



CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

PERMIT DETAILS

Area Permit Number: 5097/1

File Number: 2012/003978-1

Duration of Permit: From 28 September 2012 to 28 September 2019

PERMIT HOLDER

Gold Estates Holdings Pty Ltd

LAND ON WHICH CLEARING IS TO BE DONE

Lot 9014 on Deposited Plan 39458 (Success 6164)

AUTHORISED ACTIVITY

The Permit Holder shall not clear more than 4.64 hectares of native vegetation within the area hatched yellow on attached Plan 5097/1.

CONDITIONS

1. Period in which clearing is authorised

The Permit Holder shall not clear any native vegetation after 28 September 2014.

2. Dieback and 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* and *dieback*:
- (i) clean earth-moving machinery of soil and vegetation prior to entering and leaving the area to be cleared;
 - (ii) shall only move soils in *dry conditions*;
 - (iii) ensure that no *dieback* or *weed*-affected soil, *mulch*, *fill* or other material is brought into the area to be cleared; and
 - (iv) 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.

3. Vegetation management

The Permit Holder shall not clear native vegetation within 50 metres of the *riparian vegetation* of any *watercourse* or *wetland* within and/or adjacent to the area cross-hatched yellow on Plan 5097/1.

4. Retain vegetative material and topsoil, revegetation and rehabilitation

The Permit Holder shall:

- (a) retain the vegetative material and topsoil removed by clearing authorised under this Permit and stockpile the vegetative material and topsoil in an area that has already been cleared.
- (b) at an *optimal time* following clearing authorised under this Permit, *revegetate* and *rehabilitate* the area(s) that are no longer required for the purpose for which they were cleared under this Permit – by:
 - (i) re-shaping the surface of the land so that it is consistent with the surrounding 5 metres of uncleared land; and
 - (ii) ripping the ground on the contour to remove soil compaction; and
 - (iii) laying the vegetative material and topsoil retained under condition 4(a) on the cleared area(s) that are no longer required for the purpose for which they were cleared under this Permit.
- (c) within 24 months of laying the vegetative material and topsoil on the cleared area in accordance with condition 4(b) of this Permit:
 - (i) engage an *environmental specialist* to determine the species composition, structure and density of the area *revegetated* and *rehabilitated*; and
 - (ii) where, in the opinion of an *environmental specialist*, the composition structure and density determined under condition 4(c)(i) of this Permit will not result in a similar species composition, structure and density to that of pre-clearing vegetation types in that area, *revegetate* the area by deliberately *planting* and/or *direct seeding* native vegetation that will result in a similar species composition, structure and density of native vegetation to pre-clearing vegetation types in that area and ensuring only *local provenance* seeds and propagating material are used.
- (d) Where additional *planting* or *direct seeding* of native vegetation is undertaken in accordance with condition 4(c)(ii) of this permit, the Permit Holder shall repeat condition 4(c)(i) and 4(c)(ii) within 24 months of undertaking the additional *planting* or *direct seeding* of native vegetation.
- (e) Where a determination by an *environmental specialist* that the composition, structure and density within areas *revegetated* and *rehabilitated* will result in a similar species composition, structure and density to that of pre-clearing vegetation types in that area, as determined in condition 4(c)(i) and (ii) of this permit, that determination shall be submitted for the CEO's consideration. If the CEO does not agree with the determination made under condition 4(c)(ii), the CEO may require the Permit Holder to undertake additional *planting* and *direct seeding* in accordance with the requirements under condition 4(c)(ii).

5. 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 species composition, structure and density of the cleared area;
 - (ii) 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;
 - (iii) the date that the area was cleared; and
 - (iv) the size of the area cleared (in hectares).

- (b) In relation to the *revegetation* and *rehabilitation* of areas pursuant to condition 4 of this Permit:
 - (i) the location of any areas *revegetated* and *rehabilitated*, 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;
 - (ii) a description of the *revegetation* and *rehabilitation* activities undertaken;
 - (iii) the size of the area *revegetated* and *rehabilitated* (in hectares);
 - (iv) the species composition, structure and density of *revegetation* and *rehabilitation*, and
 - (v) a copy of the environmental specialist's report.

6. Reporting

- (a) The Permit Holder must provide to the CEO on or before 31 July of each year, a written report:
 - (i) of records required under condition 6 of this Permit; and
 - (ii) concerning activities done by the Permit Holder under this Permit between 1 July and 30 June of the preceding year.
- (b) Prior to 28 June 2019 the Permit Holder must provide to the CEO a written report of records required under condition 6 of this Permit where these records have not already been provided under condition 6(a) of this Permit.

DEFINITIONS

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

dieback means the effect of *Phytophthora* species on native vegetation;

direct seeding means a method of re-establishing vegetation through the establishment of a seed bed and the introduction of seeds of the desired plant species;

dry conditions means when soils (not dust) do not freely adhere to rubber tyres, tracks, vehicle chassis or wheel arches;

environmental specialist means a person who is engaged by the Permit Holder for the purpose of providing environmental advice, who holds a tertiary qualification in environmental science or equivalent, and has experience relevant to the type of environmental advice that an environmental specialist is required to provide under 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;

local provenance means native vegetation seeds and propagating material from natural sources within 10 kilometres of the area cleared.

optimal time means the period from April to June for undertaking *direct seeding*, and the period from May to July for undertaking *planting*;

planting means the re-establishment of vegetation by creating favourable soil conditions and planting seedlings of the desired species;

regenerate/ed/ion means re-establishment of vegetation from in situ seed banks and propagating material (such as lignotubers, bulbs, rhizomes) contained either within the topsoil or seed-bearing *mulch*;

rehabilitate/ed/ion means actively managing an area containing native vegetation in order to improve the ecological function of that area;

revegetate/ed/ion means the re-establishment of a cover of *local provenance* native vegetation in an area using methods such as natural *regeneration*, *direct seeding* and/or *planting*, so that the species composition, structure and density is similar to pre-clearing vegetation types in that area.

riparian vegetation has the meaning given to it in Regulation 3 of the Environmental Protection (Clearing of Native Vegetation) Regulations 2004;

watercourse has the meaning given to it in section 3 of the *Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914*;

wetland/s means an area of seasonally, intermittently or permanently waterlogged or inundated land, whether natural or otherwise, and includes a lake, swamp, marsh, spring, damp land, tidal flat or estuary.
weed/s means a species listed in Appendix 3 of the "Environmental Weed Strategy" published by the Department of Conservation and Land Management (1999), and plants declared under section 37 of the *Agriculture and Related Resources Protection Act 1976*.



M Warnock
MANAGER, COMPLIANCE AND AUDIT SECTION
NATIVE VEGETATION CONSERVATION BRANCH





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

6 September 2012

Plan 5097/1



LEGEND

-  Road Centrelines
-  Clearing Instruments
-  Areas Approved to Clear
-  Cadastre for labelling

Pertn Metropolitan Centrat
15cm Orthomosaic - Landgate
2011



0 ————— 75m

Scale 1:2607

(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

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

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



Department of
Environment and Conservation

Our environment, our future
WA Crown Copyright 2000



1. Application details

1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 5097/1
Permit type: Area Permit

1.2. Proponent details

Proponent's name: Gold Estates Holdings Pty Ltd

1.3. Property details

Property: LOT 9014 ON PLAN 39458 (Lot No. 9014 BARTRAM SUCCESS 6164)
Local Government Area: City of Cockburn
Colloquial name:

1.4. Application

Clearing Area (ha)	No. Trees	Method of Clearing	For the purpose of:
4.64		Mechanical Removal	Bulk Earthworks

1.5. Decision on application

Decision on Permit Application: Grant
Decision Date: 6 September 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
Mapped Beard vegetation association 1001 is described as Medium very sparse woodland; jarrah, with low woodland; banksia & casuarina (Shepherd et al 2001)	The application area consists of the following vegetation type 'Banksia menziesii, B. Attenuata Low Woodland' (Ecoscape 2010).	Completely Degraded: No longer intact; completely/almost completely without native species (Keighery 1994)	The vegetation type and condition was determined via a Vegetation and Fauna Survey conducted by Ecoscape (2010) and a site inspection undertaken by the Department of Environment and Conservation (DEC 2012).
Hedde vegetation complex: BASSENDEAN COMPLEX - CENTRAL AND SOUTH: Vegetation ranges from woodland of Eucalyptus marginata (Jarrah) - Allocasuarina fraseriana (Sheoak) - Banksia species to low woodland of Melaleuca species, and sedgelands on the moister sites. This area includes the transition of Eucalyptus marginata (Jarrah) to Eucalyptus tottiana (Pricklybark) in the vicinity of Perth. (Hedde et al. 1980)	The vegetation was found to range from very good to completely degraded (Keighery 1994) condition (DEC 2012). The majority of the vegetation was considered to be in a completely degraded to degraded (Keighery 1994) condition with a small portion in a very good (Keighery 1994) condition.	To Very Good: Vegetation structure altered; obvious signs of disturbance (Keighery 1994)	

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 proposes to clear 4.64 ha of native vegetation within Lot 9014 on Plan 39458, Success for the purpose of bulk earthworks.

A total of 25 vascular plant taxa from 29 families and 64 genera were recorded within Lot 9014 (Ecoscape 2010). Eight species of priority flora have been recorded within the local area the closest being *Cyathochaeta teretifolia* (P3) located approximately 1.6 km north east of the application area on the same soil and vegetation

type. No priority or threatened flora were identified in a flora survey conducted within the application area (Ecoscape 2010).

Four species of fauna declared as be rare or likely to become extinct (Wildlife Conservation Act 1950) have been recorded within the local area (5km radius). Suitable habitat for *Merops ornatus* (Rainbow bee-eater), *Calyptorhynchus Latiostris* (Carnaby's Cockatoo) and *Synemon gratiosa* (Graceful Sunmoth) have been identified within Lot 9014 (Ecoscape 2010). However given the condition of the vegetation under application is completely degraded to degraded (Keighery 1994), the proposed clearing is unlikely to significantly impact habitat for these fauna species. Vegetation adjacent to the application area which is in a better condition is likely to provide more suitable habitat for these species (DEC 2012b).

The condition of vegetation under application ranges from completely degraded to very good (Keighery, 1994). The Majority of vegetation is in a degraded (Keighery 1994) condition.

Given the above the vegetation under application is not considered to comprise a high level of biological diversity. Therefore the clearing as proposed is not likely to be at variance to this principle.

Methodology

References:

- DEC (2012)
- DEC (2012b)
- Ecoscape (2010)
- Keighery (1994)

GIS Database:

- Geomorphic Wetlands (Mgt Categories), Swan Coastal Plain
- Sac Biodata sets - accessed 20 June 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 is not likely to be at variance to this Principle

Four species of fauna declared as rare or likely to become extinct (Wildlife Conservation Act 1950) have been recorded within the local area (5km radius) including *Calyptorhynchus Latiostris* (Carnaby's Cockatoo), *Myrmecobius fasciatus* (Numbat), *Perameles bougainville* (Western Barred Bandicoot) and *Synemon gratiosa* (Graceful Sunmoth) (DEC 2007-).

A fauna survey conducted within Lot 9014 identified one fauna species of conservation significance. *Merops ornatus* (Rainbow bee-eater) was located utilising the area south of the wetland. Suitable habitat for the Carnaby's Cockatoo and the Graceful Sun Moth were also identified within Lot 9014 however this habitat did not occur within the application area (Ecoscape 2010).

The majority of the vegetation under application is completely degraded to degraded (Keighery 1994) therefore clearing as proposed is not likely to be suitable habitat for the Graceful Sun Moth. The *Banksia* woodland located adjacent to the east of the application is in better condition and is therefore more likely to provide suitable habitat for this species (DEC 2012a).

Rainbow bee-eaters are insectivorous and are found in most vegetation types around Australia and therefore any vegetation is suitable for this species to use. The species nest in excavated holes in sandy ground. The vegetation under application is not likely to be significant habitat for this species (DEC 2012b).

The application area is located within the Buffer Zone of a Carnaby's Cockatoo roost area. Carnaby's Cockatoos (*Calyptorhynchus latiostris*) are listed as threatened under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 and as rare or likely to become extinct under the Wildlife Conservation Act 1950, with populations declining dramatically due to land clearing for agriculture in regional areas and for urban development around Perth (Shah, 2006). Clearing of feeding habitat on the Swan Coastal Plain poses a significant threat to the long term survival of Carnaby's Cockatoos (Shah, 2006). The scattered *Banksia* within the application may potentially be used for feeding by the Carnaby's Cockatoo however given the quantity and quality of *Banksia* within the proposed clearing area, the removal of these plants is unlikely to have a significant impact on the species (DEC 2012b).

Given the completely degraded to degraded (Keighery 1994) condition of the area under application, the vegetation proposed to be cleared will not sever any ecological linkages and is therefore not necessary for the maintenance of habitat for fauna indigenous to Western Australia.

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

Methodology

Reference:

- DEC (2007-)
- DEC (2012c)
- Ecoscape (2010)
- Shah (2006)

GIS Database:
-Sac Biodata sets - accessed 20 June 2012

(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**
Numerous records of the rare flora species, *Caladenia huegelii* have been recorded within the local area (5km). The closest record being approximately 1.7 km north of the application area mapped on the same soil and vegetation type.

Caladenia huegelii is described as a tuberous, perennial, herb, 0.25-0.6 m high (Western Australian Herbarium 1998-). This species grows in deep sandy soil, in mixed woodland of jarrah (*Eucalyptus marginata*) and banksia. It occurs in scattered localities over a range of 315 km, commonly found in areas of lush undergrowth (DEC 1998). Given the majority of the vegetation under application is in a completely degraded to degraded condition it is unlikely suitable habitat for this species occurs within the application area.

A targeted survey for this species was undertaken within the application area. No occurrences of this species were identified (Ecoscape 2010).

Given the above, the clearing as proposed is not likely to be at variance to this principle.

Methodology References:
- DEC (1998)
- Ecoscape (2010)
- Western Australian Herbarium (1998-)

GIS Database:
- Sac Biodata sets - accessed 20 June 2012

(d) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises the whole or a part of, or is necessary for the maintenance of a threatened ecological community.

Comments **Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**
No threatened ecological communities (TEC's) have been recorded within the application area (Ecoscape 2010). The closest record of a TEC is 'Shrublands on dry clay flats' located approximately 8.5 km east of the application area.

The vegetation community within the application area is 'Banksia menziesii, B. Attenuata Low Woodland' (Ecoscape 2010) which is not consistent with this TEC.

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

Methodology Reference:
Ecoscape (2010)

GIS Database:
-Sac Biodata sets accessed - 20 June 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 not likely to be at variance to this Principle**
The vegetation under application is within the Swan Coastal Plain IBRA Bioregion and has been mapped as comprising of Beard vegetation association 1001 and Heddle vegetation complex, Bassendean Complex Central and South. The mapped Beard and Heddle vegetation complexes under application have approximately 25 per cent and 28 per cent respectively of their pre-European vegetation remaining.

The local area (5km radius) surrounding the application appears to be extensively cleared, with approximately 20 per cent of its pre-European vegetation remaining.

The National Objectives and Targets for Biodiversity Conservation include a target that prevents the clearance of ecological communities with an extent below 30 per cent of that present pre-European settlement (Commonwealth of Australia, 2001). The mapped Beard vegetation complex associated with the area under application is below the 30 per cent threshold. However, the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) recognises the Perth Metropolitan Region as a constrained area, which provides for the reduction of vegetation complexes to a minimum of 10 per cent of the pre-European extent (EPA, 2006).

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

	Pre-European (ha)	Current Extent (ha)	Remaining (%)	Extent in DEC Managed Lands (%)
IBRA Bioregion*				
Swan Coastal Plain	56,343.00	14,018.91	24.88	35.63
Shire*				
City of Cockburn	17,087.71	5,338.77	31.24	17.30
Beard Vegetation Association in Bioregion*				
1001	57,410.23	14,151.90	24.65	5.66
Hedde Vegetation Complex **				
Bassendean Complex Central and South		87,318.09	24,610.06	28.18%
				3.45%

* Government of WA (2011)
** Hedde (1998)

Methodology

References:

- Commonwealth of Australia (2001)
- EPA (2006)
- Government of Western Australia (2011)
- Hedde (1998)

GIS Databases:

- Perth Metropolitan Area Central 15cm Orthomosaic - Landgate 2011
- Local Government Authorities - Landgate
- Pre-European Vegetation

(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

A Conservation Category Wetland (CCW) 'Twin Bartram Swamp' is located approximately 45 m north of the application area. CCW's are highest priority wetlands, which are considered to support a high level of ecological attributes and functions (Water and Rivers Commission 2001). The applicant has advised a 50m buffer to the CCW will be established.

Two Environmental Protection (Swan Coastal Plain Lakes) Policy lakes (EPP) are located approximately 200m North East of the application area. Given the completely degraded to degraded (Keighery 1994) condition of the majority of vegetation under application and the distance to the EPP lakes it is unlikely the clearing as proposed will have a significant impact on the lakes.

A site inspection undertaken by DEC (2012) identified riparian or wetland vegetation within the application area. Therefore the vegetation proposed to be clearing is considered to be growing in association with an environment associated with a wetland.

Given the above the clearing as proposed is at variance to this principle. Wetland management practices will mitigate the risks on the nearby wetland.

Methodology

References:

- DEC (2012)
- Water and Rivers Commission (2001)

GIS Databases:

- Geomorphic Wetlands (Mgt Categories), Swan Coastal Plain
- Hydrology, linear

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

Comments

Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle

The soil under application is mapped as soil type Cb39, described as 'Subdued dune-swale terrain: chief soils are leached sands on the low dunes (Northcote et al 1960 - 1968).

The clearing of the vegetation under application, which includes riparian vegetation, may lead to soil erosion resulting in sedimentation of the known mapped wetlands. Although soil erosion may occur it is not likely to

result in appreciable land degradation.

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

- Methodology** **References:**
- Northcote et al (1960 - 1968)
- GIS Databases:**
- Soils, Statewide
 - Geomorphic Wetlands (Mgt Categories), Swan Coastal Plain
 - Hydrology, linear

(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**
- A number of nature reserves are located within the local area (5km radius). The closest being Thompson Lake Nature reserve (Beeliar Regional Park) which is located approximately 800m west of the application area.
- Given the distance to the closest nature reserve and that the majority of the vegetation under application is in a degraded (Keighery 1994) condition, it is unlikely the clearing as proposed will have an impact on the environmental values of nature reserves within the local area.
- Therefore the clearing as proposed is not likely to be at variance to this principle.

- Methodology** **References:**
- Keighery (1994)
- GIS Database:**
- CALM Regional Parks
 - 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**
- A Conservation Category Wetland (CCW) 'Twin Bartram Swamp' is located approximately 45 m north of the application area. CCW's are highest priority wetland, which are considered to support a high level of ecological attribute and functions (Water and Rivers Commission 2001). A 50 m buffer is required to ensure the proposed clearing does not have a significant impact of the environmental values of this wetland. Wetland management practices will help mitigate this risk.
- Given the above, the clearing as proposed is not likely to be at variance to this principle.

- Methodology** **GIS Databases:**
- Soils, Statewide
 - Geomorphic Wetlands (Mgt Categories), Swan Coastal Plain
 - Hydrology, 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**
- Given the majority of the vegetation under application is in a degraded (Keighery 1994) condition the proposed clearing is not expected to cause or exacerbate the incidence of intensity of flooding.
- Therefore, the clearing as proposed is not likely to be at variance to this Principle

- Methodology** **References:**
- Keighery (1994)

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

- Comments** The application is located within the Jandakot Groundwater Area as proclaimed under the Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914. Any groundwater abstraction in this proclaimed area for purposes other than domestic and/or stock watering taken from the superficial aquifer is subject to licensing by the Department of Water (DOW 2012)

City of Cockburn (2012a) issued planning approval on 5 September 2012 to the applicant to carry out earthworks.

An Aboriginal Site of Significance 'Bartram Road Swamps' is located within the application area.

Methodology References:
- DoW (2012)
- City of Cockburn (2012)
- City of Cokburn (2012a)

4. References

- City of Cockburn (2012) Advice for Clearing Permit CPS 5097/1 - Lot 9014, Bartram Rd Success. Western Australia (DEC Ref: A521281)
- City of Cockburn (2012a) Notice of Determination on Application for Planning Approval. (DEC Ref:A542295)
- DEC (2007 -) NatureMap: Mapping Western Australia's Biodiversity. Department of Environment and Conservation. URL: <http://naturemap.dec.wa.gov.au/>. Accessed 20 June 2012.
- DEC (2012) Site Inspection Report for Clearing Permit Application CPS 5097/1, Lot 9014 Bartram Rd, Success. Site inspection undertaken 20 June 2012. Department of Environment and Conservation, Western Australia (DEC Ref: A522154)
- DEC (2012a) Graceful Sun Moth advice for Clearing Permit Application CPS 5097/1. Western Australia. (DEC Ref: A537101).
- DEC (2012b) Fauna Advice for Clearing Permit CPS 5097/1. Department of Environment and Conservation. Species and Communities Branch. Western Australia. (DEC Ref: A537874)
- Department of Conservation and Land Management(1998) Threatened Flora. Western Australia.
- DoW (2012). Advice for Clearing Permit CPS 5097/1. Department of Water, Western Australia. (DEC Ref: A517632)
- 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 (2011); 2011 Statewide Vegetation Statistics incorporating the CAR Reserve Analysis (Full Report). WA Department of Environment and Conservation, Perth.
- Hedde, 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.
- Shah, B. (2006) Conservation of Carnaby's Black-Cockatoo on the Swan Coastal Plain, Western Australia. December 2006. Carnaby's Black-Cockatoo Recovery Project. Birds Australia, Western Australia.
- Shepherd, D.P., Beeston, G.R., and Hopkins, A.J.M. (2001), Native Vegetation in Western Australia. Technical Report 249. Department of Agriculture Western Australia, South Perth.
- Western Australian Herbarium (1998-) FloraBase - The Western Australian Flora. Department of Environment and Conservation. <http://florabase.dec.wa.gov.au/> (Accessed 6 August 2012).

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)