



GOVERNMENT OF
WESTERN AUSTRALIA

CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

Purpose Permit number:	CPS 7063/1
Permit Holder:	Juceda Investments Pty Ltd
Duration of Permit:	22 October 2016 – 22 October 2021

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 road construction.

2. Land on which clearing is to be done

Lot 3 on Diagram 80639, Maddington

Lot 4 on Diagram 80639, Maddington

Lot 5 on Diagram 16852, Maddington

3. Area of Clearing

The Permit Holder must not clear more than 0.36 hectares of native vegetation within the area cross-hatched yellow on attached Plan 7063/1.

4. Application


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

PART II – MANAGEMENT CONDITIONS

5. 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:

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



JAMES WISJEMBAK
MANAGER
CLEARING REGULATION

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

22 September 2016

Plan 7063/1



Legend

-  Roads
-  Imagery
-  Clearing Instruments Activities
-  Cadastre



1:2,528
 (Approximate when reproduced at A4)
 GDA 94 (Lat/Long)
 Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994

James Wisniewski
 Date 22/9/16
JAMES WISNIEWSKI

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



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 WESTERN AUSTRALIA
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1. Application details

1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 7063/1
Permit type: Purpose Permit

1.2. Applicant details

Applicant's name: Juceda Investments Pty Ltd

1.3. Property details

Property: LOT 5 ON DIAGRAM 16852, MADDINGTON
LOT 4 ON DIAGRAM 80639, MADDINGTON
LOT 3 ON DIAGRAM 80639, MADDINGTON

Colloquial name:

Local Government Authority: GOSNELLS, CITY OF

DER Region: Greater Swan

DPaW District: SWAN COASTAL

LCDC:

Localities: KENWICK and MADDINGTON

1.4. Application

Clearing Area (ha)	No. Trees	Method of Clearing	For the purpose of:
0.36		Mechanical Removal	Building or structure

1.5. Decision on application

Decision on Permit: Grant

Application:

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 the Delegated Officer determined that the proposed clearing is at variance to clearing principle (f) and is not likely to be at variance to any of the remaining clearing principles.

A multiple use wetland is mapped within the application area. Given the extent of the proposed clearing and the condition of the vegetation within the application area, it is considered that the proposed clearing is unlikely to have any significant environmental impacts on the values of this wetland.

Through assessment the Delegated Officer determined that the clearing is unlikely to have any significant environmental impacts. State policies 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
Mapped Beard vegetation association 968 is described as medium woodland; jarrah, marri & wandoo (Shepherd et al., 2001).	The application is for the clearing of 0.36 hectares of native vegetation within Lots 3 and 4 on Diagram 80639 and Lot 5 on Diagram 16852, Maddington for the purpose of road construction.	Completely Degraded: No longer intact; completely/almost completely without native species (Keighery, 1994)	The condition and description of the application area was determined by a site inspection undertaken by Department of Environment Regulation Officers on 4 July 2016 (DER, 2016) and a flora and vegetation survey undertaken in March 2016 (Strategen Environmental Consultant Pty Ltd, 2016).
Mapped Heddle vegetation Guildford complex is comprised of open forest to tall open forest and woodland (Heddle et al., 1980).		To Good; Structure significantly altered by multiple disturbance; retains basic structure/ability to regenerate (Keighery, 1994).	The application area is open, consisting of scattered jarrah and other non-native eucalyptus species, a mid-storey dominated by <i>Leptospermum laevigatum</i> , a few scattered <i>Allocasuarina fraseriana</i> , <i>Adenanthos sericeus</i> , <i>Xanthorrhoea preissii</i> and an understorey of flat weed/veldt grasses (DER, 2016).

The application area was found to be largely impacted by weeds and the surrounding land uses. As a result of this disturbance, the application area is in a completely degraded to degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition (DER, 2016).

A flora and vegetation survey identified two distinct vegetation types including:

- *Corymbia calophylla* open woodland over *Acacia longifolia*, *Xanthorrhoea preissii* closed shrubland over exotic weeds and grasses on sandy soils in a degraded to good (Keighery, 1994) condition (0.16 hectares); and
- Parkland cleared vegetation in a completely degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition (0.2 hectares).

(Strategen Environmental Consultant Pty Ltd, 2016).

3. Assessment of application against clearing principles

(a) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises a high level of biological diversity.

Comments Proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle

The application is for the clearing of 0.36 hectares of native vegetation for the purpose of road construction.

The application area was found to be largely impacted by weeds and the surrounding land uses. As a result of this disturbance, the application area is in a completely degraded to good (Keighery, 1994) condition (DER, 2016). A flora and vegetation survey undertaken within the application area identified 12 native taxa and 13 introduced species with the survey area (Strategen Environmental Consultants Pty Ltd, 2016).

Sixty seven priority flora and 21 rare flora have been recorded within the local area (10 kilometre radius). One rare flora species has been recorded approximately 480 metres from the application area. A flora and vegetation survey undertaken in March 2016 did not identify any rare or priority flora within the application area (Strategen Environmental Consultants Pty Ltd, 2016). The flora and vegetation survey indicated that the application area is largely restricted to overstorey species (*Corymbia calophylla* and *Eucalyptus marginata*), surrounded by large areas of planted vegetation and impacted by weed invasion and the surrounding landuses (Strategen Environmental Consultants Pty Ltd, 2016). Given the highly disturbed condition of the application area it is not likely to contain rare or priority flora.

Twelve fauna species listed as rare or likely to become extinct under the *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950* have been recorded within the local area (10 kilometre radius) (Parks and Wildlife, 2007-). The application area is in a completely degraded to good (Keighery, 1994) condition, and has been impacted by the current land uses and therefore is not likely to contain significant habitat for fauna indigenous to Western Australia.

No priority ecological communities or threatened ecological communities (TEC) have been recorded within the application area. A TEC, '*Banksia attenuata* woodland over species rich dense shrublands' (FCT 20a) located within Bush Forever site 53 has been recorded approximately 360 metres from the application area. Given the distance to this TEC and the disturbed nature of the application area, the proposed clearing is not likely to impact upon this TEC.

The application area is in a completely degraded to good (Keighery, 1994) condition, does not contain significant habitat for fauna, threatened or priority ecological communities or likely to contain rare or priority flora. Therefore the application area is not likely to comprise high biological diversity.

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

Methodology References:
DER (2016)
Keighery (1994)
Parks and Wildlife (2007-)
Strategen Environmental Consultants Pty Ltd (2016)

GIS Datasets:
SAC Bio Datasets – accessed July 2016

(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

Proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle

Twelve fauna listed as rare or likely to become extinct under the *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950* have been recorded within the local area (10 kilometre radius) being: woylie (*Bettongia penicillata subsp. ogilbyi*), curlew sandpiper (*Calidris ferruginea*), great knot (*Calidris tenuirostris*), forest red-tailed black-cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus banksii subsp. naso*), Baudin's cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus baudinii*), Carnaby's cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus latirostris*), chuditch (*Dasyurus geoffroi*), bee (*Leioproctus douglasiellus*), numbat (*Myrmecobius fasciatus*), bee (*Neopasiphae simplicior*), southern brush-tailed phascogale (*Phascogale tapoatafa subsp. tapoatafa*) and quokka (*Setonix brachyurus*) (Parks and Wildlife, 2007-).

A flora and vegetation survey identified two distinct vegetation types including:

- *Corymbia calophylla* open woodland over *Acacia longifolia*, *Xanthorrhoea preissii* closed shrubland over exotic weeds and grasses on sandy soils in a degraded to good (Keighery, 1994) condition (0.16 hectares); and
- Parkland cleared vegetation in a completely degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition (0.2 hectares) (Strategen Environmental Consultant Pty Ltd, 2016).

Black cockatoos breed in large hollow-bearing trees, generally within woodlands or forests or in isolated trees. These species nest in hollows in live or dead trees of karri, marri, wandoo, tuart, salmon gum, jarrah, flooded gum, York gum, powderbark, bullich and blackbutt. Black cockatoos have a preference for feeding habitat that includes jarrah and marri woodlands and forest heathland and woodland dominated by proteaceous plant species such as *Banksia* sp. *Hakea* sp. and *Grevillea* sp (Commonwealth of Australia, 2012). Approximately 11 habitat trees were identified within the application area however, no hollows suitable for breeding by the black cockatoo species were identified (Strategen Environmental Consultants Pty Ltd, 2016).

The vegetation within the application area may provide foraging habitat for the black cockatoo species, however it is unlikely to be significant given the relatively small size of the application area and it's completely degraded to good (Keighery, 1994) condition.

In southwest Western Australia brush-tailed phascogale has been observed in dry sclerophyll forests and open woodlands that contain hollow-bearing trees (Parks and Wildlife, 2012). Given the completely degraded to good (Keighery, 1994) condition of the application area significant habitat for this species is not likely to be located within the application area.

The curlew sandpiper and great knot are waterbirds and habitat for these species is not likely to be located within the application area.

The application area contains little native understorey and therefore is not likely to comprise of significant habitat for ground dwelling fauna including the numbat, woylie, chuditch and quokka recorded within the local area.

The native bee species is dependent upon *Goodenia filiformis* and *Anthotium junctiforme* (DEC, 2009) and *Goodenia filiformis*, *Lobelia tenuior*, *Angianthus preissianus* and *Velleia* sp (Department of the Environment, 2016) respectively. As the application area is dominated by exotic flora species, the application area is not likely to provide significant habitat for this species.

The application area is in a completely degraded to good (Keighery, 1994) condition and has been impacted by the current land uses and therefore is not likely to contain significant habitat for fauna indigenous to Western Australia.

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

Methodology

References:
Commonwealth of Australia (2012)
DEC (2009)
DER (2016)
Keighery (1994)
Parks and Wildlife (2007-)
Parks and Wildlife (2012)
Strategen Environmental Consultants Pty Ltd (2016)

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

Comments

Proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle

Twenty one rare flora species have been recorded within the local area (10 kilometre radius), with one rare flora species recorded approximately 480 metres from the application area. This species grows on sand and sandy clay soils, often over laterite, on flat or gently sloping sites. It usually in habits banksia and eucalypt woodlands over heath, often with *Isopogon drummondii*, *Hakea conchifolia* and *Lambertia multiflora* (Brown et al., 1998).

A flora and vegetation survey undertaken within the application area in March 2016 did not identify any rare flora (Strategen Environmental Consultants Pty Ltd, 2016). The flora and vegetation survey indicated that remnant native species were largely restricted to overstorey species (*Corymbia calophylla* and *Eucalyptus marginata*) (Strategen Environmental Consultants Pty Ltd, 2016).

Given the completely degraded to good (Keighery, 1994) condition of the application area, that has been impacted by current land uses and weed invasion the application area is not likely to be necessary for the continued existence of rare flora.

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

Methodology References:
Brown et al. (1998)

GIS Datasets:
SAC Bio Datasets – accessed July 2016

(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 Proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle

Eleven threatened ecological communities (TEC) have been recorded within the local area (10 kilometre radius). Six of which are located within close proximity to the application area including:

- *Eucalyptus calophylla* - *Kingia australis* woodlands on heavy soils, Swan Coastal Plain
- Shrublands and woodlands of the eastern side of the Swan Coastal Plain
- *Banksia attenuata* woodland over species rich dense shrublands
- Shrublands on dry clay flats
- *Eucalyptus calophylla* - *Eucalyptus marginata* woodlands on sandy clay soils of the southern Swan Coastal Plain; and
- Herb rich shrublands in clay pans

The application area is located approximately 360 metres from a mapped occurrence of TEC, '*Banksia attenuata* woodland over species rich dense shrublands' (FCT 20a) located within Bush Forever site 53.

Given the distance to this TEC the application area is not likely to be necessary for the maintenance of this TEC.

Lot 4 is located within 20 metres of mapped TECs *Eucalyptus calophylla* - *Eucalyptus marginata* woodlands on sandy clay soils of the southern Swan Coastal Plain and *Eucalyptus calophylla* - *Kingia australis* woodlands on heavy soils, Swan Coastal Plain, however this TEC has been approved to be cleared under clearing permit CPS 6410/1.

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

Methodology GIS Datasets:
SAC Bio Datasets – accessed July 2016

(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 Proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle

The application area is located within the Swan Coastal Plain Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia (IBRA) bioregion. This IBRA bioregion has approximately 39 per cent of its pre-European vegetation extent remaining (Government of Western Australia, 2015).

The vegetation within the application area is mapped as Beard vegetation association 968 and Heddle vegetation complex Guildford of which there is approximately 7 and 5 per cent of their pre-European vegetation extents remaining within the Swan Coastal Plain bioregion (Government of Western Australia, 2015).

The application area is located within the City of Gosnells, within which there is approximately 28 per cent pre-European vegetation extent remaining (Government of Western Australia, 2015). The local area (10 kilometre radius) retains approximately 15 per cent 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 percent of that present pre-1750, below which species loss appears to accelerate exponentially at an ecosystem level (Commonwealth of Australia, 2001). Within constrained areas (areas of urban development in cities and major towns) on the Swan Coastal Plain, the target for representation of the pre-clearing extent of a particular native vegetation complex is 10 per cent (EPA, 2008).

The mapped Beard vegetation association and Heddle vegetation complex retain less than the recommended 10 per cent threshold and therefore the application area is considered to be in an extensively cleared area. The application area is in a completely degraded to good (Keighery, 1994) condition, does not contain high

biological diversity, significant habitat for fauna, rare and priority flora or threatened or priority ecological communities and therefore is not considered to be significant as a remnant of native vegetation.

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

	Pre-European (ha)	Current Extent (ha)	Remaining (%)	Extent in Parks and Wildlife Managed Lands (%)
IBRA Bioregion* Swan Coastal Plain	1,501,222	579,162	39	37
Local government* City Of Gosnells	12,715	3,580	28	17
Beard Vegetation Association 968 in Bioregion*	136,188	9,052	7	19
Heddle Vegetation Complex** Guildford complex	92,497	4,963	5	0.4

Methodology References:
Commonwealth of Australia (2001)
*Government of Western Australia (2015)
Keighery (1994)
** Parks and Wildlife (2015)

GIS Datasets:
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 Proposed clearing is at variance to this Principle

No watercourses are located within the application area. A multiple use wetland is mapped within a portion of the application area. Multiple use wetlands have few important ecological attributes and functions remaining (Water and Rivers Commission, 2001).

A conservation category wetland is located approximately 430 metres from the application area within Lot 105. Conservation category wetlands support a high level of attributes and functions and are the highest priority for protection (Water and Rivers Commission, 2001). A minimum 50 metre buffer is recommended to conservation category wetlands. Given the distance to this wetland the proposed clearing is not likely to impact upon the environmental values of this Conservation category wetland.

The application area is mapped within a multiple use wetland and therefore is considered to be growing in association with a wetland. Therefore, the proposed clearing is at variance to this principle.

Given the relatively small size of the application area in a completely degraded to good (Keighery, 1994) condition the proposed clearing is not likely to have a significant impact on the environmental values of the mapped multiple use wetland.

Methodology References:
Keighery (1994)
Water and Rivers Commission (2001)

GIS Databases:
Hydrology, linear

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

Comments Proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle

Mapped soil type Wd6 is described as: plain: chief soils are sandy acidic yellow mottled soils, some of which contain ironstone gravel, and in some deeper varieties soils are now forming, associated are acid yellow earths (Northcote et al., 1960-68).

No watercourses have been mapped within the application area, however the application area is mapped within a multiple use wetland. Given the sandy soils and relatively flat topography of the application area the proposed clearing is not likely to cause land degradation in the form of water erosion.

The sandy soils within the application area may be prone to wind erosion. However, given the relatively small size of the application area that occurs over three properties the proposed clearing is not likely to cause appreciable land degradation in the form of wind erosion.

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

Methodology References:
Northcote et al., (1960-68)

GIS Datasets:
Soils, statewide
Hydrology, linear
Geomorphic Wetlands, (Mgt Categories)
Topographic contours

(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 **Proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**
A number of conservation areas have been recorded within the local area (10 kilometre radius), the closest being Bush Forever site 53 located approximately 370 metres from the application area.

No ecological linkages are expected to be disrupted as a result of the proposed clearing.

Given the distance to this conservation area the proposed clearing is not likely to impact upon the environmental values of this conservation area.

The proposed clearing is not likely to be variance to this principle.

Methodology GIS Datasets:
Bushforever
Parks and Wildlife 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 **Proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**
No watercourses are located within the application area. A multiple use wetland is mapped within the application area. Multiple use wetlands have few important ecological attributes and functions remaining (Water and Rivers Commission, 2001). A Conservation category wetland is located approximately 430 metres from the application area within Lot 105.

The application area is mapped within a multiple use wetland, however given the relatively small size of the application area in a completely degraded to good (Keighery 1994) condition impacts of the proposed clearing are expected to be short term and minimal and the proposed clearing is not likely to cause deterioration in the quality of surface water. Given the distance to the mapped Conservation category wetland the proposed clearing is not likely to impact upon the quality of surface water of this wetland.

Groundwater salinity is mapped between 500-1000 total dissolved solids (milligrams per litres). Given that the clearing of 0.36 hectares occurs over three properties in a completely degraded to good (Keighery 1994) condition the proposed clearing is not likely to cause deterioration in the quality of underground water.

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

Methodology References:
Keighery (1994)
Water and Rivers Commission (2001)

GIS Datasets:
Geomorphic Wetlands, (Mgt Categories)
Groundwater Salinity Statewide
Hydrography linear

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

Comments **Proposed clearing to this Principle**
Given the absence of watercourses, the relatively flat profile of the local landscape and the predominance of well drained sandy soils, the proposed clearing is not likely to cause, or exacerbate, the incidence or intensity of flooding.

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

Methodology GIS Databases:
Soils, statewide
Hydrology, linear
Geomorphologic Wetlands, (Mgt Categories)

Planning instruments and other relevant matters.

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

According to available datasets the application area is mapped as 'Industrial' in the Draft Perth and Peel Green Growth Plan for 3.5 million (dated December 2015).

Planning approval has been issued for Lot 5 on Diagram 16852, Lots 3 and 4 on Diagram 80639 on 10 March 2016 in accordance with Clause 11.3 of the City of Gosnells Town Planning Scheme No. 6 and Clause 68 (2) of the Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulation 2015 – Schedule 2 – Deemed Provisions, for a Distribution Centre and a road connection between Clifford Street and Bickley Road (City of Gosnells 2016).

The applicant submitted an application for a clearing permit on 9 May 2016 proposing to clear up to 4.62 hectares of native vegetation Lot 5 on Diagram 16852, Lots 3 and 4 on Diagram 80639, Lot 105 on Diagram 64113, Lot 101 on Diagram 61994, Lot 103 on Diagram 62957 and Lot 107 on Diagram 64424, Maddington, for the purpose of establishing industrial and hardstand facilities.

A DER Delegated Officer wrote to the applicant on 18 August 2016 (DER Ref: A1151953), advising that the preliminary assessment had identified a number of significant potential impacts associated with the proposed clearing and that planning approval had not been received for all properties under application. The applicant was invited to provide a response within 30 Days.

The applicant responded to DER's letter on 16 September 2016 and reduced the application to 0.36 hectares of native vegetation within Lots 3 and 4 on Diagram 80639 and Lot 5 on Diagram 16852, Maddington for the purpose of road construction. The amended application avoided environmental impacts identified in DER's letter of 18 August 2016 and includes only areas with planning approval – DAP/15/00952.

On 10 June 2016 the application was advertised in *The West Australian* newspaper for a 21-day submission period. No submissions have been received in relation to this application.

Methodology References:
City of Gosnells (2016)

GIS Databases:
Aboriginal Sites of Significance

4. References

- Brown A., Thomson-Dans C. and Marchant N. (1998). *Western Australia's Threatened Flora*, Department of Conservation and Land Management, Western Australia.
- City of Gosnells (2016) Advice for Clearing Permit application CPS 7063/1. Western Australia. DER Ref: A1112283
- Commonwealth of Australia (2001) *National Objectives and Targets for Biodiversity Conservation 2001-2005*, Canberra.
- Commonwealth of Australia (2012) EPBC Act referral guidelines for three threatened black cockatoo species, Canberra.
- Department of Environment Regulation (DER) (2016) Site visit report for clearing permit application CPS 7063/1, 4 July 2016. Department of Environment Regulation, Western Australia (DER Ref: A1138166).
- Department of the Environment (2016). *Neopasiphae simplicior* in Species Profile and Threats Database, Department of the Environment, Canberra. Available from: <http://www.environment.gov.au/sprat>.
- Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) (2008) *Environmental Guidance for Planning and Development*. Guidance Statement No. 33. Environmental Protection Authority. Western Australia.
- Department of Environment Conservation (DEC) (2009) *Threatened and Priority Fauna*. Database and fauna species files. WA Department of Environment and Conservation, Kensington, Perth.
- Department of Parks and Wildlife (Parks and Wildlife) (2007-) *NatureMap: Mapping Western Australia's Biodiversity*. Department of Environment and Conservation. URL: <http://naturemap.dec.wa.gov.au/>. Accessed July 2016.
- Department of Parks and Wildlife (Parks and Wildlife) (2012) *Fauna Profiles – Brush-tailed Phascogale (Phascogale tapoatafa) (Meyer, 1793)* Department of Parks and Wildlife. Western Australia.
- Department of Parks and Wildlife (Parks and Wildlife) (2015) *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
- Department of Parks and Wildlife (Parks and Wildlife) (2016) Advice received in relation to clearing permit application CPS 7063/1, received 15 July 2016. Department of Parks and Wildlife, Western Australia (DER Ref: A1138145).
- Government of Western Australia (2015) *2015 Statewide Vegetation Statistics incorporating the CAR Reserve Analysis (Full Report)*. Current as of June 2015. WA Department of Parks and Wildlife, 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.
- Shepherd, D.P., Beeston, G.R. and Hopkins, A.J.M. (2001) *Native Vegetation in Western Australia, Extent, Type and Status*. Resource Management Technical Report 249. Department of Agriculture, Western Australia.
- Strategen Environmental Consultants Pty Ltd (2016) *Native vegetation clearing permit application (purpose permit) – supporting documentation*. Western Australia. (DER Ref: A1092234)
- Water and Rivers Commission (2001) *Position Statement: Wetlands*, Water and Rivers Commission, Perth.