008
 - Greater Bunbury Ctrl Areas - DPI
 - Greater Bunbury Regional Area - DPI
 - SAC Biodatasets - Accessed 14 October 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 not likely to be at variance to this Principle

Thirteen threatened and priority fauna species have been recorded within the local area (10km radius) of the applied clearing area with the closest record being the Western Ringtail Possum (*Pseudocheirus occidentalis*) approximately 1.9km away.

Western Ringtail Possums are listed as Vulnerable under both the Wildlife conservation act 1950 and the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1998. This species inhabits coastal or near coastal areas comprising vegetation of *Agonis flexuosa* (Peppermint tree) forest as well as areas of *Eucalyptus gomphocephala* (Tuart), *Eucalyptus marginata* (Jarrah) or *Corymbia calophylla* (Marri) forest with associated Peppermint (Burbidge & de Tores, 1998; Burbidge, 2004 & de Tores et al. 2004) Although *Agonis flexuosa* occur on site they are scattered and isolated and therefore are unlikely to provide significant habitat for ringtail

possums as this species prefers sites with greater canopy connectivity for movement across the landscape. Carnaby's black cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus latirostris*, Endangered) and Forest red-tailed black cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus banksii naso*, Vulnerable) have also been recorded within the local area. Evidence of black cockatoos foraging on *Corymbia calophylla* seeds within the applied clearing area has been identified however, no nesting habitat was observed (DEC, 2010).

The lack of understorey and no watercourses and wetlands being present within the applied area means that some threatened and priority fauna, such as ground-dwelling, Bittern and aquatic species previously recorded within the local area, are not likely to be present within the area under application.

Given the presence of remnant vegetation in better condition to the east and south-east of the applied clearing area that would provide preferred habitat for indigenous fauna, it is unlikely that the vegetation under application comprises or is necessary for the maintenance of significant fauna habitat.

Methodology

References:

- Burbidge (2004)
- Burbidge & de Tores (1998)
- de Tores et al. (2004)
- DEC (2010)
- Keighery (1994)

GIS Databases:

- Geomorphic wetlands (Mgt Categories), Swan Coastal Plain - DEC
- Hydrography, linear - DoW
- Hydrography, linear (hierarchy) - DoW
- Bunbury 50cm Orthomosaic - Landgate 2008
- SAC Biodatasets - Accessed 14 October 2010

(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

Five declared rare flora species have been recorded within the local area (10km radius) of the applied clearing area with the closest record being *Drakaea micrantha* approximately 1.8km away and has been recorded within similar mapped soil types to the area under application.

Drakaea micrantha inhabits areas of sheoak (*Allocasuarina fraseriana*) and jarrah (*Eucalyptus marginata*) woodland or forest over white-grey sands and has been recorded in areas which have been disturbed such as old firebreaks (Brown et al, 1998 & WA Herbarium 1998-2010).

A vegetation assessment of the applied clearing area was undertaken in May 2010. No rare or priority flora species were identified during the assessment of the site (Ecoedge Environmental Pty Ltd, 2010), however, May is not an appropriate time to survey for the flora of conservation significance known to occur in the local area.

Given that the majority of the site is in a 'completely degraded' to 'degraded' (Keighery, 1994) condition (Ecoedge Environmental Pty Ltd, 2010) with little to no native understorey present and has been heavily impacted through historic land use activities, the applied clearing area is deemed unlikely to support flora of conservation significance.

Methodology

References:

- Brown et al (1998)
- Ecoedge Environmental Pty Ltd (2010)
- Keighery (1994)
- WA Herbarium (1998-2010)

GIS Databases:

- Heddl Vegetation Complexes - DEC
- Pre-European Vegetation - DEC
- SAC Biodatasets - Accessed 14 October 2010
- Soils, Statewide - DA

(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

Two threatened ecological communities (TEC's) have been recorded within the local area (10km radius) of the applied clearing area.

The Endangered 'Shrublands and woodlands on Muchea limestone' is the closest record, approximately 4.0km from the site and the other is SCP09 - 'Dense shrublands on clay flats' (listed as Vulnerable) approximately 6.0km away.

The applied clearing area does not have any affinities with either of these communities and given the distance and the degraded nature of the vegetation proposed clearing, it is not likely to impact upon these communities.

- Methodology** GIS Databases:
- Heddle Vegetation Complexes - DEC
 - Pre-European Vegetation - DEC
 - SAC Biodatasets - Accessed 14 October 2010
 - Soils, Statewide - DA

(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 has been mapped as the Beard Vegetation Association 6 - medium woodland; Eucalyptus gomphocephala (Tuart) - Eucalyptus marginata (Jarrah) of which there is approximately 25.9% of the pre-European extent remaining on the Swan Coastal Plain (Shepherd, 2009).

The area under application is also mapped as the Heddle Vegetation Complex - Karrakatta Complex Central and South which has 29.5% of the pre-European extent remaining.

The property lies within the Shire of Harvey in the Swan Coastal Plain IBRA region which have 53% and 39.2% of their pre-European extent remaining (Shepherd, 2009).

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). Although the vegetation under application is a component of these mapped vegetation types, it is not considered to be a good representation of vegetation types below the 30% threshold due to the 'completely degraded' to 'degraded' (Keighery, 1994) condition (Ecoedge Environmental Pty Ltd, 2010).

Approximately 32% of the local area is vegetated with remnant vegetation in good or better condition remaining on approximately 60% of the property as well as to the south and south-east of the applied clearing area. Given the level of degradation of the vegetation under application and the proximity to a core linkage of remnant vegetation, this vegetation is not considered likely to be at variance to this principle.

- Methodology** References:
- Commonwealth of Australia (2001)
 - Ecoedge Environmental Pty Ltd (2010)
 - Keighery (1994)
 - Shepherd (2009)
- GIS Databases:
- Heddle Vegetation Complexes - DEP
 - IBRA Australia - DEH
 - Local Government Authorities - DOLA
 - NLWRA, Current Extent of Native Vegetation - DA & CALM
 - Pre-European Vegetation - DA

(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 closest watercourse to the applied clearing area is Wellesley River and the associated diversion drain which are located approximately 4.5km east.

The closest mapped wetlands are a dampland classified as multiple-use approximately 330m west and a conservation category wetland (dampland) which lies adjacent to the eastern property boundary of Lot 7, 1.2km from the area under application.

There are 49 mapped EPP lakes in the local area (10km radius) of the applied clearing area with the closest being approximately 630m west. The Peel Yalgorup System (and associated Yalgorup Lakes System) recognised internationally as a RAMSAR site and the nationally important Bengier Swamp are both located over 5km away.

There are also areas subject to inundation and a perennial swamp located approximately 600m west and 760m north-west of the applied clearing area.

Given the applied clearing area comprises 2.86ha of vegetation consisting of *Agonis flexuosa*, *Corymbia calophylla* and *Eucalyptus marginata*, and the fact that the area is separated from the majority of these wetlands

and watercourses by other remnants of vegetation, it is not considered likely that the proposed clearing is growing in association with a watercourse or wetland. Therefore, the proposal is not likely to be at variance to this principle.

- Methodology** GIS Databases:
- EPP, Lakes - DEC
 - Geomorphic wetlands (Mgt Categories), Swan Coastal Plain - DEC
 - Hydrography, linear - DoW
 - Hydrography, linear (hierarchy) - DoW
 - RAMSAR, wetlands - DEC

(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 chief soils within the applied clearing area have been mapped by Northcote et al (1960-68) as being leached sands on subdued dune swale terrain.

The site is mapped as having a low salinity risk with groundwater salinity ranging from 500-1000mg/L total dissolved solids. The topography of the area under application is approximately 20-25m AHD and is of a medium relief.

Given the soil type there is possibility that the site could be affected by wind erosion once the site has been cleared. This risk however is likely to be managed by restricting clearing to a time period just prior to commencing sand extraction. Management of this risk will also be required post extraction.

- Methodology** References:
- Northcote et al (1960-68)
- GIS Databases:
- Groundwater Salinity, Statewide - DoW
 - Salinity Risk LM 25m - DOLA 00
 - Soils, Statewide - DA
 - Topographic Contours, Statewide - DOLA & ARMY

(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 may be at variance to this Principle

The applied clearing area lies approximately 480m west of a System 6 conservation reserve (C63) with a number of large areas being conserved within DEC Tenure, Register of National Estate and System 6 Conservation Reserves including Yalgorup National Park, Myalup State Forest, Byrd and Bengier Swamp Nature Reserves, Leschenault Peninsula Conservation Park, Cathedral Avenue and Wetlands.

The vegetation under application lies adjacent to an area that has been recognised by the EPA as significant remnant vegetation requiring conservation which is also part of the McLarty / Kemerton / Twin Rivers / Preston River / Gwindinup north-south ecological linkage as recognised under the Greater Bunbury Region Scheme (EPA, 2003).

Given the scattered nature and the predominantly 'completely degraded' to 'degraded' (Keighery, 1994) condition (Ecoedge Environmental Pty Ltd, 2010) of the vegetation under application and the presence of remnant vegetation within the local area forming part of and providing conservation value to the existing linkage, it is unlikely that the clearing of the vegetation under application will directly impact conservation areas in the local area.

Given the close proximity of the applied clearing area to the remnant vegetation on the property that has been recognised as a significant remnant requiring conservation and its importance as part of the linkage, indirect impacts through the introduction and / or spread of weeds and dieback could effect this area. Weed management and disease hygiene measures will assist in reducing the risk of introduction or spread of weeds and disease such as Phytophthora (dieback) to the remnant vegetation.

- Methodology** References:
- Ecoedge Environmental Pty Ltd (2010)
 - EPA (2003)
 - Keighery (1994)
- GIS Databases:
- DEC Tenure - DEC
 - Register of National Estate - EA
 - System 6 Conservation Reserves - DEC

(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 vegetation under application lies within the Harvey Diversion_Harvey River Catchment within the Harvey River Basin.

The chief soils within the applied clearing area have been mapped by Northcote et al (1960-68) as being leached sands on a subdued dune-swale terrain. These soils are characteristically highly permeable. The closest watercourse and wetland to the applied clearing area is the Wellesley River approximately 4.5km east and a dampland classified as multiple use approximately 330m west.

The site is mapped as having a low salinity risk with groundwater salinity ranging between 500 -1000mg/L total dissolved solids. The area under application has a topography of approximately 20 - 25m AHD and is of a medium relief.

As the proposed clearing consists of up to 2.86ha of scattered vegetation in a 'completely degraded' to 'degraded' (Keighery, 1994) condition (Ecoedge Environmental Pty Ltd, 2010) and given the distance to watercourses and wetlands, it is unlikely that the proposed clearing will result in the deterioration in the quality of surface or underground water resources in the local area.

Methodology References:

- Ecoedge Environmental Pty Ltd (2010)
 - Keighery (1994)
 - Northcote et al (1960-68)
- GIS Databases:
- Groundwater Salinity, Statewide - DoW
 - Salinity Risk LM 25m - DOLA 00
 - Soils, Statewide - DA
 - Topographic Contours, Statewide - DOLA & ARMY

(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 at variance to this Principle

The closest watercourse to the applied clearing area is the Wellesley River and diversion drain approximately 4.5km east of the applied clearing area.

Over one third of the land within the local area (10km radius) consists of wetlands ranging from multiple use to conservation category, EPP Lakes and nationally recognised and RAMSAR listed wetlands. The closest wetland is a multiple use dampland, approximately 330m west of the applied clearing area, which also includes an EPP Lake, approximately 630m away. A conservation category wetland also lies directly adjacent to the eastern boundary of the property however, the area under application is separated from this wetland by remnant vegetation in good or better condition and does not lie within the buffer of this wetland.

Due to the small scale of the clearing, the overall degraded condition of the vegetation, the leached sands associated with this site and the distance of the vegetation to the watercourses and wetlands in the local area, it is concluded that the proposed clearing is not going to cause, or exacerbate, the incidence or intensity of flooding.

Methodology GIS Databases:

- EPP, Lakes - DEP
- Geomorphic wetlands (Mgt Categories), Swan Coastal Plain - DEC
- Hydrography, linear - DoW
- Hydrography, linear (hierarchy) - DoW
- RAMSAR, wetlands - DEC
- Soils, Statewide - DA

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

Comments

Lot 7 Runnymede Road is zoned 'General Farming' under the Town Planning Scheme.

The property falls within the 'Rural' zoning of the Greater Bunbury Region Scheme and is within the draft Kemerton Industrial Zone Buffer (Special Control Area) (Western Australian Planning Commission, 2000). Any concerns regarding this are required to be addressed by Local Government in regards to the extractive industry licence and planning consent. In relation to past proposals, the Shire of Harvey have advised that "Extractive Industry can still be considered within this buffer area" (Shire of Harvey, 2007). The Shire has advised that the applicant has applied for planning consent and an extractive industry licence however, a decision is yet to be made.

In association with the assessment of the Greater Bunbury Region Scheme, the EPA provided advice with regards to the significance of vegetation within the Kemerton Industrial Area. EPA resolved that this area was not deemed to be considered significant remnant vegetation requiring conservation and was mapped as being an area that could be considered for development (EPA, 2003).

A registered complaint associated with unauthorised clearing on the adjacent property (Lot 4 Runnymede Road) has been noted. The complaint was closed on the 9 June 2010.

The property lies within the South West Coastal groundwater area managed under the Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914 administered by the Department of Water. Any abstraction of groundwater or dewatering in this area requires approval from the Department of Water. The applicant has advised that no dewatering is required in conjunction with the proposal and should any water be required that a licence bore on the neighbouring Lot 4 Runnymede Road can be utilised.

The applicant has advised that they are proposing to revegetate an area of 2.28 hectares along the western boundary adjacent to Runnymede Road reserve (B & J Catalano Pty Ltd, 2010).

- Methodology** References:
- B & J Catalano Pty Ltd (2010)
 - EPA (2003)
 - Shire of Harvey (2007)
 - Western Australian Planning Commission (2000)
- GIS Databases:
- Greater Bunbury Ctrl Areas - DPI
 - Greater Bunbury Regional Area - DPI
 - RiWI Act, Groundwater Areas - DoW
 - Town Planning Scheme Zones - MFP

4. References

- B & J Catalano Pty Ltd (2010) Application for a clearing permit (area permit) under Environmental Protection Act 1986 s 51 E. B & J Catalano Pty Ltd, Brunswick, Western Australia. DEC ref A334464.
- Brown A., Thomson-Dans C. and Marchant N. (1998). Western Australia's Threatened Flora, Department of Conservation and Land Management, Western Australia.
- Burbidge, A. & de Tores, P. (1998) Interim Recovery Plan No. 17 Western Ringtail Possum (*Pseudocheirus occidentalis*) Interim Recovery Plan 1997 - 1999. Department of Conservation and Land Management, Western Australian Threatened Species and Communities Unit, Wanneroo, Western Australia.
- Burbidge, A. (2004) Threatened Animals of Western Australia, Department of Conservation and Land Management, Perth, Western Australia.
- Commonwealth of Australia (2001) National Objectives and Targets for Biodiversity Conservation 2001-2005, Canberra.
- de Tores, P., M.W. Hayward & S.R. Rosier (2004). The Western Ringtail Possum, *Pseudocheirus occidentalis* and the Quokka, *Setonix brachyurus*, case studies: Western Shield review - February 2003. Conservation Science Western Australia. 5:235-257.
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- Hedde, E. M., Loneragan, O. W., and Havel, J. J. (1980) Vegetation Complexes of the Darling System, Western Australia. Department of Conservation and Environment, Atlas of Natural Resources, Darling System, 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.
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- Shire of Harvey (2007) Council's Resolution for Extractive Industry Application and Clearing Application, Harvey W.A. Lot 4 Runnymede Road, Wellesley. TRIM ref DOC16865.
- Thompson McRobert Edgeloe, Coffey Environments and William James Landscape Architect (2009) Kemerton Industrial Park Strategy Plan Prepared for Landcorp and Department of State Development. Thompson McRobert Edgeloe, Coffey Environments and William James Landscape Architect, Perth, Western Australia.
- Western Australian Herbarium (1998-2010) FloraBase - The Western Australian Flora. Department of Environment and Conservation. <http://florabase.dec.wa.gov.au/> (Accessed 15/10/2010).
- Western Australian Planning Commission (2000) Greater Bunbury Region Scheme Environmental Review, Western Australian Planning Commission, Perth Western Australia.

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
DA	Department of Agriculture (now DAFWA)
DEC	Department of Environment and Conservation
DEH	Department of Environment and Heritage (now DSEWPC)
DEP	Department of Environmental Protection (now DEC)
DSEWPC	Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities
DLI	Department of Land Information
DoE	Department of Environment
DoP	Department of Planning
DoIR	Department of Industry and Resources
DPI	Department of Planning and Infrastructure (now DoP)
DRF	Declared Rare Flora
EPP	Environmental Protection Policy
GIS	Geographical Information System
ha	Hectare (10,000 square metres)
MFP	Ministry for Planning
TEC	Threatened Ecological Community
WRC	Water and Rivers Commission (now DoW)