



CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

Purpose Permit number:	CPS 5012/2
Permit Holder:	City of Busselton
Duration of Permit:	From 23 June 2012 to 23 June 2020

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 upgrading existing road infrastructure.

2. Land on which clearing is to be done

Yelverton Road Reserve, Wilyabrup (PIN 11469308)
Puzey Road reserve, Wilyabrup and Yelverton (PINs 11603398 and 11476581)
Abbeys Farm Road reserve, Yallingup Siding (PIN 11469295)

3. Area of Clearing

The Permit Holder shall not clear:

- more than 1.856 hectares of native vegetation within the area cross hatched yellow on attached Plan 5012/2a.
- more than 0.7673 hectares of native vegetation within the area cross hatched yellow on attached Plan 5012/2b.
- more than 0.4175 hectares of native vegetation within the area cross hatched yellow on attached Plan 5012/2c.

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 the activities described in condition 1 of this Permit to the extent that the Permit Holder has the power to carry out works involving clearing for those activities under the *Local Government Act 1995* or any other written law.

PART II – ASSESSMENT SEQUENCE AND MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES

6. Avoid, minimise etc clearing

In determining the amount of native vegetation to be cleared authorised under this Permit, the Permit Holder must have regard to the following principles, set out in order of preference:

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

7. Weed control

When undertaking any clearing or other activity authorised under this Permit along Yelverton Road reserve, the Permit Holder must take the following steps to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of *weeds*:

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

8. Fauna management

The Permit Holder must implement and adhere to the document 'CPS5012/2 Amendment to area - City of Busselton (Response to items raised)' provided to the Department of Environment Regulation on 28 January 2016 and contained in Annexure 1.

PART III - RECORD KEEPING AND REPORTING

9. Records to 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 or decimal degrees;
- (b) the date that the area was cleared;
- (c) the size of the area cleared (in hectares); and
- (d) purpose for which clearing was undertaken.

10. Reporting

- (a) The Permit Holder must provide to the CEO on or before 30 June of each year, a written report demonstrating adherence to all conditions of this permit, and setting out the records required under condition 9 of this permit in relation to clearing carried out between 1 January and 31 December of the previous calendar year.
- (b) If no clearing authorised under this Permit was undertaken between 1 January and 31 December of the previous calendar year, a written report confirming that no clearing under this permit has been carried out must be provided to the CEO on or before 30 June each year.
- (c) Prior to 23 March 2020, the Permit Holder must provide to the CEO a written report of records required under condition 9 of this Permit where these records have not already been provided under condition 10(a) of this Permit.

DEFINITIONS


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

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 any plant -

- (a) that is a declared pest under section 22 of the *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007*; or
- (b) published in a Department of Parks and Wildlife Regional Weed Rankings Summary, regardless of ranking; or
- (c) not indigenous to the area concerned.



JAMES W. DENBAR
MANAGER
CLEARING REGULATION

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

22 September 2016

ANNEXURE 1

Excerpt from 'CPS5012/2 Amendment to area - City of Busselton (Response to items raised)' provided to the Department of Environment Regulation on 28 January 2016

The following approach will be adopted during the clearing event (adopted from DPaW Guidelines – 2009).

- The site will be accurately surveyed and clearly marked out prior to any vegetation clearing occurring.
- A permit under Regulation 15 of the *Wildlife Conservation Act* will be sought by a suitable expert regarding the handling or movement of any fauna.
- A suitably experienced person (zoologist or ecologist) approved by Department of Parks and Wildlife (DPaW) will be onsite during the clearing activities.
- Immediately prior to any removal of vegetation, the qualified expert will conduct a survey of the targeted vegetation to determine the location of any dreys /hollows that maybe occupied by fauna. These trees will be marked with flagging tape around the trunk, between waist and eye level, so that the tape is clearly visible from all directions.
- Prior to clearing commencing, the machinery operators and others involved in the clearing will be clearly briefed/inducted by the expert, who will explain to the operators which areas of the site are more sensitive or potentially occupied by fauna and the techniques and protocols that will be needed to be employed during the clearing operations.
- An agreed means of communication between the operators and the expert will be established as part of the briefing, to ensure that the safety of any fauna not seen by the operator can be communicated by the ecologist. Operators will be required to abide by these communications guidelines and briefing instructions at all times.
- Clearing will be undertaken in a systematic manner that minimises disturbance to fauna.
- The ecologist will be on-site during the clearing process of all the areas where suitable habitat for fauna exists, not just those presumed to be active. The expert will direct the operators and monitor the process and ensure that any trees that are cleared are done so in a manner that allows the animals to be safely removed. In addition, they will supervise any animal handling or the rescue of any injured animals should this be required.
- All trees to be cleared, irrespective of whether fauna is seen, should be bumped or shaken first. After this, the machine operator should wait and observe the tree for a short period of time. If any animals are present, the bumping or shaking may cause any fauna to move and provide a greater chance that the operator will see the animal prior to pushing the tree over.
- In the event that fauna is observed in a tree about to be cleared,
 - if there is habitat areas adjoining that are to be retained, the tree should be gently lowered to the ground to enable the animal to safely evacuate. The expert will ensure that the animals are encouraged to move towards and occupy the trees to be retained:
 - if there are no trees or habitat areas to be retained within the proximity of the tree to be removed, the expert should rescue the animals prior to the tree being pushed down.
 - If the animal cannot be easily removed due to the density of the canopy, the machine operator will be briefed on the slow remove of canopy, in a systematic way, to allow the animal to move away from the machine. This will allow the animal to move to outer areas of remaining canopy, where, after the removal of the other areas, it should be able to be removed, or captured using a cherry picker or grabbing the animal as the operator slowly lowered the tree to the ground.
- Where possible, nests or dreys will be inspected and removed from trees to be cleared. Any nest or dreys remaining will be thoroughly checked for possible baby fauna.
- Operators will be briefed to take care when removing understorey vegetation (including grasses and other weeds present at the time) as fauna may be present in these areas. These areas will be walked through and inspected prior to any machines entering the areas and clearing the vegetation.

- If the operators encounter any injured animals during the clearing, the expert will make arrangement for the care and welfare of any injured animals.
- Operators will be made aware that displaced fauna may shelter in stockpiled vegetation. To minimise any accidental injury or death of fauna, personnel involved in the removal or disposal of stockpiles will be made aware of the potential presence of fauna. If any animals are present, they will be removed by the expert and managed in accordance with guidelines from DPaW.
- Any temporary stockpiles of vegetation should be placed in cleared areas as far as possible away from the retained remnant vegetation. These should be removed from site or chipped as quickly as possible to prevent re-occupation by fauna.
- The expert will provide the DPaW with a report on the impact of WRP during the habitat removal process within 28 days of completing the vegetation clearing.

The nominated expert will need to meet the following requirements:

- They will have appropriate equipment to administer emergency care to any injured or displaced fauna (e.g. heat pack, box, blankets etc.) available at all times.
- They need to have a suitable care facility or have made arrangements with an appropriate carer who can care for or rehabilitate any injured fauna.
- They will notify an appropriate person at DPaW (District or Regional Wildlife/Nature Conservation staff) regarding any fauna going into care and provide them with details of any incident, type of injury and carer details.
- They must be able to recognise suitable fauna habitat adjacent to the clearing areas.

Should any animals be present in the trees to be removed on the day of the clearing, it is recommended that these animals be captured in accordance with the above protocols and held until the clearing event nearby has completed (estimated maximum capture time would not exceed 2 hours).

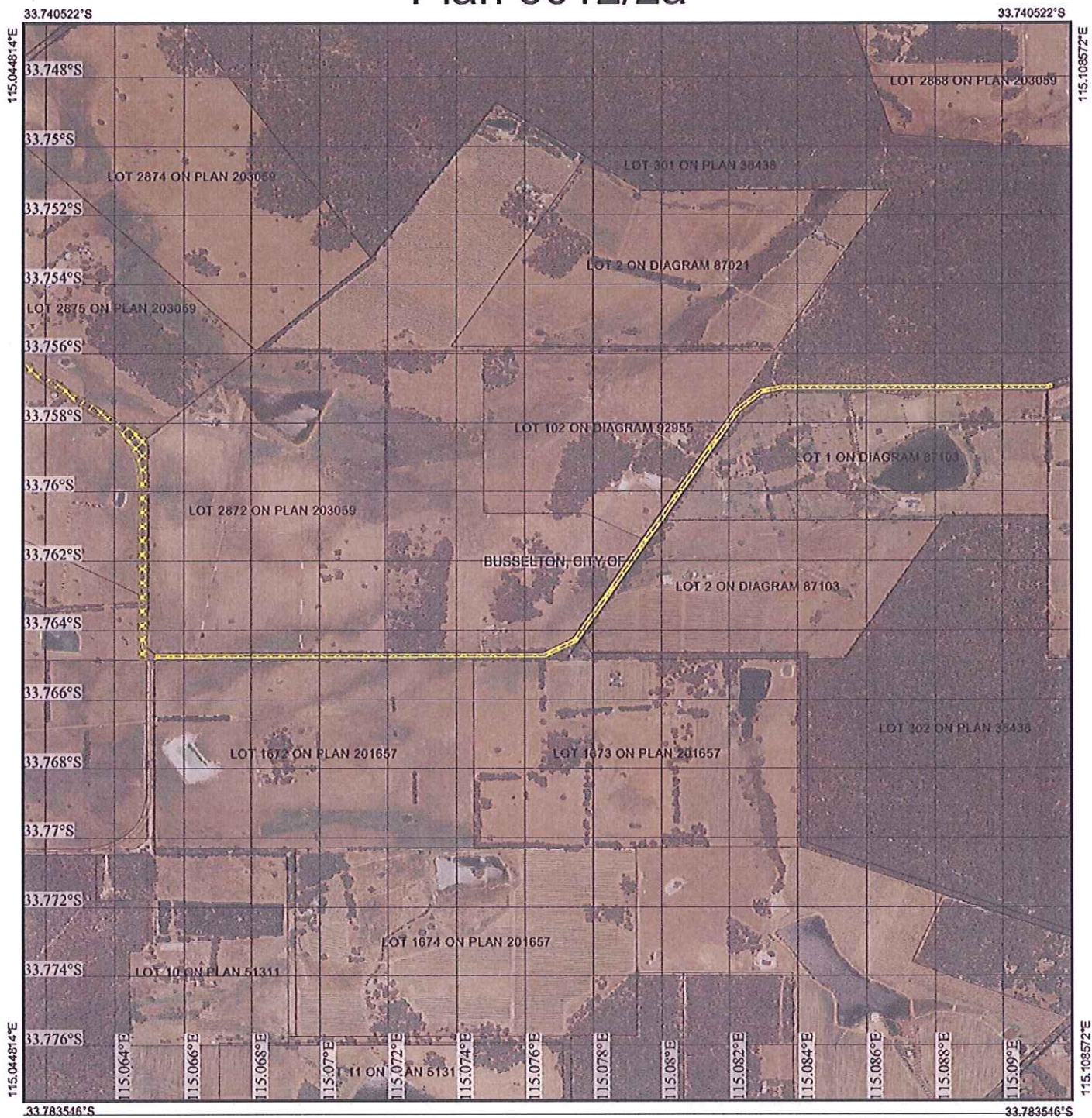
The animals will be checked for health and then released into the nearest suitable tree with quality habitat that is being retained. Full details of capture point, release point, timing and conditions will be recorded and provided in the report and return for the Regulation 15 permit.

Should animals be relocated, post clearing monitoring will be conducted to ensure overcrowding or habitat quality decline is not an issue. This information will be provided in the return required for the Reg 15 permit.

Again, while every effort will be made to avoid these identified trees, to mitigate against their removal impacting upon Black Cockatoo populations, the clearing will be left till after February 2016, when it is most likely that any young birds would have fledged and left the nest. In addition, a drone inspection of the hollows combined with a dusk survey will be conducted for the two evenings prior to any clearing to ensure that no activity is present. While the female broods and feed the young initially, after 2 or 3 weeks of age (which any young would be by February) both adults will return at dusk to feed any young. Similarly any roosting habitats can also be identified. This procedure was conducted as part of the initial survey, but will be repeated prior to any clearing. Should a tree be found to be active for nesting or brooding, it will be left until any young has fledged and left the nest. The expert that is appointed for the WRP management aspect of any clearing mitigation process will also be involved in the monitoring of these potential hollows.

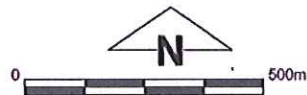
This information will be recorded and submitted by the expert as part of the Regulation 15 permit return and report.

Plan 5012/2a



Legend

-  Imagery
-  Clearing Instruments Activities
-  Local Government Authority



1:15,000
 (Approximate when reproduced at A4)
 GDA 94 (Lat/Long)
 Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994

James W Jordan-Bar
 Date *22/9/16*
 JAMES W JORDAN-BAR

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



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Plan 5012/2b



-  Roads
-  Imagery
-  Clearing Instruments Activities
-  Local Government Authority



1:8,000

(Approximate when reproduced at A4)

GDA 94 (Lat/Long)

Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994

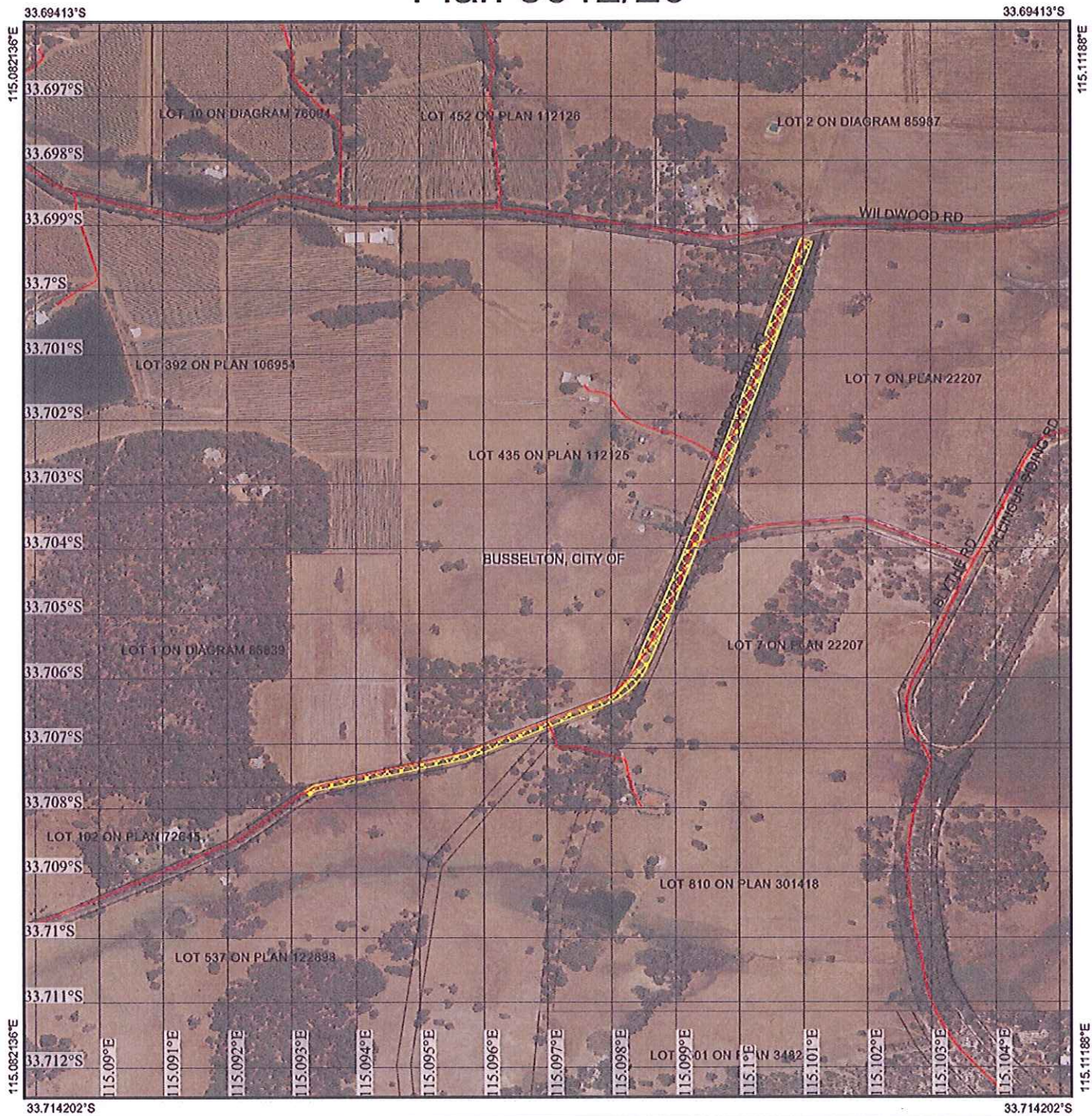
James Widenbar Date *22/9/16*
JAMES WIDENBAR

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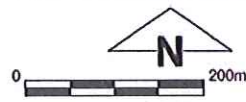
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Plan 5012/2c



Legend

-  Roads
-  Imagery
-  Clearing Instruments Activities
-  Local Government Authority



1:8,000
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 GDA 94 (La/Long)
 Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994

James W. Jones Date *22/9/16*

JAMES W. JONES
 Officer with delegated authority under Section 20 of the Environmental Protection Act 1986



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1. Application details

1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 5012/2
Permit type: Purpose Permit

1.2. Applicant details

Applicant's name: City of Busselton

1.3. Property details

Property: Puzey Road Reserve - 11476581, Wilyabrup
Puzey Road Reserve - 11603398, Wilyabrup and Yelverton
Yelverton Road Reserve - 11469308, Wilyabrup
Abbeys Farm Road Reserve - 11469295, Yallingup Siding

Local Government Authority: Busselton, City Of
DER Region: Greater Swan
DPaW District: Blackwood
LCDC: Sussex and Yallingup
Localities: Yallingup Siding, Yelverton and Wilyabrup

1.4. Application

Clearing Area (ha)	No. Trees	Method of Clearing	For the purpose of:
3.0408		Mechanical Removal	Road upgrades

1.5. Decision on application

Decision on Permit Application: Grant

Decision Date: 22 September 2016

Reasons for Decision: The clearing application has been assessed against the clearing principles, planning instruments and other matters in accordance with s51O of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*, and it has been concluded that the proposed clearing may be at variance to principles (a), (b) and (e), and is not likely to be at variance to any of the remaining clearing principles.

The Delegated Officer determined that although the application area may contain suitable western ringtail possum (WRP) and black cockatoo habitat, the proposed clearing is unlikely to have any significant impacts on fauna habitat. A WRP fauna management condition has been applied to the permit to minimise impacts to WRP and reduce the risk of individual mortality.

State and other relevant policies have been taken into consideration in the decision to grant a clearing permit.

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 the following Beard Vegetation Associations (Shepherd et al., 2001): 3: medium forest; jarrah-marri; and 1181: medium woodland, jarrah and <i>Eucalyptus haematoxylon</i> (Whicher Range). The following Matisse vegetation complexes are mapped within the application area (Matisse and Havel, 1998):	The proposed clearing consists of 1.856 hectares of native vegetation within Yelverton Road reserve, Wilyabrup, 0.7673 hectares of native vegetation within Puzey Road reserve, Wilyabrup and Yelverton, and 0.4175 hectares of native vegetation within Abbeys Farm Road reserve, Yallingup Siding. The purpose of the clearing is to upgrade existing road infrastructure.	Very 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 condition of the vegetation under application was assessed through aerial photography and a flora survey conducted by Ecosystem Solutions Pty Ltd (2014).

C2 : Open forest of *Eucalyptus marginata* subsp. *marginata*-*Corymbia calophylla*-*Banksia grandis* on lateritic uplands in perhumid and humid zones;

Cw2: Woodland of *Eucalyptus marginata* subsp. *marginata*-*Corymbia calophylla* on slopes and low woodland of *Melaleuca preissiana*- *Banksia littoralis* on depressions in perhumid and humid zones;

Y - Woodland of *Eucalyptus marginata* subsp. *marginata*-*Corymbia calophylla*-*Allocasuarina fraseriana*-*Agonis flexuosa* and open woodland of *Corymbia calophylla* on low undulating uplands in the humid zone;

Yd - Woodland of *Allocasuarina fraseriana*-*Eucalyptus marginata* subsp. *marginata*-*Xylomelum occidentale*-*Banksia attenuata* on sandy slopes in the humid zone; and

Yw - Woodland of *Allocasuarina fraseriana*-*Nuytsia floribunda*-*Agonis flexuosa*-*Banksia attenuata* on slopes and open forest of *Corymbia calophylla*-*Eucalyptus patens*-*Eucalyptus marginata* subsp. *marginata* on the lower slopes and woodland of *Eucalyptus rudis*-*Melaleuca raphiophylla* on valley floors in the humid zone.

3. Assessment of application against clearing principles

Comments The City of Busselton applied to amend clearing permit CPS 5012/1 by increasing the area to be cleared within Puzey Road reserve from 1.428 hectares to 2.382 hectares, extending the clearing footprint within Puzey Road north to the Abbeys Farm Road intersection. No change in clearing was proposed within Yelverton Road reserve (1.856 hectares) and Abbeys Farm Road reserve (0.769 hectares). In order to avoid and minimise environmental impacts identified during the assessment of the application, the City of Busselton decreased the area proposed to clear by 1.0122 hectares overall (for a breakdown of the proposed clearing per road, see table below).

Road	CPS 5012/1	CPS 5012/2 original amendment	CPS 5012/2 final amendment
Puzey Road	1.428 hectares	2.382 hectares	0.7673 hectares
Yelverton Road	1.856 hectares	1.856 hectares	1.856 hectares
Abbeys Farm Road	0.769 hectares	0.769 hectares	0.4175 hectares

The amendment reflects the inclusion of clearing within the Puzey Road - Johnson Road intersection, and a significant reduction in the total clearing footprint within Puzey Road.

A total of eight rare and 36 priority flora species have been recorded within 10 kilometres of the application area. A flora survey was conducted within Puzey Road reserve by Ecosystem Solutions (2014), and found no rare or priority flora. The Department of Parks and Wildlife (Parks and Wildlife, 2015a) advised that the methods used in the survey were appropriate, and no conservation significant flora species are known within the application area.

Clearing activities have the potential to facilitate the spread of weeds and dieback (*Phytophthora cinnamomi*) into adjacent native vegetation, including the Yelverton National Park. Weed species can decrease the biodiversity value of an area, as they out-compete native vegetation for available resources, contribute to land degradation and increase the frequency and intensity of fires (DEC, 2011). Potential impacts to biodiversity within and nearby the application area as a result of the proposed clearing may be minimised by the implementation of weed and dieback management practices.

A fauna assessment was conducted by Ecosystem Solutions within the Puzey Road reserve in 2014 (Ecosystem Solutions, 2014). A total of five sites along Puzey Road had signs of Baudin's cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus baudinii*; Endangered under the *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950* [WC Act]) feeding activity, and four sites had signs of Carnaby's cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus latirostris*; Endangered under the WC Act) feeding activity (Ecosystem Solutions, 2014). While the application area contains foraging habitat for both Carnaby's cockatoo and Baudin's cockatoo, suitable foraging habitat is available outside the application area (Ecosystem Solutions, 2014), and neither species is likely to be significantly dependent on habitat within the application area for foraging activities.

A total of 71 habitat trees were recorded within Puzey Road reserve, of which 55 have or may have hollows suitable for breeding by Carnaby's cockatoo and/or Baudin's cockatoo (Ecosystem Solutions, 2014). There was no apparent use of these trees by black cockatoos for breeding or roosting (Ecosystem Solutions, 2014). Of these, six trees with potentially suitable hollows for nesting by black cockatoos occur within the application area (Ecosystem Solutions, 2014). The applicant has advised that a management plan will be implemented that requires clearing activities to occur outside the time of year that nests are likely to be in use and for hollows to be inspected to ensure that they are not in use prior to the commencement of clearing (City of Busselton, 2016a). Any trees found to be occupied by black cockatoos for nesting activities will not be cleared until the young have fledged (City of Busselton, 2016a).

Two western ringtail possums (WRP) (*Pseudocheirus occidentalis*; Endangered under the WC Act) were recorded during the survey, with one recorded both within the north and south ends of Puzey Road (Ecosystem Solutions, 2014). A total of eight dreys were recorded within Puzey Road reserve (Ecosystem Solutions, 2014). The City of Busselton's original application to increase clearing within Puzey Road reserve to 2.382 hectares may have impacted all of these dreys. The final application area proposed by the City of Busselton to clear 0.7673 hectares within Puzey Road reserve includes three of the eight recorded WRP dreys. This portion of Puzey Road was upgraded in 2014 (City of Busselton, 2015b). A fauna survey conducted by Ecosystem Solutions in September 2015 found that the trees in which the dreys had been recorded had not been cleared and two of the three dreys were no longer present (Ecosystem Solutions, 2015). Numerous fresh scats were recorded, indicating that WRPs continue to use the area (Ecosystem Solutions, 2015).

The assessment of the original application to increase clearing within Puzey Road reserve to 2.382 hectares identified impacts to Category B and Category C habitat for the WRP as mapped by Parks and Wildlife (Shedley and Williams, 2014; Parks and Wildlife, 2015b). WRP habitat categories are based on measures of WRP density and habitat quality, whereby Category A is considered to have a 'very high' suitability for WRP and Category E is considered to have a 'very low' suitability for WRP (Shedley and Williams, 2014). Parks and Wildlife (2015b) advises that very little Category A habitat remains within the Swan Coastal Plain, and any occurrences of Category B habitat is therefore considered significant.

The final application area has avoided all Category B WRP habitat, and occurs within Category C habitat only. The applicant has advised that fauna management measures will be implemented during clearing activities to reduce the mortality of individuals (City of Busselton, 2016a).

Based on the above, the proposed clearing may be at variance to Principle (b). Impacts to WRP and black cockatoos will be minimised by the applicant's reduction in the area applied to clear from 5.007 to 3.0408 hectares, which is less than the area authorised to clear under clearing permit CPS 5012/1, and the implementation of the fauna management measures proposed by the applicant.

Vegetation within the application area is mapped as Beard vegetation associations 3 and 1181, and Mattiske vegetation complexes C2, Cw2, Y, Yd and Yw. Of these, Cw2 and Yw have the lowest extent of pre-European vegetation remaining at approximately 20 and 28 per cent within the Jarrah Forest bioregion, respectively (Parks and Wildlife, 2015c). All other mapped vegetation types remain above 30 per cent (Commonwealth of Australia, 2001). Mattiske vegetation complex Cw2 occurs within the Puzey Road and Johnson Road intersection, and Yw occurs within a small section of Abbeys Farm Road reserve. Based on the low extent of vegetation complexes Cw2 and Yw remaining at a bioregional scale, the proposed clearing may be at variance to Principle (e).

Current environmental information has been reviewed and the assessment of clearing principles (a), (c), (d), (f), (g), (h), (i) and (j) is consistent with the assessment in clearing permit decision report CPS 5012/1.

Methodology

References:

City of Busselton (2015a)
City of Busselton (2016a)
City of Busselton (2016b)
Commonwealth of Australia (2001)
DEC (2011)
Ecosystem Solutions (2014)
Ecosystem Solutions (2015)
Parks and Wildlife (2015a)
Parks and Wildlife (2015b)
Parks and Wildlife (2015c)
Shedley and Williams (2014)

- GIS Databases:
- Imagery
 - Mattiske Vegetation

Planning instruments and other relevant matters.

- Comments** The City of Busselton applied to amend clearing permits for CPS 3641/1, CPS3639/1 and CPS 3637/1. These expired on the 22 May 2012. The City submitted a new clearing application to amalgamate the expired permits into the Carey Street clearing permit application (CPS 5012/1). The Carey Street portion of the application was removed from the application area prior to the grant of clearing permit CPS 5012/1.
- The original application to amend clearing permit CPS 5012/1 applied to increase the application boundary to include the remaining length of Puzey Road, and increase the area authorised to clear by 0.954 hectares, from 4.053 to 5.007 hectares across three road reserves.
- On 5 November 2015, a Delegated Officer wrote to the applicant advising that a preliminary assessment of the application identified significant impacts to WRP and black cockatoo habitat and inviting a response to address identified issues.
- On 28 January 2016, the applicant proposed measures to minimise impacts to the WRP. The measures related to reducing the mortality of fauna during clearing activities (City of Busselton, 2016a).
- On 30 May 2016, a Delegated Officer wrote to the applicant advising that the proposed fauna management measures would avoid the direct mortality of WRPs and black cockatoos, but did not address significant impacts to fauna habitat.
- On 15 August 2016, the applicant advised that a review of native vegetation clearing had been conducted by the City of Busselton. The application area was amended to remove a 4.3 kilometre length of Puzey Road from the application area to clear and decreased the overall area applied to clear from 4.053 to 3.0408 hectares (City of Busselton, 2016b). This has reduced potential impacts to black cockatoo habitat and Category B and Category C habitat for the WRP as mapped by Parks and Wildlife (Parks and Wildlife, 2015b).
- The clearing permit application was advertised in *The West Australian* on 20 July 2015 for a 21 day submission period, ending 9 August 2015. Three public submissions were received outside the specified 21 day submission period. In accordance with section 51E(5) of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*, the CEO may only take into account comments received within the specified period. Therefore, the submissions were unable to be considered in the assessment of this application.
- The Roadside Conservation Committee recommends clearing on one side of the road to minimise environmental harm (RCC, 2010).
- Methodology** References:
- City of Busselton (2015b)
 - City of Busselton (2016a)
 - City of Busselton (2016b)
 - Ecosystem Solutions (2014)
 - Parks and Wildlife (2015b)
 - RCC (2010)

4. References

- City of Busselton (2015a) Further information provided to the assessing officer on 21 September 2015. DER REF: A977122.
- City of Busselton (2015b) Further information provided to the assessing officer on 2 October 2015. DER REF: A983023.
- City of Busselton (2016a) Further information provided to the Department of Environment Regulation on 28 January 2016. DER REF: A1063743.
- City of Busselton (2016b) Further information provided to the Department of Environment Regulation on 15 August 2016. DER REF: A1151009.
- Commonwealth of Australia (2001) National Objectives and Targets for Biodiversity Conservation 2001-2005, Canberra.
- Department of Environment Conservation (DEC) (2011) Invasive Plant Prioritisation. Department of Environment and Conversation, Perth.
- Department of Parks and Wildlife (Parks and Wildlife) (2015a) Advice received from the Department of Parks and Wildlife on 12 August 2015. DER REF: A964239.
- Department of Parks and Wildlife (Parks and Wildlife) (2015b) Advice received from the Department of Parks and Wildlife on 12 August 2015. DER REF: A964240.
- Department of Parks and Wildlife (Parks and Wildlife) (2015c) 2015 South West Forest and Swan Coastal Plain Vegetation Complex Statistics: a report prepared for the Department of Environment Regulation. Current as of March 2015. Department of Parks and Wildlife, Perth, Western Australia.
- Ecosystem Solutions (2014) City of Busselton Road Widening Level 1 Fauna and Level 2 Flora/ Vegetation Assessment. Unpublished report prepared by Ecosystem Solutions Pty Ltd for the City of Busselton. DER REF: A855105.
- Ecosystem Solutions (2015) Drey/Fauna inspections, Puzey Road Widening City of Busselton. Unpublished report prepared by Ecosystem Solutions Pty Ltd for the City of Busselton. DER REF: A983023.
- 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, E.M. and Havel, J.J. (1998) Vegetation Complexes of the South-west Forest Region of Western Australia. Maps and report prepared as part of the Regional Forest Agreement, Western Australia for the Department of Conservation and Land Management and Environment Australia.
- Road Conservation Committee (2010) Road Conservation Committee Value Mapping, Shire of Busselton. Roadside Conservation Committee February 2009.
- 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.
- Shedley, E and Williams, K (2014) An assessment of habitat for western ringtail possum (*Pseudocheirus occidentalis*) on the southern Swan Coastal Plain. Unpublished report for the Department of Parks and Wildlife, Bunbury, Western Australia.