



CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

Purpose Permit number:	CPS 4399/1
Permit Holder:	Jandakot Airport Holdings Pty Ltd
Duration of Permit:	30 January 2012 to 30 January 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 road construction

2. Land on which clearing is to be done

Lot 101 on Deposited Plan 64422 (Jandakot 6164)

Lot 102 on Deposited Plan 64422 (Jandakot 6164)

Lot 1 on Plan 13530 (Jandakot 6164)

Un named road reserve (PIN 1187136)

3. Area of Clearing

The Permit Holder must not clear more than 1 hectare of native vegetation within the area hatched yellow on attached Plan 4399/1.

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.

5. 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 *Land Administration Act 1997* or any other written law.

6. 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

7. 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:

- 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.

8. 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.

9. Offsets

The Permit Holder must implement and adhere to the offset commitments as outlined in Jandakot Airport Holdings Pty Ltd letter dated 23 December 2011 and Attachment A. Southern Link Road Offset Proposal and associated figures, including but not limited to:

- (a) offsetting 6 hectares of native vegetation;
- (b) vegetation being suitable for Carnaby's black cockatoos; and
- (c) land being managed for conservation purposes in perpetuity.

PART III - RECORD KEEPING AND REPORTING

10. Records must be kept

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

- (a) 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;
- (b) the date that the area was cleared; and
- (c) the size of the area cleared (in hectares).

11. 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 10 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 30 October 2016, the Permit Holder must provide to the CEO a written report of records required under condition 10 of this Permit where these records have not already been provided under condition 11(a) (reporting condition) 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*.



M Warnock
A/MANAGER
NATIVE VEGETATION CONSERVATION BRANCH

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

Plan 4399/1

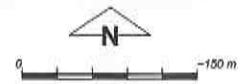


LEGEND

Clearing instruments

- Areas Approved to Clear
- Road Centrelines
- Cadastre
- Image Index
(cont)

- Recently added
- Coverage
- Perth Metropolitan Central
20cm Orthomosaic - Landgate
2007**



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 5/1/12
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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Environment and Conservation

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1. Application details

1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 4399/1
Permit type: Purpose Permit

1.2. Proponent details

Proponent's name: Jandakot Airport Holdings Pty Ltd

1.3. Property details

Property: LOT 101 ON PLAN 64422 (House No. 27 JANDAKOT JANDAKOT 6164)
LOT 102 ON PLAN 64422 (Lot No. 102 JANDAKOT JANDAKOT 6164)
LOT 1 ON PLAN 13530 (House No. 35 GLENDALE JANDAKOT 6164)
ROAD RESERVE (JANDAKOT 6164)

Local Government Area: City of Cockburn

Colloquial name:

1.4. Application

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

1.5. Decision on application

Decision on Permit Application: Grant
Decision Date: 5 January 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
The vegetation under application has been mapped as Beard vegetation association 1001, which Shepherd (2009) describes as 'Medium very sparse woodland; jarrah, with low woodland; banksia & casuarinas'.	The area under application consists of Banksia Woodland, Eucalyptus rudis - Melaleuca Woodland and unvegetated areas.	Completely Degraded: No longer intact; completely/almost completely without native species (Keighery 1994)	The description and condition of the vegetation was determined via a site inspection (DEC, 2011).
	The majority of the application area is Banksia Woodland and consists of Banksia attenuata, Banksia menziesii, Banksia illicifolia, Adenanthos cygnorum, Allocasuarina sp., Xanthorrhoea preissii, Nuytsia floribunda, Acacia pulchella, Eucalyptus todtiana and pigface (DEC, 2011).	To	
	A small area at the eastern end of the application area is Eucalyptus rudis - Melaleuca woodland. This area is very open, consisting of tall trees over exotic grasses and Xanthorrhoea plants. Only a few mature Melaleucas were observed (DEC, 2011).		
	Introduced Plant Species include; Acacia longifolia, Gladiolus and numerous grass species (DEC, 2011).		

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 may be at variance to this Principle

The application is to clear approximately 1 hectare of native vegetation within an un-named Road reserve, Lot 1 on Plan 13530 and Lots 101 and 102 on Plan 64422, Jandakot, for the purpose of constructing an additional access road to Jandakot Airport. This road will extend south west from the airport to the intersection of Berrigan Drive and Jandakot Road with the aim of alleviating congestion and providing an additional emergency route to and from the airport (Jandakot Airport Holdings, 2011).

Mattiske Consulting Pty Ltd (2010) was commissioned by the applicant to conduct a Flora and Vegetation Survey over the area under application (excluding Lot 1 on Plan 13530). This survey identified a total of 112 vascular plant taxa from 74 plant genera and 30 plant families (Mattiske Consulting Pty Ltd, 2010). This total

includes 26 species of introduced or exotic plants (Mattiske Consulting Pty Ltd, 2010).

The condition of the vegetation under application ranges in condition from completely degraded to very good (Keighery, 1994(DEC, 2011)).

Based on the soil and vegetation types present it is possible that the area under application may support rare flora species; *Caladenia huegelii*, *Diuris purdiei*, *Drakaea micrantha* and *Drakaea elastica*.

Mattiske Consulting Pty Ltd (2010) conducted a Flora and Vegetation Survey over the application area (excluding Lot 1 on Plan 13530) and did not identify any rare flora. However, constraints such as; orchids may not flower every year and they are difficult to locate, were noted.

Western Wildlife (2010) has stated that there is potential for 43 fauna species of conservation significance to occur within the application area; six of which are reptiles, 33 are birds and four are mammals.

Foraging evidence of Carnaby's black cockatoo was observed within the application area and Carnaby's were observed foraging on adjacent land (DEC, 2011).

Given the potential for rare flora to occur within the application area and the observed foraging evidence of Carnaby's black cockatoos the proposed clearing is at variance to this principle.

In response to the above assessment, the applicant, Jandakot Airport Holdings has provided additional advice from experienced botanists at Mattiske Consulting who have concluded that it is highly unlikely that the application area will support rare flora (Mattiske Consulting Pty Ltd, 2011).

The applicant has also committed to offsetting 6 hectares of banksia woodland on the Swan Coastal Plain which is in an excellent condition and suitable for Carnaby's black cockatoo.

In light of Mattiske Consulting's advice DEC concurs that it is unlikely that the application area will support rare flora. However, as the application still contains feeding habitat for Carnaby's black cockatoo DEC is of the opinion that the application may be at variance to this principle.

Methodology

References:

DEC (2011)
Jandakot Airport Holdings Pty Ltd (2011)
Keighery (1994)
Mattiske Consulting Pty Ltd (2010)
Mattiske Consulting Pty Ltd (2011)
Western Wildlife (2010)

GIS Database:

- Pre European Vegetation
- Perth Metropolitan Area Central 20cm Orthomosaic - Landgate 2006
- SAC Biodatasets - accessed July 2011

(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

Western Wildlife was commissioned by Jandakot Airport Holdings Pty Ltd to conduct a Level 1 fauna survey over the application area. This fauna survey concluded that up to 10 amphibian, 42 reptile, 81 bird and 19 mammal species have the potential to occur within the application area. However, the site is small so it is likely that a smaller subset of these species is actually likely to occur (Western Wildlife, 2010).

There are 43 fauna species of conservation significance that have the potential to occur within the application area, six of which are reptiles, 33 are birds and four are mammals (Western Wildlife, 2010). There are also three invertebrates of conservation significance which might occur; the Graceful Sun-Moth, a native bee and native cricket (Western Wildlife, 2010).

Foraging evidence of Carnaby's black cockatoo was observed during the site inspection (DEC, 2011). In addition, Carnaby's black cockatoos were observed foraging on adjacent land and a flock of approximately forty flew overhead (DEC, 2011). Three Carnaby's black cockatoo roost sites are located within a 3km radius of the application area.

Carnaby's black cockatoos (*Calyptorhynchus latirostris*) are listed as endangered, with populations declining dramatically due to land clearing for agriculture in regional areas and for urban development around Perth (Shah, 2006). Clearing of feeding habitat on the Swan Coastal Plain poses a significant threat to the long term survival of Carnaby's black cockatoos (Shah, 2006).

Western Wildlife (2010) has stated that the main impacts the proposed southern access road will have on fauna are likely to be, direct mortality by the clearing (heavy machinery), habitat loss, increase habitat fragmentation and increase chance of road mortality.

The long linear area of vegetation under application may provide a linkage between the Jandakot Airport bush land and other remnants occurring to the west.

Considering the vegetation under application provides foraging habitat for the endangered Carnaby's black cockatoo and is likely to provide habitat for a number of other conservation significant fauna, the proposed clearing is at variance to this principle.

In response to the above assessment Jandakot Airport Holdings has acknowledged that the clearing of banksia woodland could impact potential feeding habitat of Carnaby's black cockatoo. As a result the applicant has committed to offsetting 6 hectares of banksia woodland on the Swan Coastal Plain which is in an excellent condition and suitable for Carnaby's black cockatoo.

Methodology

References:

DEC (2011)
Shah (2006)
Western Wildlife (2010)

GIS Database:

- Pre European Vegetation
- SAC Biodatasets - accessed July 2011

(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 species of rare flora have been identified within the local area (10km radius); *Caladenia huegelii* (55 records identified), *Diuris purdiei* (15 records identified), *Drakaea elastica* (8 records identified), *Drakaea micrantha* (2 records) and *Lepidosperma rostratum* (1 record identified).

The closest record of rare flora was *Caladenia huegelii* (Grand spider orchid) which was recorded approximately 1km north east of the application area. This record was identified within the Jandakot Airport 'Industrial Park'.

Caladenia huegelii grows in deep sandy soil, in mixed woodland of jarrah (*Eucalyptus marginata*) and *Banksia* (CALM, 1998). This orchid is listed as endangered due to most of its remaining habitat in the Perth metropolitan area being threatened by development (CALM, 1998).

Diuris purdiei (Purdie's donkey orchid) grows in a number of localities from the southern metropolitan area, southwards to near Harvey (CALM, 1998). Purdie's donkey orchid is endangered as extensive clearing has reduced the habitat available for this orchid. It is now known only from widely scattered pockets of remnant vegetation (CALM, 1998).

Drakaea elastica (Glossy-leaved Hammer Orchid) prefers white or grey sand and grows on low-lying situations adjoining winter-wet swamps (WA Herbarium, 1998-2011).

Drakaea micrantha (Dwarf hammer orchid) inhabits infertile grey sands and usually grows on old fire breaks and in disturbed areas where competition from other plants has been removed (CALM, 1998).

Lepidosperma rostratum is a perennial sedge which grows in peaty sand and clay (WA Herbarium, 1998).

Based on the preferred habitat of the four rare flora species listed above it is possible that the area under application may support *Caladenia huegelii*, *Diuris purdiei*, *Drakaea micrantha* and *Drakaea elastica*.

Mattiske Consulting Pty Ltd (2010) conducted a Flora and Vegetation Survey over the application area (excluding Lot 1 on Plan 13530) and did not identify any rare flora. The survey discussion identified some limitations in the survey noting that orchids are difficult to identify and that they may have some residual potential to occur within the application area as they may not flower every year (Mattiske Consulting Pty Ltd, 2010). In addition, the Flora and Vegetation Survey may not have been conducted at an optimal time of year for effective identification of all the above mentioned orchid species.

Based on the above it is possible that the application area may include rare flora. An appropriately timed, targeted survey would confirm the presence of the four orchid species listed above.

Therefore, the proposed clearing may be at variance to this principle.

In response to the above assessment Jandakot Airport Holdings contacted Matiske Consulting to obtain further advice as to whether a targeted survey is warranted. Matiske Consulting has provided additional advice on the habitat requirements of the rare flora species discussed above and has concluded that 'On the basis of discussions with other experienced botanists and extensive work on the Jandakot Airport, it is my opinion it is extremely unlikely that these orchids would be found in the area of the southern link road' (Matiske Consulting Pty Ltd, 2011).

Based on the advice of Matiske Consulting's experienced botanists DEC is now of the opinion that the proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this principle.

Methodology References:
CALM (1998)
Matiske Consulting Pty Ltd (2010)
WA Herbarium (1998)

GIS Database:
SAC Biodatasets - accessed July 2011
Pre European Vegetation

(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**
No threatened ecological communities (TEC) have been recorded within the application area.

The closest recorded TEC is community type 10a (Shrublands on dry clay flats) which was recorded on a different soil type, approximately 7.5 km south east of the application area. This community is one of the five Clay Pan Communities of the Swan Coastal Plain. This community is found on a clay substrate and relies solely on rainfall rather than on groundwater. A distinctive feature of these clay pan wetlands is the suite of geophytes and annual flora that germinates, grows and flowers sequentially as these areas dry over summer (DSEWPC, 2011).

The chief soils of the application are leached sands (Northcote, 1960-68). Given that community type 10a is located on clay substrates the application area does not provide suitable habitat for this community.

In addition Matiske Consulting (2011) did not identify any TECs within the surveyed area.

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

Methodology References:
DSEWPC (2011)
Matiske Consulting (2011)
Northcote (1960-68)

GIS Database:
Pre European Vegetation
SAC Biodatasets - accessed July 2011

(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 area under application is located within the Swan Coastal Plain Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia (IBRA) bioregion. This IBRA bioregion has approximately 39 per cent of its Pre European vegetation extent remaining (Shepherd, 2009).

The vegetation under application is mapped as Beard Vegetation Association 1001 which has approximately 25 per cent of its Pre European extent remaining in the Swan Coastal Plain bioregion (Shepherd, 2009).

Digital imagery (Perth Metropolitan Area Central 20cm Orthomosaic - Landgate 2007) indicates that the local area (10km radius) is a highly developed urban environment and retains approximately 20 per cent vegetation cover.

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). Within constrained areas (i.e. areas of urban development in cities and major towns) on the Swan Coastal Plain and within the Greater Bunbury Region Scheme and Peel Region Scheme the target for representation of the pre-clearing extent of a particular native vegetation complex is 10 per cent (Commonwealth of Australia 2001).

Given the local area only retains approximately 20 per cent vegetation the vegetation under application is considered to be significant as a remnant as it contains foraging habitat for Carnaby's black cockatoo, the proposed clearing is at variance to this principle.

To address the loss of vegetation proposed under this application the applicant has committed to offsetting 6 hectares of banksia woodland on the Swan Coastal Plain which is in an excellent condition and suitable for Carnaby's black cockatoo.

	Pre-European (ha)	Current Extent (ha)	Remaining (%)	Extent in DEC Managed Lands (%)
IBRA Bioregion*				
Swan Coastal Plain	1 501 209	587 889	39	33
Shire*				
City of Cockburn	17 088	5 369	31	17
Beard Vegetation Association in Bioregion*				
1001	57 410	14 112	25	6

* Shepherd, 2009

Methodology

References:

Commonwealth of Australia (2001)
Shepherd (2009)

GIS Database:

- Perth Metropolitan Area Central 20cm Orthomosaic - Landgate 2007
- Pre European Vegetation
- SAC Biodatasets - accessed July 2011

(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 at variance to this Principle

The northern section of the proposed access road is mapped as being a Resource Enhancement Category wetland. The Water and Rivers Commission (2001) considers Resource Enhancement Category wetlands to be priority wetlands which may have been partially modified but still retain substantial ecological attributes and functions. This section of the application area is dominated by Eucalyptus rudis (Flooded gum), Banksia illicifolia and Melaleuca species. This area was assessed as being in a degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition as it contains very little understorey species and an access track dissects it (DEC, 2011). The only evidence of this wetland was the vegetation change (DEC, 2011).

No watercourses are mapped within the application area.

Given that wetland dependant vegetation is growing within the area mapped as Resource Enhancement Category wetland, this application is at variance to this principle.

In response to the above assessment Mattiske Consulting has provided advice that the original wetland has been modified beyond the point of supporting substantial ecological attributes and functions (Mattiske Consulting Pty Ltd, 2011).

DEC agrees with Mattiske Consulting in that the wetland in question has been modified beyond the point of supporting substantial ecological attributes and functions however, vegetation is growing in association with a mapped wetland. Therefore, DEC remains of the opinion the clearing is at variance to this principle.

Methodology

Reference:

DEC (2011)
Keighery (1994)
Water and Rivers Commission (2001)

GIS Database:

- EPP Lakes Policy Area
- Geomorphic Wetlands (Mgt Categories), Swan Coastal Plain
- Hydrography linear

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

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

The area under application has been mapped as soil type Cb39 which Northcote (1960-68) describes as 'Subdued dune-swale terrain: chief soils are leached sands'.

Given the long linear nature of the application area appreciable land degradation is not likely to result from the proposed clearing.

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

Methodology References:
Northcote (1960-68)

GIS database:
- Average Annual Rainfall Isohyets
- Topographic contours statewide

(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 area under application lies adjacent to Bush Forever site 388 (Jandakot Airport). This area of bush has also been entered in the Interim List of the Register of the National Estate and is subject to protection under the Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Department of Environmental Protection, 2000).

Thomsons Lake Nature Reserve is located approximately 4km south west of the application area.

The disturbance resulting from the proposed clearing will increase the risk of weeds spreading into the adjacent Bush Forever site. Weed and dieback management practices will assist in mitigating this risk.

The proposed clearing may impede the movement of fauna between Bush Forever site 388 and other remnants.

Given the close proximity of Bush Forever site 388 the proposed clearing may be at variance to this principle.

Methodology References:
Department of Environmental Protection (2000)

GIS Database:
- Bush Forever
- DEC Tenure

(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 proposed clearing for road construction may cause some short term water quality issues in terms of localised surface water sedimentation. However, these issues should be minimised as road construction will include roadside infrastructure to prevent water quality issues.

Given the relatively small scale of the proposed clearing it is unlikely that this proposal will affect groundwater quality.

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

Methodology GIS Database:
- Mean Annual Rainfall Isohytes
- Topographic Contours, Statewide

(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

Given the long linear nature of the proposed clearing it is unlikely that it will increase the incidence or intensity of flooding.

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

Methodology GIS Database:
- Mean Annual Rainfall Isohytes
- Topographic Contours, Statewide

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

Comments

Jandakot Airport Holdings has provided an offset proposal (Southern Link Road Offset Proposal) which commits to offsetting 6 hectares of banksia woodland on the Swan Coastal Plain which is in an excellent condition and suitable for Carnaby's black cockatoo. This land is to be managed in perpetuity by DEC.

Jandakot Airport Holdings has authority from the Chief Executive Officer of the City of Cockburn to access and clear within the unmade road reserve under application.

Jandakot Airport Holdings has obtained written authority from the owners of Lot 1 on Plan 13530 and Lots 101 and 102 on Plan 64422 to access and clear vegetation on their properties.

The area under application falls within the Jandakot Groundwater Area which is an area proclaimed under the Right in Water and Irrigation Act.

A public submission (Submission, 2011) has been received in relation to this application. This submission raises concerns relating to the clearing of Banksia woodland, Carnaby's black cockatoo habitat, rare flora (orchids) and the necessity for the proposed road. These concerns have been addressed in the assessment of the ten clearing principles.

Methodology References:
City of Cockburn (2011)
Submission (2011)

GIS Database:
- RIWI Act, Groundwater Areas

4. References

- CALM (1998) Western Australia's Threatened Flora. Department of Conservation and Land Management, Western Australia.
- City of Cockburn (2011) Planning and Environmental Advice for Clearing Permit Application CPS 4399/1 (DEC Ref: A411830).
- Commonwealth of Australia (2001) National Objectives and Targets for Biodiversity Conservation 2001-2005, Canberra.
- DEC (2011) Site Inspection Report for Clearing Permit Application CPS 4399/1, Lots 101 and 102 on Plan 64422, Lot 1 on Plan 13530 and Lancaster Drive (un made road reserve), Jandakot. Site inspection undertaken 13 July 2011. Department of Environment and Conservation, Western Australia (DEC Ref: A413427).
- Department for Environmental Protection (2000) Directory of Bush Forever Sites. Volume 2. Government of Western Australia.
- DSEWPC (2011) Draft Description - Clay Pan Communities of the Swan Coastal Plain Ecological Community. Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities:
<http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/communities/pubs/clay-pans-swan-coastal-draft-description.rtf>. Accessed 18 July 2011.
- Jandakot Airport Holdings Pty Ltd (2011) Application form and Supporting Documentation for Clearing Permit Application CPS 4399/1 (DEC Ref: A395420).
- Keighery, B.J. (1994) Bushland Plant Survey: A Guide to Plant Community Survey for the Community. Wildflower Society of WA (Inc). Nedlands, Western Australia.
- Mattiske Consulting Pty Ltd (2010) Flora and Vegetation Survey of the proposed Southern Link Road, Jandakot. Prepared for Jandakot Airport Corporation. December 2010 (DEC Ref: A395420).
- 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. (2009) 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.
- Submission (2011) Public submission received 23 June 2011 (DEC Ref: A407130).
- Water and Rivers Commission (2001) Position Statement: Wetlands, Water and Rivers Commission, Perth.
- Western Australian Herbarium (1998-) FloraBase - The Western Australian Flora. Department of Environment and Conservation. <http://florabase.dec.wa.gov.au/> (Accessed July 2011).
- Western Wildlife (2010) Level 1 Fauna Survey for the Proposed Southern Link Road, Jandakot. Prepared for Jandakot Airport Holdings Pty Ltd. January 2010 (DEC Ref: A395420).

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)