GOVERNMENT OF
WESTERN AUSTRALIA

CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

Purpose Permit number:	CPS 4926/1
Permit Holder:	Investec Bank (Australia) Ltd
Duration of Permit:	8 June 2012 – 8 June 2017

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

PART I – CLEARING AUTHORISED

1. **Purpose for which clearing may be done**
   Clearing for the purpose of access roads, power reticulation and other infrastructure associated with construction of a solar power station.

2. **Land on which clearing is to be done**
   Lot 19 on Deposited Plan 232394 (Narra Tarra 6532)
   Lot 20 on Deposited Plan 232394 (Narra Tarra 6532)

3. **Area of Clearing**
   The Permit Holder must not clear more than 5 hectares of native vegetation within the area hatched yellow on attached Plan 4926/1.

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 right to access land 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:
   (a) avoid the clearing of native vegetation;
   (b) minimise the amount of native vegetation to be cleared; and
   (c) reduce the impact of clearing on any environmental value.

8. Vegetation management

The Permit Holder shall not clear native vegetation within the areas crosshatched red on Plan 4926/1.

9 Weed control

(a) When undertaking any clearing or other activity authorised under this Permit, the Permit Holder must take the following steps to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of *weeds*:
   (i) clean earth-moving machinery of soil and vegetation prior to entering and leaving the area to be cleared;
   (ii) ensure that no *weed*-affected soil, *mulch*, *fill* or other material is brought into the area to be cleared; and
   (iii) restrict the movement of machines and other vehicles to the limits of the areas to be cleared.

(b) At least once in each 12 month period for the term of this Permit, the Permit Holder must remove or kill any *weeds* growing within areas cleared under this Permit.

10. Fauna management

(a) Prior to undertaking any clearing authorised under this Permit, the area(s) shall be inspected by a *fauna specialist* who shall identify Shield-backed Trapdoor Spider (*Idiosoma nigrum*) burrows; and

(b) Where the Shield-backed Trapdoor Spider (*Idiosoma nigrum)* burrows are identified in relation to condition 10(a) of this Permit, the Permit Holder shall ensure that :
   (i) no clearing of the identified Shield-backed Trapdoor Spider (*Idiosoma nigrum)* burrows occurs, unless approved by the CEO; and
   (ii) no clearing occurs within 10 metres of the identified Shield-backed Trapdoor Spider (*Idiosoma nigrum)* burrows unless approved by the CEO.

PART III - RECORD KEEPING AND REPORTING

11. Records must be kept

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

(a) In relation to the clearing of native vegetation authorised under this Permit:
   (i) the 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;
   (ii) the date that the area was cleared; and
   (iii) the size of the area cleared (in hectares).

(b) In relation to fauna management pursuant to condition 10 of this Permit:
   (i) the location of identified Shield-backed Trapdoor Spider (*Idiosoma nigrum*) burrows; recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit set to Geocentric Datum Australia 1994 (GDA94), expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings or decimal degrees; and
   (ii) a copy of the *fauna specialist's* report.

12. Reporting

(a) The Permit Holder must provide to the CEO on or before 8 June of each year, a written report:
  (i) of records required under condition 11 of this Permit; and
  (ii) concerning activities done by the Permit Holder under this Permit

(b) Prior to 8 March 2016, the Permit Holder must provide to the CEO a written report of records required under condition 11 of this Permit where these records have not already been provided under condition 12(a) of this Permit.

Definitions

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

fauna specialist means a person with training and specific work experience in fauna identification or faunal assemblage surveys of Western Australian fauna;

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

mulch means the use of organic matter, wood chips or rocks to slow the movement of water across the soil surface and to reduce evaporation;

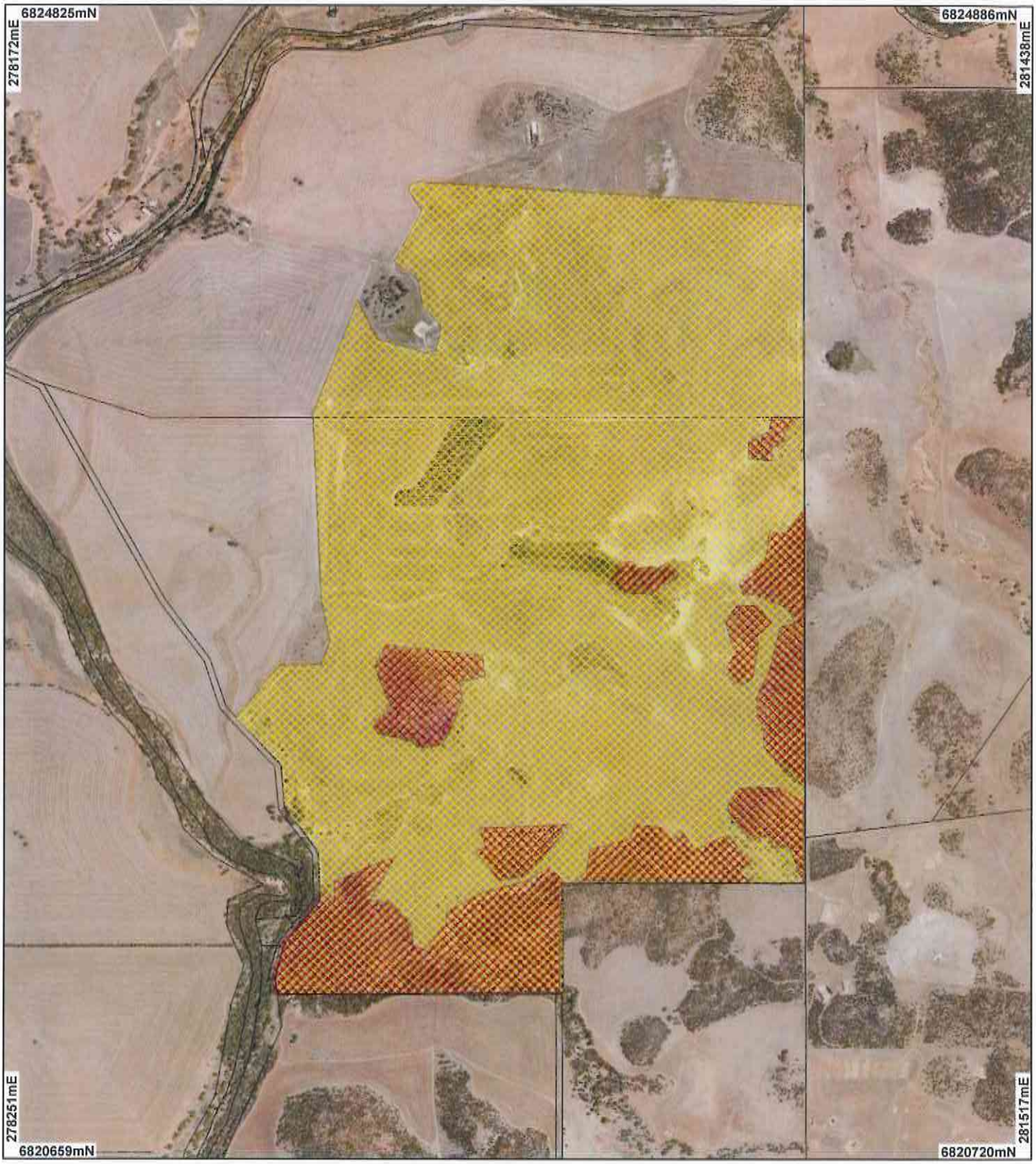
weed/s means a species listed in Appendix 3 of the "Environmental Weed Strategy" published by the Department of Conservation and Land Management (1999), and plants declared under section 37 of the *Agriculture and Related Resources Protection Act 1976*;

Kelly Faulkner
MANAGER
NATIVE VEGETATION CONSERVATION BRANCH

Officer delegated under Section 20
of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

17 May 2012

Plan 4926/1



LEGEND

- Cadastre
- Clearing Instruments
  - Areas Subject to Conditions
  - Areas Approved to Clear

Geraldton 50cm Orthomosaic - Landgate 2006

N

0 ~500 m

Scale 1:18709
(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.

17/5/12
..... Date .....

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

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

Department of Environment and Conservation
Our environment, our future

* Project Data is denoted by asterisk. This data has not been quality assured. Please contact map author for details.

Department of Environment and Conservation

Clearing Permit Decision Report

1. Application details

1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 4926/1

Permit type: Purpose Permit

1.2. Proponent details

Proponent's name: **Investec Bank (Australia) Ltd**

1.3. Property details

Property: LOT 19 ON PLAN 232394 (NARRA TARRA 6532)
LOT 20 ON PLAN 232394 (NARRA TARRA 6532)

Local Government Area: Shire of Chapman Valley

Colloquial name: Narra Tarra Farm

1.4. Application

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

1.5. Decision on application

Decision on Permit Application: Grant

Decision Date: 17 May 2012

2. Site Information

2.1. Existing environment and information

2.1.1. Description of the native vegetation under application

Vegetation Description	Clearing Description	Vegetation Condition	Comment
The mapped Beard vegetation association 35 is described as Shrublands; jam scrub with scattered York gum.	The application is for the proposed clearing of 5ha within a 410ha application footprint area within Lots 19 and 20 on Deposited Plan 232394, Narra Tarra, for the purpose of access roads, power reticulation and other infrastructure associated with construction of a solar power station. The majority of the site has been previously cleared for grain cropping and pasture and is in a completely degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition. Several areas (unfenced) of remnant vegetation in a degraded to good (Keighery, 1994) are present. The most common type of remnant vegetation within the application area consists of rocky rises with a dense shrubland of mixed Acacias and Hakeas with low Banksia and some stunted Casuarina over shrubs and creepers (Ninox, 2011). A flora and vegetation survey in June 2011 of the application area identified three major vegetation communities: 1) Low York Gum woodland of Eucalyptus leptopoda and Eucalyptus loxophleba subsp. loxophleba and Eucalyptus loxophleba subsp. supralaevis over Acacia murrayana over Juncus kraussii subsp. australiensis over *Poaceae sp. on dark brown soil on undulating ground. 2) Low shrubland of Acacia tetragonophylla, Banksia fraseri var fraseri over Desmocladus asper and Schoenus	Completely Degraded: No longer intact; completely/almost completely without native species (Keighery 1994) Degraded: Structure severely disturbed; regeneration to good condition requires intensive management (Keighery 1994) Good: Structure significantly altered by multiple disturbance; retains basic structure/ability to regenerate (Keighery 1994)	The vegetation condition and description was determined from a Flora and Vegetation Survey (Mattiske Consulting Ltd, 2011), photographs supplied by Ninox Wildlife Consulting (2011) and aerial photography supplied by the applicant (Bayley Environmental, 2011).

clandestinus over *Poaceae sp on orange brown undulating slopes.

3) Low open shrubland of Banksia fraseri var fraseri, Acacia tetragonophylla over occasional Poaceae sp and Arctotheca calendula on light brown soils undulating ground (Mattiske, 2011).

The northern section of the property has been planted with a variety of Eucalypt species (Bayley Environmental Services 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 for the proposed clearing of 5ha within a 410ha application footprint area within Lots 19 and 20 on Deposited Plan 232394, Narra Tarra, for the purpose of access roads, power reticulation and other infrastructure associated with construction of a hybrid diesel/solar power station. The site is situated approximately 15km north east of Geraldton, within the Chapman River locality. The overall development area is 315ha of which the 2m x 2m solar panels will cover a proposed area of 110.92ha, grouped into 6 main areas located on previously cleared land (Shire of Chapman Valley, 2012). The current land use is predominately wheat and canola cropping and sheep grazing (Bayley Environmental, 2011).

A Level 2 flora and vegetation survey was undertaken in June 2011 over two days in accordance with Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) Guidance Statement No. 51 (Mattiske, 2011). The flora report identified the majority of the vegetation within the footprint areas is in a completely degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition, with areas of remnant bushland in a degraded to good (Keighery, 1994) condition. No rare or priority flora was recorded during the survey (Mattiske, 2011).

Eleven species of conservation significant terrestrial fauna have been recorded in the local area (20km radius) (DEC, 2007-). Of these, three are listed as 'Rare or Likely to Become Extinct' under the *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950*. These are the Shield-backed Trapdoor Spider (*Idiosoma nigrum*), Carnaby's cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus latirostris*) and Gunther's skink (*Cyclodomorphus branchialis*). The areas of remnant vegetation under application are considered locally important as 'island refugia' for a range of species, mainly birds, and potentially some of the more common reptile species known from the general area (Ninox, 2011).

Given the above, the proposed clearing may comprise a high level of biodiversity in the local area and may be at variance to Principle (a).

The applicant has agreed to retain the good (Keighery, 1994) condition vegetation to maximise the preservation of ecological linkages and habitat for flora and fauna.

Methodology

References:
Bayley Environmental (2011)
DEC (2007-)
Keighery (1994)
Mattiske Consulting (2011)
Ninox (2011)

GIS Databases:
- SAC Biodatasets (Accessed 16 March 2012)

(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

Eleven species of conservation significant terrestrial fauna have been recorded in the local area (20km radius) (DEC, 2007-). Of these, three are listed as 'Rare or Likely to Become Extinct' under the *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950*. These are the Shield-backed Trapdoor Spider (*Idiosoma nigrum*), Carnaby's cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus latirostris*) and Gunther's skink (*Cyclodomorphus branchialis*). The areas of remnant vegetation under application are considered locally important as 'island refugia' for a range of species, mainly birds, and potentially some of the more common reptile species known from the general area (Ninox, 2011).

An intensive vertebrate fauna field survey was conducted in June 2011 which recorded 30 bird species, with the potential for a further 93 to occur within the site, 2 mammal species, with the potential for a further 15 species, 1 frog species, with the potential for a further 9 species (Ninox, 2011). Four bird and two reptile species of conservation significance were identified during the fauna survey as having a moderate to high potential to occur within the application area (Ninox, 2011). These include the Rainbow Bee-eater (*Merops ornatus*), Gilled

Slender Blue-tongue lizard (*Cyclodomorphus branchialis*) and the Carpet Python (*Morelia spilota imbricata*). Gunther's skink was not recorded in the survey. The requirement to avoid clearing remnant vegetation in 'good' (Keighery, 1994) condition and avoid and minimise the clearing of all remnant vegetation will assist in mitigating the potential impacts of the proposed clearing. Low level planting of native vegetation underneath the solar panels would assist the movement of small terrestrial fauna species between remnants and thereby increase their value (Ninox, 2011).

The Shield-backed Trapdoor Spider (*Idiosoma nigrum*) was not surveyed during the fauna survey as the survey only targeted vertebrate species. However, suitable habitat may be present for the Shield-backed Trapdoor Spider. This species is known to favour granitic and loamy soils in Eucalyptus woodlands and it is possible the 410ha application footprint area contains habitat that supports this species. A targeted fauna survey for this species prior to clearing will assist in identifying and mitigating potential impacts to this threatened species.

Eucalypt trees with hollows were identified during the vertebrate fauna survey however none large enough to support the nesting of black cockatoos (Ninox, 2011).The area under application may support foraging habitat for Carnaby's cockatoo, however given the predominantly completely degraded condition (Keighery, 1994) of the application area, the vegetation under application is not considered significant habitat for Carnaby's cockatoo.

Given the above, the proposed clearing may be at variance to Principle (b).

Methodology References:
DEC (2007-)
Keighery (1994)
Ninox (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**

A Level 2 flora and vegetation survey conducted in June 2011 identified 27 threatened or priority species that have the potential to occur within the application area (Mattiske Consulting, 2011). Three of these species are listed as Declared Rare Flora (DRF) under the *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950* and are also listed as Endangered under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Act 1999* (EPBC Act); Hoffmans' Spider Orchid (Caladenia hoffmanii), Mallee Box (Eucalyptus cuprea) and Moresby Range Drummondita (*Drummondita ericoides*).

Although it is possible the application area contains suitable habitat for these three DRF species, they were not recorded during a Level 2 flora survey (Mattiske Consulting, 2011). The closest known record of DRF is *Eucalyptus cuprea*, located 6.2 km NW from the proposed clearing area, which is recorded on a different soil and vegetation type.

Given the above, the proposed clearing is unlikely to be at variance to this Principle.

Methodology References:
Mattiske Consulting (2011)

GIS Databases:
-SAC Biodatasets (Accessed 16 March 2012)
-Pre European Vegetation
-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 is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**

There are no known threatened ecological communities (TEC) within a 10km radius. The closest known TEC is the Billeranga System (Vulnerable) located approximately 115km southeast of the area under application.

Given the distance to the closest TEC the proposed clearing is unlikely to be at variance to this Principle.

Methodology GIS Databases:
-SAC Biodatasets (Accessed 16 March 2012)

(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 vegetation to be cleared is within an extensively cleared landscape with 17 per cent of Beard vegetation complex 35 remaining within the Geraldton Sandplains bioregion and 34 per cent of vegetation remaining in the

Shire of Chapman Valley (Government of Western Australia, 2011).

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 vegetation under application, particularly in the south of the application area, may comprise an ecological linkage associated with the Chapman River (DEC, 2012). It may also contain habitat for conservation significant fauna and hence is considered a significant remnant in a highly cleared landscape.

Therefore the proposed clearing is at variance to Principle (e). The requirement to avoid and minimise the clearing of remnant native vegetation will assist in mitigating impacts to this poorly represented vegetation complex and maximise preservation of ecological linkages.

Pre-European	Current Extent (ha)	(ha)	Remaining (%)	Extent in DEC Managed Lands (%)
IBRA Bioregion*				
Geraldton Sandplains	3,136,025	1,410,755	45%	40%
Shire*				
Shire of Chapman Valley	398,022	135,289	34%	42%
Beard Vegetation Association in Bioregion*				
35	184,502	31,395	17%	2%

Methodology References:
Commonwealth of Australia (2001)
DEC (2012)

(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 application area is within the Chapman River catchment of the Greenough River basin. The Chapman River runs approximately 50m west of application area in a north-south direction. A key tributary, the Chapman River East, runs along the north of the site in a westerly direction, and an 'Area subject to Inundation' occurs within the centre of the application area. There are also seven mapped minor, non perennial watercourses within the application area.

Chapman River has significant biodiversity and landscape value in the area and is part of a broader strategy for the region called the Chapman Regional Wildlife Corridor Project (Aurecon, 2011). However as a results of cattle grazing, trampling and watering over many years, the beds and banks of both watercourses are heavily degraded (DEC, 2011).

Given the application area contains numerous minor water courses and an area subject to inundation the proposed clearing is at variance to this principle. The requirement to avoid clearing vegetation in 'good' (Keighery, 1994) condition will assist in mitigating impacts.

Methodology References:
Aurecon (2011)
Keighery (1994)

GIS Databases:
- Rivers
- Hydrology, linear
- Hydrographic catchments

(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 is mapped as soil type Qc5 which is described as a 'Terraced valley plain area and including some valley side slopes, chief soils seem to be hard neutral red soils and alkaline red soils on the higher and broader terraces. Associated are deep red sandy soils on the lower terraces (Northcote et al 1960 - 68).

Due to the degraded to completely degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition of the majority of the vegetation under application, the previous disturbance though cropping and pasture, and the current level of exposure these soils have had, it is considered unlikely that the clearing would appreciably increase the incidence of wind or water erosion.

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

Methodology References:
Keighery (1994)
Northcote et al (1960 - 68)

(h) Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to have an impact on the environmental values of any adjacent or nearby conservation area.

Comments **Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**
The area applied to be cleared is not located within or adjacent to a conservation area. The closest mapped Department of Environment and Conservation (DEC) managed reserve is located approximately 10km northwest of the application area.

Given the distance to the closest conservation area it is not likely that the proposed clearing will significantly impact on conservation areas.

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

Methodology GIS Databases:
-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 application area is within the Chapman River catchment of the Greenough River basin. The Chapman River runs approximately 50m west of application area in a north-south direction. A key tributary, the Chapman River East, runs along the north of the site in a westerly direction, and an 'Area subject to Inundation' occurs within the centre of the application area. There are also seven mapped minor, non perennial watercourses within the application area.

Given the small size of the proposed clearing (5ha) and predominately completely degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition of the vegetation, the proposed clearing is not likely to impact on the water quality of nearby water sources and therefore is unlikely to be at variance to this Principle.

Mattiske Consulting (2011) recommend existing drainage systems are maintained, and tracks and other infrastructure do not disrupt or divert historic water flow patterns.

Methodology References:
Mattiske Consulting (2011)

GIS Databases:
- Rivers
- Hydrology, linear
- Hydrographic catchments

(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**
A mapped 'Area Subject to Inundation' occurs within the centre of the application area.

Given the small size of the proposed clearing (5ha) and predominately completely degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition of the vegetation, the proposed clearing is not likely to exacerbate the incidence or intensity of flooding and hence is not likely to be at variance to this Principle.

Methodology References:
Keighery (1994)

GIS Databases:
-Hydrology, linear

Planning instruments, Native Title, Previous EPA decisions or other matters.

Comments

The land under application is owned by Smart Nominees Pty Ltd and they have given the applicant authority to access the land to undertake the clearing for the purpose of developing a solar/diesel power station (19 October 2011).

The exact locations of the solar panels, access roads and power reticulation are yet to be determined but where possible, these components will be aligned to avoid native vegetation (Bayley Environmental Services, 2012). The applicant has advised the major components of the power station, including the solar panels and backup diesel power plant, will be located in cleared paddocks and the total area of clearing is likely to be less than 5ha (Bayley Environmental Services, 2012).

This project has been referred to the Environmental Protection Authority and was 'Not Assessed'(5 September 2011).

The project was also referred to the Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities (SEWPaC) under the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* and it was determined by the federal environment minister to be 'Not a Controlled Action' (8 September 2011).

DEC (2011) granted the applicant a Works Approval with conditions for the backup diesel generator component on 15 December 2011 (Works Approval Number W5049/2011/1).

The value of the remnant vegetation being retained will increase if stock and feral animals are excluded from the site by adequate fencing. The applicant has advised the permitter of the facility will be fenced (Ninox, 2011).

The Shire of Chapman Valley (2012) advised it has no objection to the proposed application and the associated development application for a hybrid solar/diesel power station has been approved on 21 September 2011.

Lots 19 and 20 are currently zoned 'general farming' under the Shire of Chapman Valley Local Planning Scheme No. 1. These Lots are proposed to be zoned 'rural' under the upcoming Shire of Chapman Valley Local Planning Scheme No. 2 (Shire of Chapman Valley, 2012).

No public submissions have been received.

Methodology

References:
Bayley Environmental Services, 2012
DEC (2011)
Mattiske Consulting (2011)
Ninox (2011)
Shire of Chapman Valley (2012)

4. References

Aurecon (2011) Chapman River Solar Power Plant Visual Analysis, Prepared for Investec Bank (Australia), Aurecon Australia Pty Ltd, Adelaide, South Australia.

Bayley Environmental Services (2011) Proposed Chapman Solar Power Station Environmental Assessment, Prepared for Investec Bank (Australia) Pty Ltd, Bayley Environmental Services, South Fremantle, Western Australia.

DEC (2007 -) NatureMap: Mapping Western Australia's Biodiversity. Department of Environment and Conservation. URL: http://naturemap.dec.wa.gov.au/. Accessed 16/3/2012.

DEC (2011) Works Approval for Clearing Permit Application CPS 4926/1, Lot 19 and 20 on Plan 232394, Narra Tarra, Issued 15/12/11, Received by Native Vegetation Conservation Branch 8/5/2012. Department of Environment and Conservation, Western Australia (DEC REF A501655).

DEC (2012) Advice for Clearing Permit Application CPS 4926/1, Lot 19 and 20 on Plan 232394, Narra Tarra, Received 20/4/2012. Department of Environment and Conservation, Western Australia (DEC REF A502179).

Government of Western Australia (2011); 2011 Statewide Vegetation Statistics incorporating the CAR Reserve Analysis (Full Report). WA Department of Environment and Conservation, Perth.

Keighery, B.J. (1994) Bushland Plant Survey: A Guide to Plant Community Survey for the Community. Wildflower Society of WA (Inc). Nedlands, Western Australia.

Mattiske Consulting (2011) Flora and Vegetation Survey of Chapman Solar Power Station Survey Area, Prepared for Bayley Environmental Services on Behalf of Investec Bank (Australia) Limited, July 2011, Mattiske Consulting Pty Ltd.

Ninox Wildlife Consulting (2011) Level 1 Vertebrate Fauna Assessment of Proposed Chapman Solar Power Station Project, Near Geraldton, Western Australia, Prepared for Investec Bank (Australia) Limited, June 2011, Ninox Wildlife Consulting.

Shire of Chapman Valley (2012) Advice for Clearing Permit Application CPS 4926/1, Lot 19 and 20 on Plan 232394, Narra Tarra, Received 28/3/2012, Shire of Chapman Valley, Nabawa, 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
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)