



GOVERNMENT OF  
WESTERN AUSTRALIA

## CLEARING PERMIT

*Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986*

<b>Purpose Permit number:</b>	CPS 7145/1
<b>Permit Holder:</b>	Grandstate Corporation Pty Ltd TA Blokk Property Australia
<b>Duration of Permit:</b>	15 October 2016 – 15 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 establishing a firebreak.

**2. Land on which clearing is to be done**

Lot 37 on Plan 9781, Hammond Park  
Lot 38 on Plan 9781, Hammond Park  
Lot 39 on Plan 9781, Hammond Park  
Lot 40 on Plan 9781, Hammond Park  
Lot 41 on Plan 9781, Hammond Park

**3. Area of Clearing**

The Permit Holder must not clear more than 0.88 hectares of native vegetation within the area hatched yellow on attached Plan 7145/1.

**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.

**6. 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) ensure that no *dieback* or *weed*-affected soil, *mulch*, *fill* or other material is brought into the area to be cleared; and
- (c) restrict the movement of machines and other vehicles to the limits of the areas to be cleared.

**DEFINITIONS**

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

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

*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.



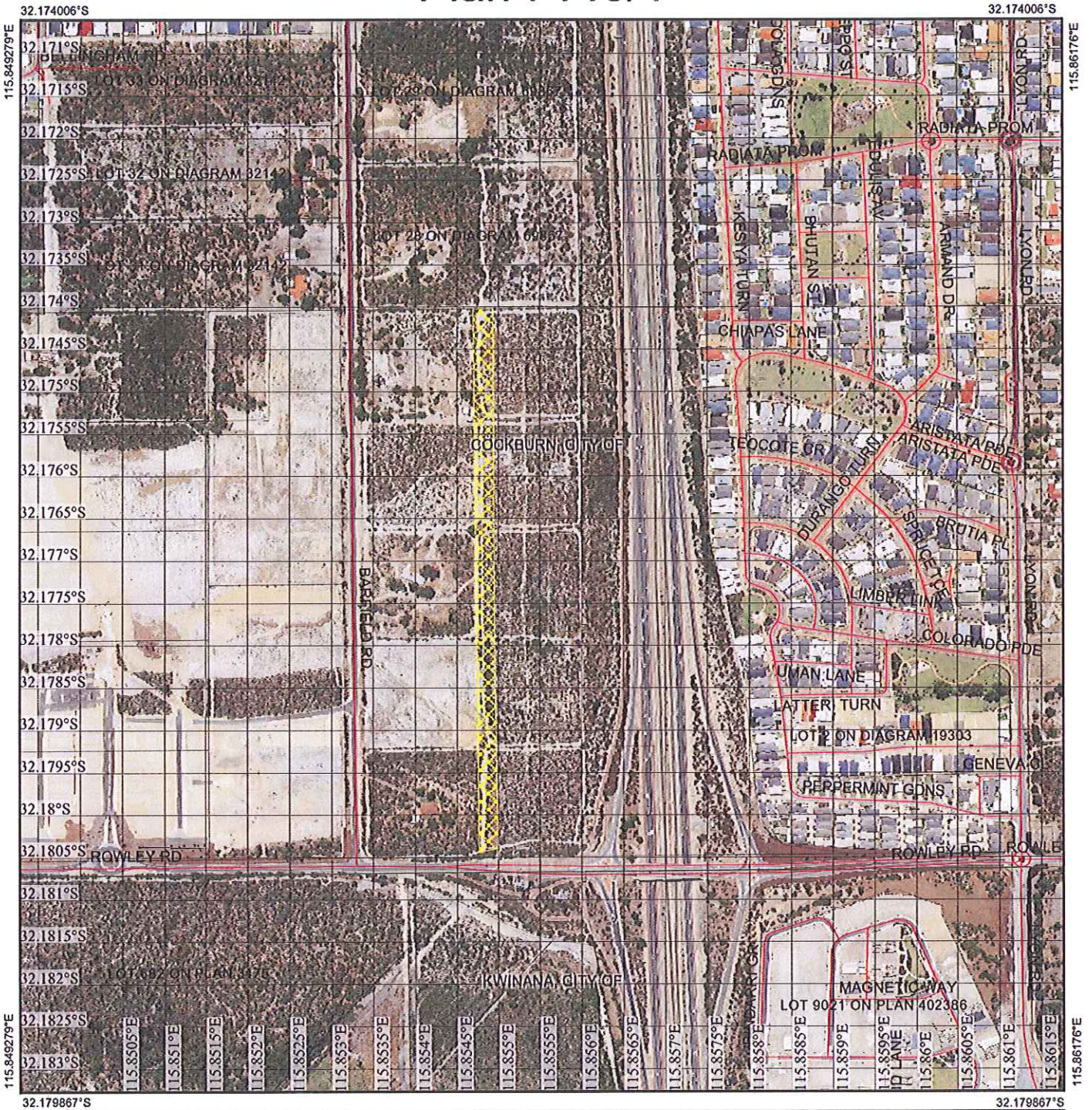
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James Widenbar  
MANAGER  
CLEARING REGULATION

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

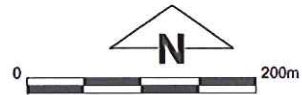
15 September 2016

# Plan 7145/1



## Legend

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



1:6,235  
(Approximate when reproduced at A4)  
GDA 94 (Lat/Long)  
Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994

*James Widembar*  
Date 15/9/2016  
**JAMES WIDEMBAR**

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



## 1. Application details

### 1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 7145/1  
Permit type: Purpose Permit

### 1.2. Applicant details

Applicant's name: Grandstate Corporation Pty Ltd TA Blokk Property Australia

### 1.3. Property details

Property: LOT 37 ON PLAN 9781, HAMMOND PARK  
LOT 38 ON PLAN 9781, HAMMOND PARK  
LOT 39 ON PLAN 9781, HAMMOND PARK  
LOT 40 ON PLAN 9781, HAMMOND PARK  
LOT 41 ON PLAN 9781, HAMMOND PARK

Local Government Authority: COCKBURN, CITY OF  
DER Region: Greater Swan  
DPaW District: SWAN COASTAL  
Localities: HAMMOND PARK

### 1.4. Application

Clearing Area (ha)	No. Trees	Method of Clearing	For the purpose of:
0.88		Mechanical Removal	Hazard reduction or fire control

### 1.5. Decision on application

Decision on Permit Application: Granted

Decision Date: 15 September 2016

Reasons for Decision: The clearing permit application received on 24 June 2016 has been assessed against the clearing principles, planning instruments and other matters in accordance with s51O of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*. It has been concluded that the proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to any of the clearing principles.

Through assessment it was identified that the application areas contains 0.88 hectares of suitable foraging habitat for Carnaby's cockatoo. The Delegated Officer noted the amount of similar and better condition native vegetation remaining in the local area and determined that the clearing is not likely to contain significant habitat for Carnaby's cockatoo.

The Delegated Officer determined that the disturbance caused by the proposed clearing may introduce or spread weeds into adjacent areas of remnant vegetation. Weed and dieback management practices will assist to minimise this risk.

The Delegated Officer determined that the proposed clearing of a linear area of 0.88 hectares of native vegetation is not likely 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
The application area has been mapped as the following vegetation types:  Beard vegetation association 1001: Medium very sparse woodland; jarrah, with low woodland; banksia and casuarina (Shepherd et al., 2001).	The application is to clear 0.88 hectares of native vegetation within Lots 37, 38, 39, 40 and 41 on Plan 9781, Hammond Park, for the purpose of constructing a firebreak.	Very Good; Vegetation structure altered; obvious signs of disturbance (Keighery, 1994).  To	The condition and description of the application area was determined via a site inspection conducted by Department of Environment Regulation (DER) officers on 27 July 2016 (DER, 2016) and via a flora and vegetation survey conducted by Strategen (2016).

Hedde Bassendean Complex-Central and South complex: 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).

Degraded; Structure severely disturbed; regeneration to good condition requires intensive management (Keighery, 1994).

The vegetation and flora survey of the application area identified one vegetation type within the application area, being: *Banksia attenuata*, *Banksia menziesii* and *Adenanthos cygnorum* woodland over *Xanthorrhoea preissii*, *Leucopogon conostephioides*, *Mesomelaena pseudostygia* and *Hibbertia hypericoides* low shrubland over exotic grasses and herbs including *Ehrharta calycina* and *Gladiolus caryophyllaceus* on grey/white sand (Strategen, 2016).  
\*Introduced species

### 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 to clear 0.88 hectares of native vegetation, within a footprint area of 1.4 hectares, on Lots 37, 38, 39, 40 and 41 on Plan 9781, Hammond Park, for the purpose of constructing a 20 metre wide firebreak as part of the Fire Management Plan for Landwest's proposed residential development of 221 Barnfield Road, Hammond Park.

A flora and vegetation survey of the application area, undertaken in October 2015, recorded 30 native vascular plant taxa from 24 plant genera and 16 plant families. The majority of the taxa were recorded within the Proteaceae (six taxa) and Fabaceae (five taxa) families (Strategen, 2016).

The majority of the application area is in a good to very good (Keighery, 1994) condition (DER, 2016; Strategen, 2016). The surveyed area included areas devoid of vegetation, including an existing firebreak, however these areas were not included in this application.

Twenty two priority flora species and ten rare species have been recorded within the local area (10 kilometre radius). The flora and vegetation survey of the application area did not identify any rare or priority species (Strategen, 2016). The Department of Parks and Wildlife (Parks and Wildlife) advised that the survey of the application area undertaken in October 2015 by Strategen was adequate in timing and intensity to identify rare and priority flora and that no additional surveys are required (Parks and Wildlife, 2016).

Four priority ecological communities (PEC) have been recorded within the local area (10 kilometre radius). The closest mapped PEC is the 'Northern Spearwood shrublands and woodlands' (priority 3) which is located approximately 3.5 kilometres north of the application area. The flora and vegetation survey identified that the application area bears some resemblance to the priority 3 PEC 'Banksia ilicifolia woodlands, Southern Swan Coastal Plain', however several of the key indicator species for this PEC were not recorded during the survey (Strategen, 2016).

The local area (10 kilometre radius) retains approximately 45 per cent native vegetation cover.

Thirteen 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), including; Carnaby's cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus latirostris*), Baudin's cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus baudinii*), numbat (*Myrmecobius fasciatus*), chuditch (*Dasyurus geoffroyi*) quokka (*Setonix brachyurus*) and southern brush-tailed phascogale (*Phascogale tapoatafa* subsp. *Tapoatafa*) (Parks and Wildlife, 2007-).

The application area contains suitable foraging habitat for Carnaby's cockatoo. However given the amount of vegetation remaining in the local area, which includes a number of large conservation areas which are likely to contain vegetation in equal or better condition to the application area, the application area is not likely to contain significant habitat for this species.

The disturbance caused by the proposed clearing may introduce or spread weeds into adjacent areas of remnant vegetation. Weed and dieback management practices will assist to minimise this risk.

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-)  
Parks and Wildlife (2016)  
Strategen (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**  
Thirteen 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), including; Carnaby's cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus latirostris*), Baudin's cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus baudinii*), numbat (*Myrmecobius fasciatus*), chuditch (*Dasyurus geoffroii*) quokka (*Setonix brachyurus*) and southern brush-tailed phascogale (*Phascogale tapoatafa* subsp. *Tapoatafa*) (Parks and Wildlife, 2007-).

A vegetation and flora survey of the application area identified one vegetation type within the application area, being: *Banksia attenuata*, *Banksia menziesii* and *Adenanthos cygnorum* woodland over *Xanthorrhoea preissii*, *Leucopogon conostephioides*, *Mesomelaena pseudostygia* and *Hibbertia hypericoides* low shrubland over exotic grasses and herbs (Strategen, 2016).

Carnaby's cockatoos nest in large hollows of eucalyptus trees and forage on the seeds, nuts and flowers of a large variety of plants including proteaceous species (*banksia*, *hakea*, *grevillea*), as well as *allocasuarina* and *eucalyptus* species, *Corymbia calophylla* and a range of introduced species, especially seeds from cones of *pinus* species (Shah, 2006; Valentine and Stock, 2008).

The Recovery Plan for Baudin's cockatoo states that critical habitat for the survival of important populations of this species comprises all marri, karri and jarrah forests, woodlands and remnants in the south-west of Western Australia receiving more than 600 millimetres of annual average rainfall (DEC, 2008).

The vegetation type recorded within the application area consists of *Banksia* species and is suitable foraging habitat for Carnaby's cockatoo. Although the application area contains suitable foraging habitat for Carnaby's cockatoo the application area is not likely to be critical for the survival of this species as the local area (10 kilometre radius) contains approximately 45 per cent vegetation which includes a number of large remnants in conservation estate, including Harry Waring Marsupial Reserve, Wandi Nature Reserve, Thomson Lake Nature Reserve and Bush Forever Sites 492 and 268. These conservation areas are likely to contain suitable habitat for Carnaby's cockatoo in equal or better condition than the application area.

A site inspection of the application area conducted by DER officers in July 2016 did not identify any trees of a suitable size (diameter at breast height of 50 centimetres or greater) to contain breeding hollows for black cockatoos (DER, 2016).

The southern brush-tailed phascogale is a small arboreal dasyurid. In south west Western Australia they have been observed in dry sclerophyll forests and open woodlands that contain hollow bearing trees. Habitat clearing, fragmentation, and alteration by logging and mining are the greatest threats to this species (DEC, 2012). No suitable habitat trees for this species were observed within the application area during the site inspection (DER, 2016).

The application area contains vegetation in a predominately good to very good (Keighery, 1994) condition and therefore may contain suitable habitat for ground dwelling fauna. The application area is however a linear area, 20 metres wide, adjacent to an area of remnant vegetation and is therefore not likely to contain significant habitat for ground dwelling fauna. Given the nature of the proposed clearing and the local context the application area is not likely to be a significant ecological corridor for the movement of fauna.

The application area contains suitable foraging habitat for Carnaby's cockatoo, however given the amount of vegetation remaining in the local area it is not likely to contain significant habitat for this species. Therefore, the proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this principle.

**Methodology**      References:  
DEC (2008)  
DEC (2012)  
DER (2016)  
Keighery (1994)  
Parks and Wildlife (2007-)  
Shah (2006)  
Strategen (2016)  
Valentine and Stock (2008)

**(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**  
Ten rare species have been recorded within the local area (10 kilometre radius). Based on habitat preferences two rare flora species were identified to potentially occur within the application area.

The first species is an orchid species which grown in deep sandy soils, in mixed woodland of jarrah and banksia (Brown et al., 1998).

The second species is also an orchid and inhabits infertile grey sands in common sheoak and jarrah woodland or forest. It usually grows on old firebreaks and in disturbed areas where competition from other plants has been removed (Brown et al., 1998).

The flora and vegetation survey of the application area did not identify any rare flora species (Strategen, 2016). Parks and Wildlife advised that the survey of the application area undertaken in October 2015 by Strategen was adequate in timing and intensity to target the abovementioned rare flora species and that no additional surveys are required (Parks and Wildlife, 2016).

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

**Methodology**      **References:**  
Brown et al.(1998)  
Parks and Wildlife (2016)  
Strategen (2016)

**GIS Database:**  
SAC Bio datasets – Accessed September 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**  
Seven threatened ecological communities (TEC) have been recorded within 10 kilometres of the application area.

The closest mapped TEC is a 'Herb rich shrublands in clay pans' community which has been recorded approximately 10 kilometres east of the application area.

A flora and vegetation survey of the application area conducted in October 2015 by Strategen did not identify any TECs within the application area (Strategen, 2016).

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

**Methodology**      **References:**  
Strategen (2016)

**GIS Database:**  
SAC Bio datasets – Accessed September 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 vegetation under application is mapped as Beard vegetation association 1001 and Heddle vegetation Bassendean Complex-Central and South complex which retain approximately 22 and 26 per cent of their pre-European vegetation extents within the Swan Coastal Plain respectively (Government of Western Australia, 2015; Parks and Wildlife, 2015).

The City of Cockburn retains approximately 30 per cent of its pre-European vegetation and the local area (10 kilometre radius) retains approximately 45 per cent native vegetation cover.

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). Within constrained areas (areas of urban development in cities and major towns) on the Swan Coastal Plain, the threshold for representation of the pre-clearing extent of a particular native vegetation complex is 10 per cent (EPA, 2008). The area under application is classified as a constrained area.

The application area does not contain rare or priority flora and is not likely to contain significant fauna habitat, therefore it is not considered to be a significant remnant.

Given the above, the application area is not considered to be a significant remnant in a highly cleared area and is therefore, not likely to be at variance to this principle.

	Pre-European (ha)	Current Extent (ha)	Remaining (%)	Extent in Parks and Wildlife Managed Lands (%)
<b>IBRA Bioregion*</b>				
Swan Coastal Plain	1,501,222	580,162	39	37
<b>Shire*</b>				
City of Cockburn	17,088	5,056	30	18
<b>Beard Vegetation Association in Bioregion*</b>				
1001	57,410	12,880	22	14
<b>Hedde Vegetation Complex **</b>				
Bassendean Complex-Central And South	87,476	22,869	26	5

**Methodology** References:  
 Commonwealth of Australia (2001)  
 EPA (2008)  
 Government of Western Australia (2015)\*  
 Parks and Wildlife (2015)\*\*

GIS Databases:  
 Imagery  
 Remnant 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 not likely to be at variance to this Principle**  
 No wetlands or watercourses have been mapped within the application area.

The closest mapped wetland is Mandogalup Swamp North. This wetland is classified as a multiple use wetland and has been recorded approximately 200 metres south of the application area.

Multiple use category wetlands are wetlands with few important ecological attributes and functions remaining. Use, development and management should be considered in the context of ecologically sustainable development and best management practice catchment planning through landcare (Water and Rivers Commission, 2001).

The 200 metre vegetated buffer separating the application area and this wetland will be sufficient to ensure that the proposed clearing will not impact on the remaining values of this wetland.

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

**Methodology** References:  
 Water and Rivers Commission (2001)

GIS Databases:  
 Hydrography, linear  
 Hydrography, hierachy  
 Geomorphic Wetlands, Swan Coastal Plain



**(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**  
The area under application has been mapped as soil type Cb39 which consists of leached sands on low dunes (Northcote et al., 1960-68).

The main land degradation risk associated with the removal of vegetation on-site is wind erosion. The wind erosion potential is due to the sandy nature of the soil. Due to the linear nature of the application area, which is currently surrounded by native vegetation, it is unlikely that the proposed clearing will cause appreciable land degradation in the form of wind erosion.

The topography of the application area is relatively flat and the annual rainfall is 800 millimetres. Given the topography of the site, linear nature of the application area, sandy soils and relatively low rainfall, the proposed clearing is not likely to cause appreciable land degradation through water erosion or waterlogging.

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

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

References:  
Annual Rainfall, Statewide  
Soils, Statewide  
Topography

**(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**  
The closest conservation areas to the application area are Bush Forever sites 392, 492 and 268. Bush Forever site 392 is recorded 1.2 kilometres west of the application area, Bush Forever site 492 is recorded 1.3 kilometres north east and site 268 is recorded 1.5 kilometres south west.

Bush Forever site 392 is also identified as Harry Waring Marsupial Reserve. Thomson Lake Nature Reserve is located adjacent to Harry Waring Marsupial Reserve and is approximately two kilometres north west of the application area. Wandi Nature Reserve is located approximately 2.5 kilometres south east of the application area.

Given the distance to the closest conservation area the proposed clearing is not likely to introduce or spread weeds or dieback into these areas.

Given the linear nature of the proposed clearing, which is boarded by remnant vegetation, the application area is not likely to be an ecological corridor necessary for the dispersal of fauna between these conservation areas.

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

**Methodology**      GIS Databases:  
Bush Forever Sites  
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 or wetlands have been recorded within the application area.

Groundwater salinity mapped within the application is less than 500 milligrams per litre (measured as Total Dissolved Solids). The proposed clearing of 0.88 hectares of vegetation is not likely impact on the quality of groundwater through increased salinity.

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

**Methodology**      GIS Databases:  
Hydrography, linear  
Hydrography, hierachy  
Geomorphic Wetlands, Swan Coastal Plain  
Groundwater salinity

**(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 is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**  
Given the linear nature of the proposed clearing and the porous nature of the soils mapped within the application area, 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**    References:  
Annual Rainfall, Statewide  
Soils, Statewide

**Planning instruments and other relevant matters.**

**Comments**     The application is to clear 0.88 hectares of native vegetation within Lots 37, 38, 39, 40 and 41 on Plan 9781, Hammond Park, for the purpose of constructing a 20 metre wide firebreak as part of the Fire Management Plan for Landwest's proposed residential development of 221 Barnfield Road, Hammond Park.

The area under application is located within the Jandakot groundwater area, which is an area proclaimed under the *Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914*. Clearing for the purpose of establishing a firebreak is unlikely to have any licensing requirements from the Department of Water.

The application was advertised in *The West Australian* newspaper on 1 August 2016 by the Department of Environment Regulation inviting submissions from the public within a 21 day period. No submissions were received in relation to this application.

No Aboriginal Sites of Significance have been recorded within the application area.

A direct interest response was received from the City of Cockburn advising that they would like access to the site for seed collection/salvage prior to clearing works (City of Cockburn, 2016).

**Methodology**    Reference:  
City of Cockburn (2016)

GIS Databases:  
Aboriginal Sites of Significance  
RIWI, Groundwater Areas

**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 Cockburn (2016) Direct interest response for clearing permit application CPS 7145/1. Received on 16 August 2016 (DER Ref: A1149210).
- Commonwealth of Australia (2001) *National Objectives and Targets for Biodiversity Conservation 2001-2005*, Canberra.
- DEC (2008) *Forest Black cockatoo (Baudin's cockatoo) (Calyptorhynchus baudinii) and forest red-tailed back cockatoo (Calyptorhynchus banksii naso) Recovery Plan*. Department of Environment and Conservation, Perth, Western Australia.
- DEC (2012) *Fauna profiles, Brush-tailed Phascogale, Phascogale tapoatafa*. Department of Environment and Conservation, Western Australia.
- DER (2016) *Site Inspection Report for Clearing Permit Application CPS 7145/1. Site inspection undertaken on 27 July 2016*. Department of Environment Regulation, Western Australia (DER Ref: A1147028).
- EPA (2008) *Environmental Guidance for Planning and Development. Guidance Statement No. 33*. Environmental Protection Authority. Western Australia.
- 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.
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- Parks and Wildlife (2007- ) *NatureMap: Mapping Western Australia's Biodiversity*. Department of Parks and Wildlife. URL: <http://naturemap.dpaw.wa.gov.au/>. Accessed September 2016.
- 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.
- Parks and Wildlife (2016) *Species and Communities flora advice from clearing permit application CPS 7145/1 (DER Ref: A1163740)*.

- 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, Extent, Type and Status. Resource Management Technical Report 249. Department of Agriculture, Western Australia.
- Strategen (2016) 221 Barfield Road Hammond Park, Flora and Vegetation Survey. Prepared for Landwest by Strategen. August 2016 (DER Ref: A1149207).
- Valentine, L.E. and Stock, W. (2008) Food Resources of Carnaby's Black Cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus latirostris*) in the Gnamptara Sustainability Strategy Study Area. Edith Cowan University and Department of Environment and Conservation. December 2008.
- Water and Rivers Commission (2001) Position Statement: Wetlands, Water and Rivers Commission, Perth.