GOVERNMENT OF
WESTERN AUSTRALIA

CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

Purpose Permit number:	CPS 4628/1
Permit Holder:	Pinjar Motocycle Park Incorporated
Duration of Permit:	14 December 2013 – 14 December 2015

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

PART I –CLEARING AUTHORISED

1. **Purpose for which clearing may be done**
   Clearing for the purpose of construction of a senior raceway and associated infrastructure.

2. **Land on which clearing is to be done**
   Lot 10823 on Deposited Plan 187676 (NEERABUP 6031)

3. **Area of Clearing**
   The Permit Holder must not clear more than 5.67 hectares of native vegetation within the area hatched yellow on attached Plan 4628/1.

4. **Application**
   This Permit allows the Permit Holder to authorise persons, including employees, contractors and agents of the Permit Holder, to clear native vegetation for the purposes of this Permit subject to compliance with the conditions of this Permit and approval from the Permit Holder.

PART II –MANAGEMENT CONDITIONS

5. **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.

6. **Vegetation management**
   (a) The Permit Holder shall construct a fence enclosing the area cross-hatched red on attached Plan 4628/1, sufficient to prevent access by stock, vehicles and pedestrians, by 14 January 2014.
   (b) Within 1 month of constructing the fence the Permit Holder shall notify the CEO in writing that the fence has been completed.

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 any plant -

(a) that is a declared pest under section 22 of the *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007*; or

(b) published in the former Department of Environment and Conservation Regional Weed Assessments, regardless of ranking; or

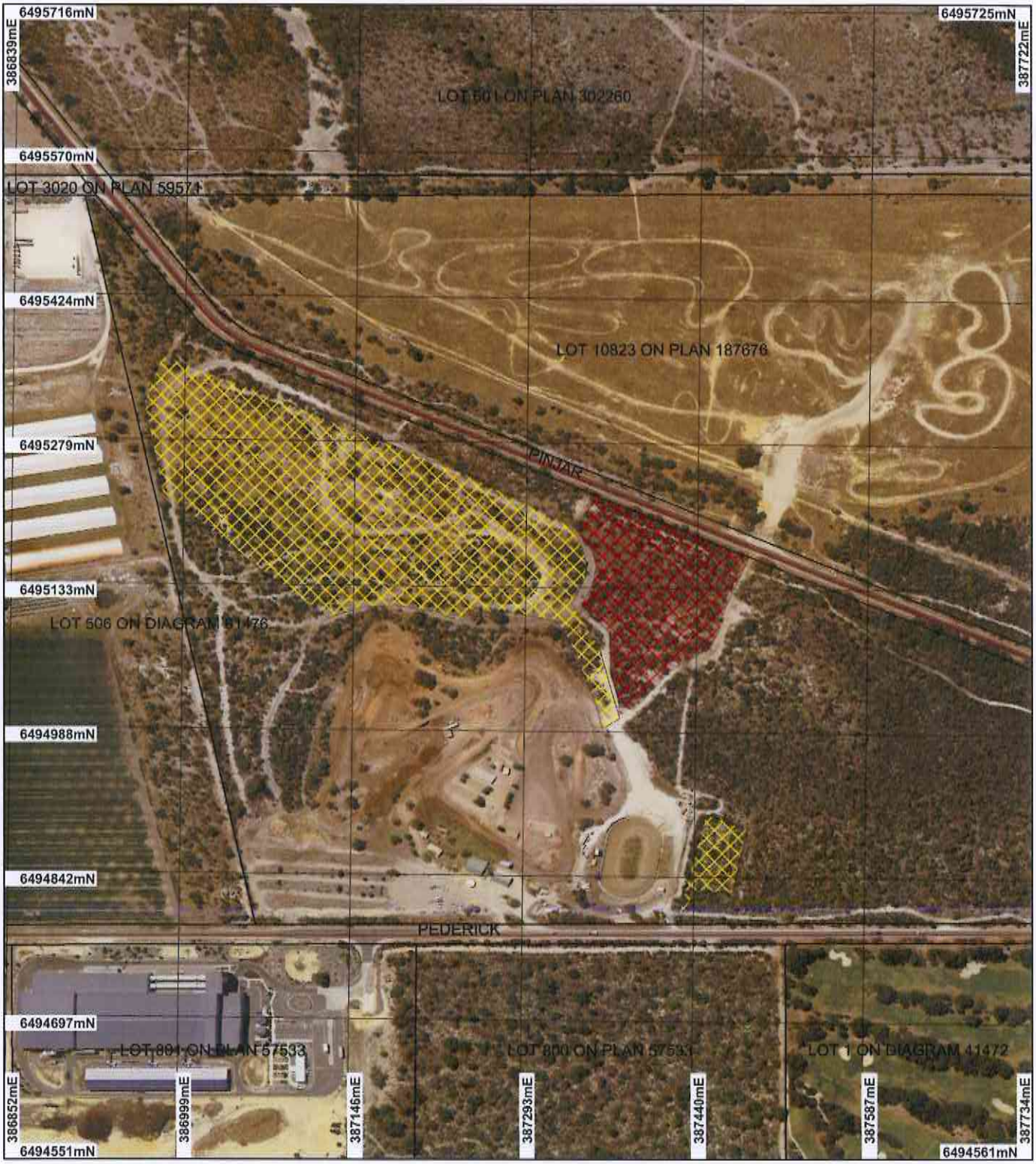
(c) not indigenous to the area concerned.

M Warnock
MANAGER
NATIVE VEGETATION CONSERVATION BRANCH

Officer delegated under Section 20
of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

14 November 2013

Plan 4628/1



LEGEND

- Road Centrelines
- Cadastre
- Cadastre for labelling Clearing Instruments
- Areas Subject to Conditions (cont)
- Areas Approved to Clear

Perth Metropolitan Area
Central 15cm Orthomosaic - Landgate 2012

N

0 150 m

Scale 1:5159
(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 14/11/13

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 acknowleged by the agency acronym in the legend.

Government of Western Australia
Department of Environment Regulation

GOVERNMENT OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Government of Western Australia
Department of Environment Regulation

Clearing Permit Decision Report

1. Application details

1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 4628/1
Permit type: Purpose Permit

1.2. Proponent details

Proponent's name: **Pinjar Motorcycle Park Incorporated**

1.3. Property details

Property: LOT 10823 ON DEPOSITED PLAN 187676 (NEERABUP 6031)
Local Government Area: City of Wanneroo

1.4. Application

Clearing Area (ha)	No. Trees	Method of Clearing	For the purpose of:
5.67		Mechanical Removal	Recreation

1.5. Decision on application

Decision on Permit Application: Grant
Decision Date: 14 November 2013

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
Mapped Beard vegetation association 6 is described as medium woodland; tuart & jarrah (Shepherd et al, 2001). Heddle vegetation complexes: Karrakatta Complex-Central And\South - Predominantly open forest of Eucalyptus gomphocephala (Tuart) - Eucalyptus marginata (Jarrah) - Corymbia calophylla (Marri) and woodland of Eucalyptus marginata (Jarrah) - Banksia species (Heddle at al., 1980). Pinjar Complex - Vegetation ranges from woodland of Eucalyptus marginata (Jarrah) - Banksia species to a fringing woodland of Eucalyptus rudis (Flooded Gum) - Melaleuca preissiana (Moonah) and sedgelands (Heddle at al., 1980).	The clearing of 5.67 hectares of native vegetation on Lot 10823 on Deposited Plan 187676 (Reserve 11598), Neerabup, City of Wanneroo, is for the purpose of constructing a motorcycle speedway track and associated infrastructure.	Good: Structure significantly altered by multiple disturbance; retains basic structure/ability to regenerate (Keighery 1994) To Completely Degraded: No longer intact; completely/almost completely without native species (Keighery 1994).	The application is to clear up to 5.67 hectares of native vegetation from two areas on Lot 10823 on Deposited Plan 187676 (Reserve 11598), Neerabup. The applicant has advised that the property was historically cleared. The northern application area is approximately 5.45 hectares in size and covers an area of the property that has been historically used as a motorsport race track. It has numerous wide tracks, buried tyres and occurrences of rubbish dumping throughout (DEC, 2011). The majority of the overstorey vegetation within the area will be retained, as identified by Ecologia (2011) and the applicant has advised most vegetation over head height will be retained, except within the footprint of the speedway circuit track, which is located in the most highly disturbed area. The vegetation is a mix of dryland and wetland vegetation on deep grey sand in degraded to completely degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition (DEC, 2011). Species diversity is significantly reduced with dominant species including Melaleuca preissiana, Eucalyptus sp., Banksia attenuata, B. menziesii, and Adenanthos cygnorum, as well as some areas of Jacksonia furcellata (DEC, 2011). Structure is significantly reduced with most areas comprising scattered overstorey species over dense weeds with low levels of native understory and midstorey persisting in some areas (DEC, 2011). Vegetation in better condition occurs on the property outside of the application area. The southern application area is approximately 0.22 hectares in size and is described as open Banksia woodland on dry, grey/white sand in good (Keighery, 1994) condition (DEC, 2011). The vegetation includes scattered Banksia attenuata, B. menziesii, B. illicifolia, Eucalyptus sp. and Nuytsia floribunda over a mid storey dominated by Adenanthos cygnorum, over, Xanthorrhoea preissi, Macrozamia riedlei and native shrubs over a relatively dense ground cover of

native herbs with moderate presence of weed species in low densities (DEC, 2011). Species diversity and structure is reduced compared to the adjacent vegetation in the Bush Forever Site 295.

Vegetation condition was determined by a site visit conducted in October 2011 (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 is not likely to be at variance to this Principle

The application is to clear up to 5.67 hectares of native vegetation within Lot 10823 on Deposited Plan 187676 (Reserve 11598), Neerabup. The northern section of the application area is for the purpose of constructing a senior speedway track with grandstand and terraced seating, as well as car park, picnic and barbeque areas, while the southern section of the application area is for the construction of a car park for competitors, staff and officials and an ambulance access way (DEC, 2011).

The vegetation under application is within an area (5 kilometre radius) that retains approximately 25 per cent native vegetation cover, the majority of which occurs within numerous Bush Forever Sites and the Gnangara-Moore River State Forest.

The vegetation under application is in a disturbed and significantly altered condition, with reduced floristic diversity and density (DEC, 2011). Of the 74 flora taxa observed during a survey undertaken in 2008, 32 species were weeds (Ecologia, 2011). The remaining vegetation on the property appears to be in similar or better condition as that proposed to be cleared (DEC, 2011) and the applicant has identified the majority of trees within the application areas will be retained with a 5 metre buffer (Ecologia, 2011).

The proposed clearing is unlikely to significantly impact upon flora or ecological communities of conservation significance, nor is it likely to disrupt ecological linkages or fauna corridors in the area.

The vegetation under application is utilised by Carnaby's cockatoo (Calyptorhynchus latirostris), however the amount of suitable habitat that will be impacted by the proposed clearing is relatively small (DEC, 2011).

The northern application area is located approximately 30 metres from Bush Forever Site 382 - Lake Pinjar and Adjacent Bushland, which extends to the northern boundary of the property, and the southern application area is adjacent to Bush Forever Site 295 - Flynn Drive Bushland, which occupies the eastern portion of the property and extends south across Pederick Road. A strip of native vegetation approximately 20 metres in width will be retained along the northern and eastern sides of the southern application area and this will provide a buffer to the Bush Forever site, minimising the impacts of the proposed clearing on the regionally significant bushland.

Considering the above, the vegetation under application is not likely to have high biological diversity values on a local or regional scale and the proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this principle.

Methodology

References:
DEC, 2011
Ecologia, 2011
Keighery, 1994
Western Australian Herbarium, 1998-
GIS Databases:
- Bush Forever 2000, Site Boundaries - Ministry for Planning
- DEC Tenure
- Geomorphic Wetlands (Mgt Categories), Swan Coastal Plain
- Rainfall, Mean Annual
- SAC Biodatasets - accessed October 2011
- Swan Coastal Plain North 20cm Orthomosaic - Landgate 2009

(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 may be at variance to this Principle

One species of threatened fauna is known within the local area (5 kilometre radius), being Carnaby's cockatoo (Calyptorhynchus latirostris).

Carnaby's cockatoo is endemic to south-western Australia and classified as Endangered under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 and as 'rare or likely to become extinct' under the Western Australian Wildlife Conservation Act 1950. This species nests in large hollows of Eucalyptus trees and forages on the seeds and nectar from the flowers of the proteaceae family including Banksia, Hakea, and Grevillea as well as species from Allocasuarina and Eucalyptus (Valentine and Stock, 2008). The vegetation under application contains some species that are the preferred feeding habitat for Carnaby's cockatoo and

evidence of this species having fed on banksia cones was observed within the northern application area during a site inspection (DEC, 2011). There is a known Carnaby's roost site approximately one kilometre southeast of the southern application area.

Both application areas have significantly reduced overstorey vegetation consisting of scattered native trees. The applicant has advised as much of the native vegetation within the application areas will be retained as possible, with the majority of the vegetation over human head height intended to be retained and pruned where required (DEC, 2011). Furthermore, the majority of the eucalyptus and banksia trees, including a 5 metre buffer, within the application areas have been identified as being retained (Ecologia, 2011). There are several immature eucalypts within the northern application area that will need to be cleared, however these are considered to have limited habitat value. The applicant has also committed to the protection, through fencing, of 1.7 hectares of native vegetation in better condition on the property.

Considering the extent and condition of surrounding vegetation, the proposed clearing is not likely to impact upon ecological linkages or fauna corridors through the area.

Vegetation on the property outside of the application areas is considered to be in similar or better condition as that proposed to be cleared (DEC, 2011). Vegetation within the Bush Forever Site 295 adjacent to the southern application area was observed to support higher bird life than the application areas and evidence of Carnaby's feeding on Banksia cones was also noted (DEC, 2011).

Considering the size of the application areas and the utilisation by Carnaby's cockatoo, the vegetation under application constitutes habitat for this species, however the retention of the identified trees will minimise impact upon this species. The proposed clearing may be at variance to this principle.

Methodology

References:
Cale, 2003
DEC, 2011
Ecologia, 2011
Keighery, 1994
Valentine and Stock, 2008
GIS Databases:
- Bush Forever 2000, Site Boundaries - Ministry for Planning
- SAC Biodatasets - accessed October 2011
- Swan Coastal Plain North 20cm Orthomosaic - Landgate 2009

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

Comments

Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle

There are four records of a rare flora species occurring in the local area (5 kilometre radius), with the closest approximately 3.7 kilometres northwest of the northern application area. These records are known from mapped soil and vegetation types different to those associated with the application area and inhabits shallow soils over limestone (Western Australian Herbarium, 1998-).

Considering the above, the vegetation under application is unlikely to represent potential habitat for this taxon and the proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this principle.

Methodology

References:
Western Australian Herbarium, 1998-
GIS Databases:
- Pre-European vegetation
- SAC Biodatasets - accessed October 2011
- Soils, Statewide

(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 may be at variance to this Principle

There are two threatened ecological communities (TEC) mapped within 5 kilometres of the application area.

The endangered floristic community type SCP20a 'Banksia attenuata woodland over species rich dense shrublands' is mapped approximately 1.3 kilometres southwest of the application area on the same mapped vegetation type, but a different soil type. Vegetation within the southern application area may have similar species composition as this TEC.

The endangered Limestone ridges SCP 26a 'Melaleuca huegelii - Melaleuca acerosa (currently M. systena) shrublands on limestone ridges' TEC located approximately 3.3 kilometres northwest of the application area does not occur within vegetation or soil types associated with those mapped over the application area.

Considering the above, the proposed clearing may be at variance to this principle, however considering the

small (0.22 hectare) extent of the proposed clearing in the southern application area and the disturbed condition of the vegetation, the proposed clearing is unlikely to have an appreciable impact upon the conservation status of the TEC.

Methodology GIS Databases:
- Pre-European vegetation
- SAC Biodatasets - accessed October 2011
- Soils, Statewide

(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 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). The Environmental Protection Authority (EPA, 2006) recognises areas of the Perth Metropolitan Region where there is a reasonable expectation that development will be able to proceed (ie urban, urban deferred and industrial zoned land, or land with existing development approvals) as constrained areas, and provides for the reduction of vegetation complexes in such areas to a minimum of 10 per cent of the Pre-European extent. The application area is zoned 'parks and recreation' and is not considered to be a constrained area.

The southern application area contains vegetation in good (Keighery, 1994) condition (DEC, 2011) and is considered to be representative of Beard Vegetation Association 6 and Heddle's Karrakatta Complex-Central And\South vegetation complex. Both of these vegetation types are below the recommended minimum of 30 per cent representation and retain approximately 5,054 and 2,915 hectares, respectively, in the conservation reserve system (Government of Western Australia, 2013).

The vegetation proposed to be cleared in the northern application area is degraded to completely degraded (Keighery, 1994), consisting of scattered trees and shrubs over dense weeds, with low levels of native understorey persisting in some areas, (DEC, 2011) and is not considered to be representative of the mapped vegetation types.

The vegetation under application is within an area that retains approximately 25 per cent native vegetation cover, the majority of which is held within numerous Bush Forever Sites and the Gnangara-Moore River State Forest. The adjacent Bush Forever Site 295 is mapped as the same vegetation types as the application areas and supports vegetation in similar or better condition as that proposed to be cleared (DEC, 2011).

Considering the condition of the vegetation under application and the extent, condition and conservation status of surrounding vegetation, the proposed clearing is considered unlikely to be significant as a remnant in an extensively cleared area.

	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 Wanneroo	67,698	32,088	47	51
Beard Vegetation Association in Bioregion*				
6	56,343	14,579	26	35 (5,054 ha)
Heddle Vegetation Complex **				
Karrakatta Complex Central and South	49,735	12,789	26	6 (2,915 ha)
Pinjar Complex	4,893	1,140	23	1 (47 ha)

* Shepherd, 2009
** Shepherd, 2007

Methodology References:
Commonwealth of Australia, 2001
DEC, 2011
EPA, 2006
Keighery, 1994
Government of Western Australia, 2013
GIS Databases:
- Bush Forever 2000, Site Boundaries - Ministry for Planning
- DEC Tenure
- SAC Biodatasets - accessed October 2011
- Swan Coastal Plain North 20cm Orthomosaic - Landgate 2009

(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 application area extends to within approximately 50 meters of the Lake Pinjar conservation category wetland (CCW), which is a sumpland within Bush Forever Site 382, and wetland dependent vegetation occurs within the northern application area (DEC, 2011). There is a gentle gradient of the land to the north towards Lake Pinjar. Pinjar Road separates the property from the Lake Pinjar CCW.

There are no known water courses in the vicinity of the property and surface water has not been observed within the application areas (Ecologia, 2011; DEC, 2011).

Considering the above the proposed clearing is at variance to this principle, however it is unlikely that the proposed clearing will result in appreciable impacts to hydrology or wetlands in the area.

Methodology

References:
DEC, 2011
Ecologia, 2011
GIS Databases:
- Bush Forever 2000, Site Boundaries - Ministry for Planning
- 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 may be at variance to this Principle

The soils within the application area have been mapped as leached sands on low dune areas (Northcote et al., 1960-1968) and site inspection noted the soils to be deep grey sands (DEC, 2011).

The proposed clearing may increase the risk of wind erosion and may therefore be at variance to this principle.

Methodology

References:
DEC, 2011
Northcote et al., 1960-1968
GIS Databases:
- Soils, 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 northern section of the application area is located approximately 30 metres from Bush Forever Site 382 - Lake Pinjar and Adjacent Bushland, which extends to the northern boundary of the property.

The southern application area is adjacent to Bush Forever Site 295 - Flynn Drive Bushland, which occupies the eastern portion of the property and extends south across Pederick Road. A strip of native vegetation approximately 20 metres in width will be retained along the northern and eastern sides of the southern application area. This will provide a buffer to the Bush Forever site on the property, minimising the impacts of the proposed clearing on this regionally significant bushland.

Soil disturbance and removal of native vegetation increases the risk of weeds and pathogens, such as dieback (Phytophthora cinnamomi), being introduced or spread. The management of dieback is of particular importance as the proposed clearing is in close proximity to the above Bush Forever Sites. Weed and dieback management will minimise this impact.

The remaining vegetation on the property appears to be in similar or better condition than that proposed to be cleared (DEC, 2011) and the applicant has advised the development has been designed to minimise the amount of clearing required and to retain the better quality vegetation on the property.

Considering the above, the proposed clearing of the southern application area may result in increased disturbance to the adjacent Bush Forever Site and may be at variance to this principle.

Methodology

References:
DEC, 2011
GIS Databases:
- Bush Forever 2000, Site Boundaries - Ministry for Planning

- Swan Coastal Plain North 20cm Orthomosaic - Landgate 2009

(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

There are no known water courses in the vicinity of the property and surface water has not observed within the application areas (Ecologia, 2011; DEC, 2011).

The northern section of the application area extends to within approximately 50 meters of the Lake Pinjar conservation category wetland (CCW), which is a sumpland within Bush Forever Site 382, and wetland dependent vegetation occurs within the northern application area (DEC, 2011). There is a gentle gradient of the land to the north towards Lake Pinjar. Pinjar Road separates the property from the Lake Pinjar CCW.

The soils within the application area have been mapped as leached sands on low dune areas (Northcote et al., 1960-1968) and site inspection noted the soils to be deep grey sands (DEC, 2011).

Considering the above the proposed clearing is unlikely to impact upon water quality and is not likely to be at variance to this principle.

Methodology

References:
DEC, 2011
Ecologia, 2011
Northcote et al., 1960-1968
GIS Databases:
- Bush Forever 2000, Site Boundaries - Ministry for Planning
- Geomorphic Wetlands (Mgt Categories), Swan Coastal Plain
- Hydrography, linear

(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 soils within the application area have been mapped as leached sands on low dune areas (Northcote et al., 1960-1968) and site inspection noted the soils to be deep grey sands (DEC, 2011). There is a low risk of flooding associated with the application.

The proposed clearing is unlikely to impact upon the incidence or intensity of flooding and is not likely to be at variance to this principle.

Methodology

References:
DEC, 2011
Northcote et al., 1960-1968
GIS Databases:
- Soils, Statewide

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

Comments

The proposal is to clear up to 5.67 hectares of native vegetation within Lot 10823 on Deposited Plan 187676 (Reserve 11598), Neerabup. The northern application area is for the purpose of constructing a senior speedway track with grandstand and terraced seating, as well as car park, picnic and barbeque areas, while the southern application area will facilitate the construction of a car park for competitors, staff and officials and an ambulance access way (DEC, 2011). The applicant has advised that future development of the property may be considered in order to expand the facilities and additional clearing permits may be applied for.

The Pinjar Motorcycle Park Incorporated holds a current lease over the property and is therefore able to apply for a clearing permit as the owner of the property. Operative Provision 3.17(2) of the lease states that the proponent must not, without prior written consent of the City of Wanneroo, clear, remove or damage any flora or vegetation on the property (DEC Ref: A436974).

The applicant has been granted Approval to Commence Development by the Western Australian Planning Commission (WAPC, 2013).

The City of Wanneroo advised that it has identified the vegetation on site as the Karrakatta complex central and south, of which the current level of protection within the City if below 6 per cent and that further protection of this vegetation type is a high priority (City of Wanneroo, 2011). The City considers most of the subject site as being in good or better condition and as such the City's preference is to retain the vegetation on site (City of Wanneroo, 2011).

The property is zoned 'Parks and recreation' under the Metropolitan Regional Scheme.

The City of Wanneroo has provided development approval for the proposal (City of Wanneroo, 2013).

The City of Wanneroo recommends the proposed clearing be referred to the federal Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities for further assessment as it is for more than one hectare of Carnaby's black cockatoo foraging habitat (City of Wanneroo, 2011).

The Department of Planning's State Strategic Policy has no objections to the proposed clearing, however recommends a condition to prevent the development and ongoing maintenance from resulting in the clearing and/or damage of the remnant vegetation within Bush Forever sites be applied (DoP, 2011).

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

No public submissions were received in relation to this application.

An investigation by the Department of Environment and Conservation into clearing on this property was closed in July 2011 (ICMS 18537).

Methodology

References:
DoP, 2011
City of Wanneroo, 2011
City of Wanneroo, 2013
WAPC, 2013
GIS Databases:
- Aboriginal Sites of Significance
- Metropolitan Regional Scheme

4. References

Cale, B (2003) Carnaby's Black Cockatoo (Calyptorhynchus latirostris) Recovery Plan 2002- 2012. Department of Environment and Conservation. Wanneroo WA.

City of Wanneroo (2011) Direct Interest Submission received 26/10/2011. DEC Ref: A445038

Commonwealth of Australia (2001) National Objectives and Targets for Biodiversity Conservation 2001-2005, Canberra.

DEC (2011) Site Inspection Report for Clearing Permit Application CPS 4628/1 Conducted 13/10/2011. Department of Environment and Conservation, Western Australia. DEC Ref: A447915

DoP (2011) Bush Forever Advice Received 27/10/2011. Department of Planning, Perth, Western Australia. DEC Ref: A445048.

EPA (2006) Guidance for the Assessment of Environmental Factors - Level of Assessment for Proposals Affecting Natural Areas Within the System 6 Region and Swan Coastal Plain Portion of the System 1 Region. Guidance Statement No 10. Environmental Protection Authority, Western Australia.

Government of Western Australia. (2013). 2012 Statewide Vegetation Statistics incorporating the CAR Reserve Analysis (Full Report). Current as of October 2012. WA Department of Environment and Conservation, Perth.

Heddle, E. M., Loneragan, O. W., and Havel, J. J. (1980) Vegetation Complexes of the Darling System, Western Australia. In 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.

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. (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.

Valentine, L.E. and Stock, W. (2008) Food Resources of Carnaby's Black Cockatoo (Calyptorhynchus latirostris) in the Gnangara Sustainability Strategy Study Area. Edith Cowan University and Department of Environment and Conservation. December 2008.

Western Australian Herbarium (1998-) FloraBase - The Western Australian Flora. Department of Environment and Conservation. http://florabase.dec.wa.gov.au/ (Accessed 09/11/2011).

WAPC (2013) Approval to Commence Development, Lot 10823 Old Yanchep Road, Neerabup (DER Ref: A693231).