GOVERNMENT OF
WESTERN AUSTRALIA

CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

Purpose Permit number:	CPS 5746/1
Permit Holder:	Northern Corridor Developments Ltd
Duration of Permit:	1 May 2015 – 1 May 2020

ADVICE NOTE

Monetary contributions to a fund maintained for the purpose of establishing or maintaining native vegetation (offset).

As part of approval 2008/4601 under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* the proponent provided a total of $614, 111 to the former Department of Environment and Conservation on 23 April 2010 for the purchase of 459 hectares of land containing Carnaby's cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus latirostris*) foraging habitat north of Gingin and 477 hectares of Carnaby's cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus latirostris*) foraging habitat east of Badgingarra.

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 bulk earth works.

2. **Land on which clearing is to be done**
   Lot 9029 on Deposited Plan 403752, Alkimos

3. **Area of Clearing**
   The Permit Holder must not clear more than 6.09 hectares of native vegetation within the area hatched yellow on attached Plan 5746/1.

4. **Type of clearing authorised**
   Clearing shall be conducted from west to east or south to north to provide an escape path for terrestrial fauna.

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

PART II – 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. **Wind erosion management**

The Permit Holder shall not clear native vegetation unless bulk earth works commence within two months of the clearing being undertaken.

8. **Dieback and weed control**

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

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

DEFINITIONS

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

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

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

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

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

weed/s means any plant -

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

M Warnock
SENIOR MANAGER
CLEARING REGULATION

Officer delegated under Section 20
of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

1 April 2015

Plan 5746/1

Legend

- Cadastre
- Roads
- Imagery
- Clearing Instruments Activities

N

0 200m

1:3,607

(Approximate when reproduced at A4)

GDA 94 (Lat/Long)

Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994

Date 1/4/15

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 acknowleged by the agency acronym in the

GOVERNMENT OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Government of Western Australia
Department of Environment Regulation

Clearing Permit Decision Report

1. Application details

1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 5746/1
Permit type: Purpose Permit

1.2. Proponent details

Proponent's name: Northern Corridor Developments Ltd

1.3. Property details

Property: LOT 9029 ON DEPOSITED PLAN 403752, ALKIMOS
Local Government City of Wanneroo
DER Region: Swan

1.4. Application

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

1.5. Decision on application

Decision on Permit Application: Grant
Decision Date: 1 April 2015

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
Heddle vegetation Cottesloe Complex - Central and South is comprised of woodland of Eucalyptus gomphocephala and open forest of Eucalyptus gomphocephala, Eucalyptus marginata, Eucalyptus calophylla and closed heath on the Limestone outcrops. Heddle vegetation Quindalup Complex consists of coastal dune complex consisting mainly of two alliances - the strand and fore-dune alliance and the mobile and stable dune alliance. Local variations include the low closed forest of Melaleuca lanceolata (Rottnest Teatree), Callitris preissii (Rottnest Island Pine) and the closed scrub of Acacia rostellifera (Summer-scented Wattle). (Heddle et al. 1980). Beard Vegetation Association 949 consists of low woodland comprising banksia (Shepherd, et al. 2001).	The clearing of 6.09 hectares of native vegetation within Lot 9029 on Deposited Plan 403752, Alkimos, is for the purpose of undertaking bulk earthworks in accordance with an approved Local Structure Plan for urban development.	Excellent; Vegetation structure intact; disturbance affecting individual species, weeds non-aggressive (Keighery, 1994). To Completely Degraded; No longer intact, completely/almost completely without native species (Keighery, 1994).	A flora and vegetation survey identified three vegetation types within the application area, these being, Acacia rostellifera closed heath to closed scrub (approximately 70 per cent), Banksia attenuata and Banksia menziesii low woodland (approximately 25 per cent) and Banksia sessilis closed scrub (ATA Environmental, 2004). The dominant species on site is Acacia rostelliferra, which forms dense thickets throughout (DER, 2013). The flora and vegetation survey identified the application area as being in excellent (Keighery, 1994) condition. Since the survey was undertaken there has been disturbance within the area of proposed clearing (including several tracks) therefore the majority of the vegetation is now in a very good (Keighery, 1994) condition (DER, 2013). The condition and description of the vegetation was established via a site inspection (DER, 2013) and a flora and vegetation survey undertaken by ATA Environmental (2004).

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 at variance to this Principle

This application proposes to clear 6.09 hectares of native vegetation within Lot 9029 on Deposited Plan 403752, Alkimos, for the purpose of undertaking bulk earthworks for urban development.

The flora and vegetation survey (ATA Environmental, 2004) identified the vegetation within the application area as being in excellent (Keighery, 1994) condition. Since this survey was undertaken there has been disturbance within the area of proposed clearing (including several tracks), therefore the majority of vegetation is now in a very good (Keighery, 1994) condition (DER, 2013).

The flora and vegetation survey identified three vegetation types within the application area. The most dominant vegetation type on site is Acacia rostellifera closed heath to closed scrub. A site inspection revealed dense thickets of Acacia rostellifera throughout the application area (DER, 2013).

The flora and vegetation survey did not identify any rare flora species within the area under application. Six individuals of a priority 4 flora species were identified within the survey area (ATA Environmental, 2004). Priority 4 species are considered to have been adequately surveyed and not in need of special protection, but could be if circumstances change. It is not considered that the proposed clearing will impact upon the conservation status of this species.

The flora and vegetation survey did not identify any priority or threatened ecological communities within the application area (ATA Environmental, 2004).

The vegetation under application includes understorey that provides suitable habitat for conservation significant ground dwelling indigenous fauna including quenda (Isoodon obesulus fusciventer), listed as priority 5 under the Wildlife Conservation Act 1950.

A fauna survey of the former Lot 9023 recorded 39 bird species, including Carnaby's cockatoo (ATA Environmental, 2008) which is listed as rare or likely to become extinct and in need of special protection under the Wildlife Conservation Act 1950. Approximately two hectares of the vegetation under application (eastern portion) is comprised of Banksia sp., which is a preferred food source for Carnaby's cockatoo.

The proposed clearing may impact upon an east-west bushland linkage that connects Bush Forever site 383 with Bush Forever site 397. Further clearing within this linkage has the potential to result in fauna dispersal limitations between these conservation areas.

The proposed clearing will increase the risk of weeds and dieback spreading into adjacent vegetated areas. Weed and dieback management practices will help to mitigate the impact of spreading weeds and dieback.

Given that the majority of the vegetation under application is in a very good (Keighery 1994) condition, contains three vegetation communities, includes a priority 4 flora species and suitable habitat for conservation significant fauna, the proposed clearing is at variance to this Principle.

An offset was approved by the former Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts (now Department of the Environment) requiring the proponent to contribute funds to the former Department of Environment and Conservation (DEC) for the purchase of 936 hectares of vegetation which included Carnaby's cockatoo foraging habitat. The proponent has finalised the offset and the 936 hectare remnant was purchased by the former DEC for conservation purposes.

Methodology

References

-ATA Environmental (2004)
-ATA Environmental (2008)
-Keighery (1994)
-DER (2013)

GIS Databases

-SAC Bio Databases (Accessed March 2015)

(b) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises the whole or a part of, or is necessary for the maintenance of, a significant habitat for fauna indigenous to Western Australia.

Comments

Proposal is at variance to this Principle

Several fauna species of conservation significance have been identified in similar habitat in the local area during previous fauna surveys (ATA Environmental, 2008), these include rainbow bee-eater (Merops ornatus), peregrine falcon (Falco peregrinus), western brush wallaby (Macropus irma), southern brush-tailed phascogale (Phascogale tapoatafa tapoatafa), black-striped snake (Neelaps calonotus) and quenda (Isoodon obesulus fusciventer).

A fauna survey recorded 39 bird species within the former Lot 9023 (ATA Environmental, 2008) including Carnaby's cockatoo (Calyptorhynchus latirostris), listed as 'rare or likely to become extinct' under the Wildlife Conservation Act 1950. The vegetation under application includes Banksia attenuata and Banksia menziesii low woodland (approximately 1.8 hectares) and Banksia sessilis closed scrub (approximately 0.2 hectares). Carnaby's cockatoo feed on the seeds, nuts and flowers of a large variety of plants including Banksia, Dryandra and Grevillea, therefore preferable foraging habitat for this species is located on site. The northern region of the Swan Coastal Plain is considered a particularly important area for Carnaby's cockatoo foraging throughout the season (Shah, 2006).

Basic ecological theory, expert opinion and recent evidence, suggests that the remaining native and pine plantation foraging habitat on the Swan Coastal Plain is just sufficient to support the current population of Carnaby's cockatoo. Therefore, it is considered that any reduction in foraging habitat will result in a reduction in the carrying capacity of the region and a decline in the population of this species. A recent study involving population analysis modelling suggests that if clearing continues to occur at its current rate without effective habitat restoration, the species is likely to decline to extinction in less than 20 years (Cockerill et al, 2013).

The application area contains two hectares of Carnaby's cockatoo preferred foraging habitat, largely in a very good (Keighery, 1994) condition, therefore the application area is considered to provide significant foraging habitat for this species.

The majority of the vegetation under application is in very good (Keighery 1994) condition and includes an understorey that provides suitable habitat for conservation significant ground-dwelling fauna including quenda (Isoodon obesulus fusciventer). Clearing in a south to north direction will allow Quenda to move out of the clearing area.

The proposed clearing may impact upon an east-west bushland linkage that connects Bush Forever site 383 with Bush Forever site 397. Further clearing within this linkage has the potential to result in fauna dispersal limitations between these conservation areas.

The proposed clearing is at variance to this Principle.

The impacts identified above have been offset through the Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999. The offset approved by the former Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts (now Department of the Environment) required the proponent to contribute funds to the former Department of Environment and Conservation (DEC) for the purchase of 936 hectares of vegetation which included Carnaby's cockatoo foraging habitat. The proponent has finalised the offset and the 936 hectare remnant was purchased by the former DEC for conservation purposes.

Methodology

References
-ATA Environmental (2008)
-Cockerill et al (2013)
-Keighery (1994)
-Shah (2006)

GIS Databases
-SAC Bio Datasets (Accessed March 2015)

(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

The closest species of rare flora within the local area (10 kilometre radius) is mapped 5.8 kilometres east of the proposed clearing and occurs on shallow soils over limestone on slopes or gullies of limestone ridges or outcrops (Western Australia Herbarium 1998-).

A vegetation survey undertaken in October 2004 did not identify this species or any other rare flora within the application area (ATA Environmental, 2004).

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

Methodology

References
-ATA Environmental (2004)
-Western Australia Herbarium (1998-)

GIS Databases
-SAC Bio Databases (Accessed March 2015)

(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

The closest threatened ecological community (TEC) to the application area is known as 'Melaleuca huegelii - Melaleuca acerosa shrublands over limestone ridges', which occurs approximately 2.3 kilometres north of the application area.

The vegetation under application is not representative of that mapped within this TEC and there were no TEC's identified within the application area in the flora and vegetation survey (ATA Environmental, 2004). Therefore, it is unlikely that area of proposed clearing comprises, or is necessary for the maintenance of a TEC.

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

Methodology

References
-ATA Environmental (2004)

GIS Databases
-SAC Bio Databases (Accessed March 2015)

(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 at variance to this Principle

The local area (10 kilometre radius) surrounding the application retains approximately 40 per cent native vegetation.

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). However, the application area is located within the 'constrained area' of the Perth Metropolitan Region (EPA, 2006). Within this area the Environmental Protection Authority (2006) provides for the reduction of vegetation complexes to a minimum of 10 per cent pre- European extent.

The Beard Vegetation Association (1007) and Heddle Vegetation Complexes (Quindalup and Cottesloe Central and South) mapped with the application area retain approximately 47, 48 and 41 per cent pre-European vegetation within the Swan Coastal Plain respectively. The City of Wanneroo retains 47 per cent pre-European vegetation (Government of Western Australia, 2013).

The area under application contains vegetation in a very good (Keighery, 1994) condition that provides suitable habitat for conservation significant indigenous fauna, therefore the application area is a significant remnant, however it is not located within an area that has been extensively cleared.

Given the above, the proposed clearing is not at variance to this Principle.

	Pre-European (ha)	Current Extent (ha)	Remaining (%)	Extent in DPaW Managed Lands (%)
IBRA Bioregion*				
Swan Coastal Plain	1,501,222	578,708	39	35
Shire*				
City of Wanneroo	67,698	31,541	47	51
Beard Vegetation Association in Bioregion*				
949	37,138	17,642	47	53
Heddle Vegetation **				
Quindalup Complex	24,381	11,598	48	19
Cottesloe Central/ South	44,995	18,474	41	13

Government of Western Australia (2013) *
Heddle et al (1980)**

Methodology

References
-Commonwealth of Australia (2001)
-Government of Western Australia (2013)
-Keighery (1994)
-Shepherd et al (2001)
-Heddle et al (1980)
-EPA (2006)

GIS Databases
-SAC Bio Datasets (Accessed October 2013)
-NLWRA, Current Extent of Native 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 not at variance to this Principle

The closest wetland to the area under application is a Resource Enhancement Wetland known as Carabooda Lake, mapped approximately 2.3 kilometres east. A Conservation Category Wetland is mapped 3.1 kilometres west of the application area.

Given the distance to hydrological features, and that riparian vegetation was not identified in a flora survey of the application area (ATA Environmental, 2004), the vegetation under application is not considered to be growing in, or in association with an environment associated with a watercourse or wetland.

The proposed clearing is not at variance to this Principle.

Methodology

References:
-ATA Environmental (2004)

GIS Databases:
-Geomorphic Wetlands (Mgt Categories), Swan Coastal Plain
-Hydrography, linear
-Hydrography, hierarchy

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

Comments

Proposal may be at variance to this Principle

The soils within the area under application are part of the Spearwood Dune System and are comprised of siliceous sands with some brown sands and leached sands (Northcote et al. 1960-68).

Sandy soils are highly susceptible to wind erosion and if left exposed for any length of time post clearing, wind erosion has the potential to result in appreciable land degradation.

Given the high permeability of sandy soils and distance to hydrological features, it is not likely that the proposed clearing will result in water erosion.

The proposed clearing may be at variance to this principle.

The proponent will be required to undertake bulk earthworks within two months of clearing to help mitigate the effects of wind erosion on site. The proponent has advised that a hydromulch layer is planned to be applied to the application area post clearing (Coterra Environments, 2013), which will further help to mitigate the potential for wind erosion.

Methodology

References
-Coterra Environments (2013)
-Northcote et al. (1960-68)

GIS Databases
-SAC Bio Datasets (Accessed March 2015)

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

Comments

Proposal may be at variance to this Principle

The nearest conservation area is Neerabup National Park (also mapped as Bush Forever site 383), which is situated approximately 975 metres east of the area under application.

The proposed clearing may impact upon an east-west bushland linkage that connects Bush Forever site 383, located 975 metres east, with Bush Forever site 397 located 1.9 kilometres west. Further clearing within this linkage has the potential to result in fauna dispersal limitations between these conservation areas. The proposed clearing may also indirectly impact these areas through the spread and introduction of weeds and dieback.

Weed and dieback management practices will help to mitigate the impact of spreading weeds and dieback.

The proposed clearing may be at variance to this Principle.

Methodology

GIS Databases
-DPaW Managed Land
-Bush Forever

(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 at variance to this Principle

The closest wetland to the area under application is a Resource Enhancement Wetland known as Carabooda Lake, mapped approximately 2.3 kilometres east. A Conservation Category Wetland is mapped 3.1 kilometres west of the application area.

Groundwater salinity mapped within the application area is between 500 and 1000 milligrams per litre (marginal). Given this low salinity level, it is considered that the proposed clearing will not lead to a perceptible rise in the watertable and thus an increase in groundwater salinity levels.

Given the above, the proposed clearing is not at variance to this Principle.

Methodology

GIS Databases:
-Hydrography, linear
-Hydrography, hierachy
-Groundwater salinity, Statewide

(j) Native vegetation should not be cleared if clearing the vegetation is likely to cause, or exacerbate, the incidence or intensity of flooding.

Comments

Proposal is not at variance to this Principle

Given the highly permeable nature of the soils on site (Northcote et al, 1960-68) and distance to hydrological features, the proposed clearing will not cause or exacerbate the incidence or intensity of flooding.

The proposed clearing is not at variance to this Principle.

Methodology

References
-Northcote et al (1960-68)

GIS Databases
-Geomorphic Wetlands (Mgt Categories), Swan Coastal Plain
-Hydrography, linear

Planning instruments and other relevant matters.

Comments

This application proposes to clear 6.09 hectares of native vegetation within Lot 9029 on Deposited Plan 403752, Alkimos, for the purpose of undertaking bulk earthworks for the Trinity Estate urban development.

No submissions from the public have been received for the proposed clearing.

Subdivision activities have commenced on the same property as the application area with subdivision approval granted south of the proposed clearing area (Coterra Environment, 2012).

The area under application is zoned Urban Development under the City's District Planning Scheme No.2 (DPS 2).

An Alkimos-Eglinton Metropolitan Region Scheme Amendment No. 1029/33 was assessed by the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA, 2005). The report and recommendations are outlined in EPA Bulletin 1207.

In November 2008 the Local Structure Plan (LSP) for the former Lots 1002 and 9017 Romeo Rd, Alkimos (which includes the area under application) was referred to the former Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts (DEWHA) (now Department of the Environment) due to Carnaby's cockatoo being recorded on site during a fauna survey. DEWHA assessed the impact of the proposed development on this species and granted approval (EPBC 2008/4601) with conditions on 11 September 2009 (DEWHA, 2009). The approval was for the clearing of 157 hectares of significant habitat for Carnaby's cockatoo (Calyptorhynchus latirostris) within the Trinity Estate urban development proposal (total footprint of 226.0397 hectares) and required that an offset be provided. This offset requirement included:

- Providing funds to acquire 459 hectares of Carnaby's cockatoo foraging habitat north of Gingin;
- Providing funds to acquire 477 hectares of Carnaby's cockatoo foraging habitat east of Badgingarra; and
- Retaining as part of reserves, 5.52 hectares of Carnaby's cockatoo foraging habitat within public open space.

This offset has since been finalised whereby funds were provided by Northern Corridor Developments Ltd to the former Department of Environment and Conservation for the purchase of the abovementioned land parcels for conservation.

Several other clearing permits have been granted to Northern Corridor Developments Ltd within the scope of the Trinity Estate urban development proposal and have also been offset by the land purchases outlined above:

- Clearing Permit CPS 3085/2 – Approved clearing of 12 hectares
- Clearing Permit CPS 3519/1 – Approved clearing of 7.3 hectares
- Clearing Permit CPS 3682/2 – Approved clearing of 2.014 hectares
- Clearing Permit CPS 4118/1 – Approved clearing of 7.9 hectares
- Clearing Permit CPS 4638/1 – Approved clearing of 5.16 hectares
- Clearing Permit CPS 5271/1 – Approved clearing of 21.8 hectares

The application area was within an area marked as 'Subject to Further Planning' within Adopted Structure Plan 60 (SP 60). The City of Wanneroo finalised an amendment to SP 60 providing for further planning over the subject area, whereby the Western Australian Planning Commission adopted and certified the amendment with the provisions of Part 9 of district Planning Scheme Number 2 (DPS 2) (City of Wanneroo 2013).

The proposed clearing falls within the Perth Coastal Underground Water Pollution Control Area (Priority 3 Public Drinking Water Course Area). The Department of Water (DoW) was notified of the proposed clearing and advised that they had no comment (DoW, 2013).

Methodology

References

-City of Wanneroo (2013)
-Coterra Envionments (2012)
-DotE (2009)
-EPA (2005)
-DoW (2013)
-DEWHA (2009)

GIS Databases

-Metropolitan Regional Scheme Zones

4. References

ATA Environmental (2004) Lot 3 Romeo Road, Alkimos Flora and Vegetation Survey, Northern Corridor Developments LTD. Additional Information for Clearing Permit Application CPS 5746/1. DER Ref A659830.

ATA Environmental (2008) Lot 3 Romeo Road, Alkimos Vertebrate Fauna Assessment, Northern Corridor Developments LTD. Additional Information for Clearing Permit Application CPS 5746/1. DER Ref A659830.

City of Wanneroo (2013) Direct Interest Submission for Clearing Permit Application CPS 5746/1, Alkimos. DER ref A677215

Cockerill, A., Lambert, T, Conole, L. and Pickett, E. (2013). Carnaby's Cockatoo Population Viability Analysis Model Report. Report funded by the Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population, and Communities through the Sustainable Regional Development Program. Parsons Brinckerhoff, Perth. Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation (2014) COS 5966/1 DG Pork Holdings, Lot 2 on Diagram 76597, Parkfield, Shire of Harvey. Western Australia. DER Ref: A727840.

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

Coterra Environment (2012) Supporting information for clearing application CPS 5271/1 - Northern Corridor Developments Ltd - Lot 9017 Romeo Rd Alkimos. DER ref A545877

Coterra Environment (2013) Supporting information for clearing application CPS 5746/1 - Northern Corridor Developments Ltd - Lot 9017 Romeo Rd Alkimos. DER ref A659827

DER (2012) Site Inspection Report for Clearing Permit Application CPS 5271/1, Lot 9017 Romeo Rd Alkimos. Site inspection undertaken 9/10/2012. Department of Environment Regulation, Western Australia. DER ref A555521.

DER (2013) Site Inspection Report for Clearing Permit Application CPS 5746/1, Lot 9017 Romeo Rd Alkimos. Site inspection undertaken 7 October 2013. Department of Environment Regulation, Western Australia. DER ref A683455.

DEWHA (2009) Copy of Approval from the then Department of Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts of the Local Structure Plan for Lots 1001 and 1002 Romeo Rd, Alkimos. TRIM Ref DOC100704.

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

Government of Western Australia (2013); March 2013 Statewide Vegetation Statistics incorporating the CAR Reserve Analysis (Full Report). WA Department of Parks and Wildlife, Perth.

Heddle, E. M., Loneragan, O. W., and Havel, J. J. (1980) Vegetation Complexes of the Darling System, Western Australia. In Department of Parks and Wildlife, 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 Parks and Wildlife. http://florabase.dec.wa.gov.au/ (Accessed March 2015).