

Residential Development of Lot 200 Skeet Road

Application Number: 02309

Commencement Date:
18/03/2024

Status: Locked

1. About the project

1.1 Project details

1.1.1 Project title *

Residential Development of Lot 200 Skeet Road

1.1.2 Project industry type *

Residential Development

1.1.3 Project industry sub-type

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1.1.4 Estimated start date *

06/01/2025

1.1.4 Estimated end date *

28/12/2029

1.2 Proposed Action details

1.2.1 Provide an overview of the proposed action, including all proposed activities. *

Aboriginal Christian Church Teaching Centre of WA Inc. (the proponent) is proposing residential development within Lot 200 Skeet Road, Harrisdale. The Project Area is 5.31 ha in size and located within the City of Armadale (see Attachment A, Figure 1) and forms part of the broader approved North

Harrisdale Structure Plan. To provide context for the broader future development occurring within and surrounding the Project Area the approved North Harrisdale Structure Plan is provided in **Attachment B, North Harrisdale Structure Plan**.

The Proposed Action involves a Disturbance Footprint of 2.99 ha to facilitate the construction of residential lots and roads. The remaining 2.31 ha of the Project Area forms the Avoidance Area of which contains 0.45 ha of cleared/non-native area, 0.63 ha of retained wetland and wetland vegetation and 1.20 ha of native vegetation providing black cockatoo foraging habitat and Banksia woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain Threatened Ecological Community (Banksia woodlands TEC). Within the Avoidance Area, impact mitigation actions are proposed which comprises of an enhancement area of 0.85 ha (proponent actions targeted to improving the existing condition of the existing native vegetation and associated habitat values), and area of 0.72 ha which is currently unvegetated or there is vegetation present in degraded or worse condition that will be restored and/or revegetated to establish black cockatoo foraging habitat and restored Banksia woodland TEC, and also consolidate vegetation within the Project Area with extensive areas of vegetation to the south (separated by Skeet Road). Vegetation will be enhanced or restored/revegetated in accordance with management plans required by planning scheme provisions, structure plan requirements and subdivision conditions to align with the MNES to be impacted within the disturbance footprint. The full avoidance and mitigation approach is described further in this referral.

The following impacts to Matters of National Significance (MNES) would be associated with the implantation of the Proposed Action:

- Removal of 1.28 ha of Carnaby's black cockatoo foraging habitat
- Removal of 1.28 ha of Baudin's black cockatoo foraging habitat
- Removal of 0.01 ha of Forest red-tailed black cockatoo foraging habitat
- Removal of 2.40 ha of Banksia woodlands TEC.

Following clearing activities to the extent identified above, the following are required to progress development across the Project Area, but are not anticipated to have any direct or indirect impacts on the relevant MNES:

- Bulk earthworks, including cutting and filling of the land
- Civil construction works, including the construction of residential lots, internal roads, services infrastructure to the point that subdivided lots are created, sold and ready for individual dwellings.

Separate to the activities associated with the Proposed Action, future residential development adjacent to the east of the Project Area is anticipated to progress in accordance with the Structure Plan. Whilst separate to this referral, residential development within the North Harrisdale Structure Plan area (which includes the Project Area) is relevant to provide context for environmental impacts and mitigation occurring within and adjacent to the Proposed Action area, and part of the proponent's overall mitigation works extent into an area to the east and outside of the Project Area.

The Proposed Action is not considered to be a controlled action as it is unlikely to have a significant adverse impact as MNES can be managed through the proposed avoidance and mitigation strategy, which is reflected and required through the planning requirements guiding the implementation of the Proposed Action. A total of 1.58 ha of native vegetation is to be retained and/or restored within the Project Area (**see Attachment A, Figure 2 and Figure 3**).

In addition to the above mitigation measures, offsite revegetation and restoration is proposed within the adjoining wetland buffer and proposed public open space within the adjacent Lot 201 (**see Attachment A, Figure 2 and Figure 3**). This area is to be revegetated and restored in accordance with approved management plans to align with the vegetation identified within the Proposed Action's Avoidance Area. The additional offsite mitigation applies to the 1.04 ha area (**see Attachment A, Figure 2 and Figure 3**). These works are being undertaken by the proponent given the overarching impact avoidance and mitigation

approach established through the North Harrisdale Structure Plan, the impacts and need for impact mitigation associated with Lot 200, and the limited need for impact mitigation for the development of the adjacent Lots 201 and 202, which are being progressed by a separate proponent.

While the implementation of the Proposed Action will be managed under management plan requirements linked to the North Harrisdale Structure Plan, the development of each landholding within the Structure Plan area will be undertaken by the relevant landholder or associated development entity. Therefore, the Proposed Action and the proposed mitigation approach is not part of a larger action or a staged development beyond the development of Lot 200.

1.2.2 Is the project action part of a staged development or related to other actions or proposals in the region?

No

1.2.6 What Commonwealth or state legislation, planning frameworks or policy documents are relevant to the proposed action, and how are they relevant? *

Commonwealth

The *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) protects listed MNES, and it is an offence to implement any action that would have or is likely to have a significant impact on any MNES. If a proponent believes their proposed action (i.e. the proposal) is likely to have a significant impact on any MNES, then they are required to refer the proposal to the Minister via the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW).

Three nationally significant fauna species and an ecological community were identified as likely occurring within the Project Area. On that basis the following policies and guidance documents have been considered:

- *Significant Impact Guidelines 1.1* (DoE 2013)
- *Carnaby's Cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus latirostris*) Recovery Plan* (DPaW 2013)
- *Referral Guideline for 3 WA Threatened Black Cockatoo Species* (DAWE 2022)
- *Approved Conservation Advice (incorporating listing advice) for the Banksia woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain ecological community* (DAWE 2016).

The referral guidelines for the 3 WA Threatened Black Cockatoo Species (DAWE 2022) provides thresholds and a scoring tool and has been considered in this referral.

Western Australia

Metropolitan Region Scheme

The Project Area was rezoned from 'Rural' to 'Urban Deferred' through Metropolitan Region Scheme (MRS) Amendment 1274/57 (2015). The 'Urban Deferred' zoning was in place due to a number of temporary constraints which included addressing matters raised by environmental agencies associated with an operating poultry farm and associated buffer. Following the resolution of these matters, the site was zoned 'Urban' under MRS Amendment No. 1383/27 in August 2021.

MRS Amendment 1274/57 was referred to the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) pursuant to section 48A of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act), and it was determined that the proposed amendment did not require assessment by the EPA, although informal advice was provided in relation to the management of environmental considerations during the future planning and development processes.

Local Planning Scheme No. 4 – Amendment No. 121

In accordance with the *Planning and Development Act 2005* (PD Act) the Minister approved a modified amendment to rezone Lots 200-202 Skeet Road and Lot 603 Balannup Road portions of Lot 601 and Lot 602 Balannup Road from 'General Rural' to 'Urban Development'. Under Amendment No. 121, provisions of the Local Planning Scheme No.4 (LPS No. 4) – Schedule 8 – Development were introduced to control the future residential development of the land holdings noted above. This included requirements for a future Structure Plan to respond and address the amendment area's various environmental characteristics and values including black cockatoo foraging habitat and Banksia woodland TEC, including the requirement to prepare management plans to guide the future development of areas within the Structure Plan to ensure avoidance of impacts (i.e. retention of environmental values) and restoration outcomes that were to be considered holistically across the amendment area. These are relevant for the Proposed Action and guide and formally specify the requirements for the avoidance/retention and restoration outcomes for the amendment area, the North Harrisdale Structure Plan area, and as a result identified for the Proposed Action within this referral.

It is also important to note that the modified amendment facilitated the avoidance of environmental impacts (i.e. impacts on MNES) through being modified to exclude areas supporting black cockatoo foraging habitat and Banksia woodland TEC from the Urban Development zone, and specifically Lots 604, 605 and 606 Balannup Road, which are immediately to the north of the Project Area, and not shown for any proposed future residential development under the North Harrisdale Structure Plan. Lots 604, 605 and 606 Balannup Road were originally included within the scheme amendment proposed Urban Development zone, and then excluded due to the environmental characteristics of these areas and to facilitate the avoidance of impacts.

North Harrisdale Structure Plan

Development of the Project Area will be subject to the approved North Harrisdale Structure Plan. The North Harrisdale Structure Plan was prepared for Lot 601 Balannup Road, Lots 602-606 Balannup Road, Lots 200 and 201 Skeet Road and a portion of Lot 202 Skeet Road Harrisdale. The North Harrisdale Structure Plan establishes the layout of the future residential land uses, public road network, and responds to and demonstrates how the identified environmental values can be managed.

The North Harrisdale Structure Plan has been developed having regard to the various environmental features. This includes the provision of wetland buffer areas and the identification of three areas of public open space that are able to be managed to avoid impacts within the North Harrisdale Structure Plan area and provide impact mitigation opportunities through restoration/revegetation requirements.

Future Land Use Planning Stages

The Proposed Action will be implemented via subdivision approval WAPC Application No. 164459 which has been approved, which requires the preparation and implementation of a range of specific environmental and restoration management plans, specifically associated with Condition 15, Condition 16, Condition 17, Condition 18, Condition 19 and Condition 20 (**see Attachment C, Page 5-6**).

Therefore, it is anticipated that environmental impacts associated with the implementation of the future urban subdivision and development works across the Project Area will be managed in accordance with the Structure Plan and the LSP No.4 - Schedule 8 requirements. Conditions of subdivision approval will ensure development addresses the required environmental outcomes, including protection and management of native vegetation and fauna habitat, environmental management, landscaping, materials and bushfire management.

Under the EP Act, where clearing of native vegetation is undertaken in accordance with a subdivision approval under the PD Act, it is exempt from requiring a clearing permit under Schedule 6 of the EP Act. The Proponent acknowledges that clearing exemptions under the State legislation does not mean Commonwealth obligations (e.g. significant impacts on MNES pursuant to the EPBC Act) are not relevant and that hence this referral.

Environmental

Environmental Protection Act 1986 (WA)

The Proposed Action has not been referred to the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) pursuant s38 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act). However, as outlined above Metropolitan Region Scheme (MRS) amendment 1274/57 (2015) which includes the Proposed Action area was previously referred to the EPA as part of the rezoning the Balannup/Skeet Road Precinct from 'Rural' to 'Urban Deferred'. The EPA, in its advice determined that the amendment did not required assessment. In addition to this, the amendment to LPS No. 4 under Amendment No. 121 (2021) was referred to the EPA pursuant to Section 48A of the EP Act. The EPA determined that assessment was not required given the land use and development provisions provided with the scheme amendment can sufficiently address the various environmental considerations for the area, including considerations associated with black cockatoo and Banksia woodland TEC. (See **Attachment D**)

Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (WA)

The *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (BC Act) provides for the listing of flora, fauna and threatened ecological communities and Ministerial authorisation (Section 40) to 'take' or 'disturb' listed matters. For activities expected to impact threatened fauna or flora, the Proponent is required to obtain an authorisation and or licence to take or disturb. BC Act authorisation is not required to progress with the implementation of the Proposed Action.

1.2.7 Describe any public consultation that has been, is being or will be undertaken regarding the project area, including with Indigenous stakeholders. Attach any completed consultation documentations, if relevant. *

The Project Area is located within the Balannup/Skeet Road Precinct area and has previously been subject to a range of public advertising and consultation processes which are a result the land use planning history outlined in the previous section. To date key public consultation has included:

- Metropolitan Region Scheme 1274/57 (occurring in 2014) – a total of 20 submissions, of which 19 were in support of the amendment and (1) one which one raised an objection. Key points raised related to the development as a natural progression to surrounding urban development as well as highlighting the areas of wetland and banksia woodland vegetation within the area identified for development that would need to be considered. For more details see Attachment E (**Attachment E - MRS 1274-57 Submissions Report**).
- Metropolitan Region Scheme 1383/27 - public advertising occurring in June 2021.
- Local planning Scheme Amendment 121 – with public advertising occurring in September 2021 as part of the Scheme Amendment the application was advertised by the City of Armadale and addressed by council and attracted 16 submissions including eight (8) various state agencies including DBCA providing support and recommendations to avoidance of impacts to the CCW wetland feature and maximising the retention of the Banksia woodland TEC and black cockatoo foraging habitat within open space areas through preparation of various management plans. Amendment 121 was also referred to the EPA pursuant to Section 48a of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act). The EPA considered that an assessment was not required, and the various environmental factors could be able to be addressed under the future planning and development process and through Schedule 8 provisions listed in the scheme relating to protection of wetlands, Banksia woodland TEC, black cockatoo foraging habitat and stormwater design. The EPA's decision letter is included as Attachment D, Scheme amendment 121 is included as Attachment G and the gazettal of Amendment No. 121 can be seen in link (**Attachment D - EPA Decision Letter, Attachment F - Town Planning Scheme Amendment, City of Armadale, 2023**).
- Harrisdale North Skeet Balannup Precinct Structure Plan – advertised in September 2022 as part of the structure planning process. (**Harrisdale North Structure Plan, section 1.3.6, page 10**)

1.3.1 Identity: Referring party

Privacy Notice:

Personal information means information or an opinion about an identified individual, or an individual who is reasonably identifiable.

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☒ **Confirm that you have read and understand this Privacy Notice ***

1.3.1.1 Is Referring party an organisation or business? *

Yes

Referring party organisation details	
ABN/ACN	57144772510
Organisation name	Emerge Environmental Services Pty Ltd
Organisation address	6008 WA
Referring party details	

Name	Jason Hick
Job title	Director, Principal Environmental Consultant
Phone	08 9380 4988
Email	jason.hick@emergeassociates.com.au
Address	Suite 4, 26 Railway Road, Subiaco WA 6008

1.3.2 Identity: Person proposing to take the action

1.3.2.1 Are the Person proposing to take the action details the same as the Referring party details? *

No

1.3.2.2 Is Person proposing to take the action an organisation or business? *

Yes

Person proposing to take the action organisation details	
ABN/ACN	56273504293
Organisation name	Aboriginal Christian Church Teaching Centre of WA Inc.
Organisation address	Lot 200 Skeet Road, Harrisdale
Person proposing to take the action details	
Name	Greg Kelly
Job title	Director
Phone	0474582511
Email	gregkelly62@gmail.com
Address	Lot 200 Skeet Road, Harrisdale

1.3.2.14 Are you proposing the action as part of a Joint Venture? *

No

1.3.2.15 Are you proposing the action as part of a Trust? *

No

1.3.2.17 Describe the Person proposing the action's history of responsible environmental management including details of any proceedings under a Commonwealth, State or Territory law for the protection of the environment or the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources against the Person proposing to take the action. *

Aboriginal Christian Church Teaching Centre of WA Inc. has a satisfactory record of responsible environmental management and is aware of its duties/obligations to the environment, as evidenced by progressing this referral. As the Aboriginal Christian Church Teaching Centre of WA Inc. have not previously been exposed to environmental management in relation to environmental approvals or development processes they are working with an experienced team of professional environmental consultants and engaging with relevant guidance to ensure environmental impacts are considered and appropriately managed in accordance with the relevant Commonwealth and State environmental and planning legislation.

There are no current or previous proceedings against Aboriginal Christian Church Teaching Centre of WA Inc. under Commonwealth, State or Territory law for the protection of the environment or the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources.

1.3.2.18 If the person proposing to take the action is a corporation, provide details of the corporation's environmental policy and planning framework

Aboriginal Christian Church Teaching Centre of WA Inc. is a small sized business and provides learning and support to members of the community in relation to Christian and Aboriginal values and has not required or established an environmental policy or planning framework as part of its operations.

Regardless, Aboriginal Christian Church Teaching Centre of WA Inc. is committed to protecting the environment through adherence to:

- Commitment to comply with all applicable environmental laws, regulations, standards and any other compliance obligations specific to its operations, including relevant approvals.
- Consulting and communicating relevant environmental information and outcomes with all interested parties.
- Conducting audits and addressing any issues or non-conformances in a timely manner.

1.3.3 Identity: Proposed designated proponent

1.3.3.1 Are the Proposed designated proponent details the same as the Person proposing to take the action? *

Yes

Proposed designated proponent organisation details

ABN/ACN

56273504293

Organisation name

Aboriginal Christian Church Teaching Centre of WA Inc.

Organisation address

Lot 200 Skeet Road, Harrisdale

Proposed designated proponent details

Name

Greg Kelly

Job title

Director

Phone

0474582511

Email

gregkelly62@gmail.com

Address

Lot 200 Skeet Road, Harrisdale

1.3.4 Identity: Summary of allocation

☒

Confirmed Referring party's identity

The Referring party is the person preparing the information in this referral.

ABN/ACN	57144772510
Organisation name	Emerge Environmental Services Pty Ltd
Organisation address	6008 WA

Representative's name	Jason Hick
Representative's job title	Director, Principal Environmental Consultant
Phone	08 9380 4988
Email	jason.hick@emergeassociates.com.au
Address	Suite 4, 26 Railway Road, Subiaco WA 6008

✔ Confirmed Person proposing to take the action's identity

The Person proposing to take the action is the individual, business, government agency or trustee that will be responsible for the proposed action.

ABN/ACN	56273504293
Organisation name	Aboriginal Christian Church Teaching Centre of WA Inc.
Organisation address	Lot 200 Skeet Road, Harrisdale
Representative's name	Greg Kelly
Representative's job title	Director
Phone	0474582511
Email	gregkelly62@gmail.com
Address	Lot 200 Skeet Road, Harrisdale

✔ Confirmed Proposed designated proponent's identity

The Person proposing to take the action is the individual or organisation proposed to be responsible for meeting the requirements of the EPBC Act during the assessment process, if the Minister decides that this project is a controlled action.

Same as Person proposing to take the action information.

1.4 Payment details: Payment exemption and fee waiver

1.4.1 Do you qualify for an exemption from fees under EPBC Regulation 5.23 (1) (a)? *

No

1.4.3 Have you applied for or been granted a waiver for full or partial fees under Regulation 5.21A? *

No

1.4.5 Are you going to apply for a waiver of full or partial fees under EPBC Regulation 5.21A?

No

1.4.7 Has the department issued you with a credit note? *

No

1.4.9 Would you like to add a purchase order number to your invoice? *

No

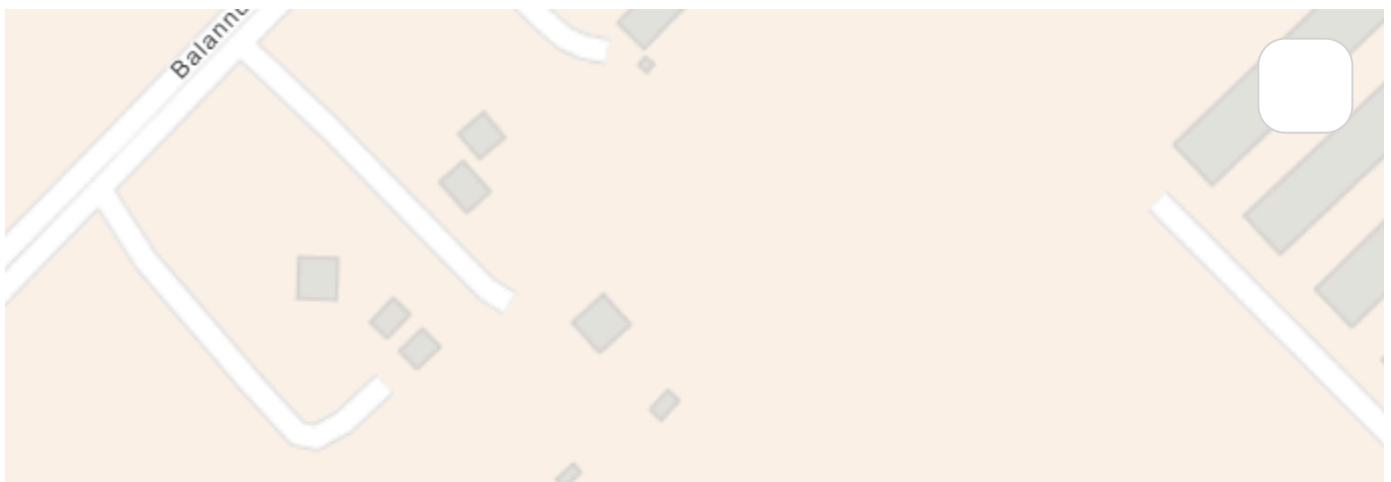
1.4 Payment details: Payment allocation

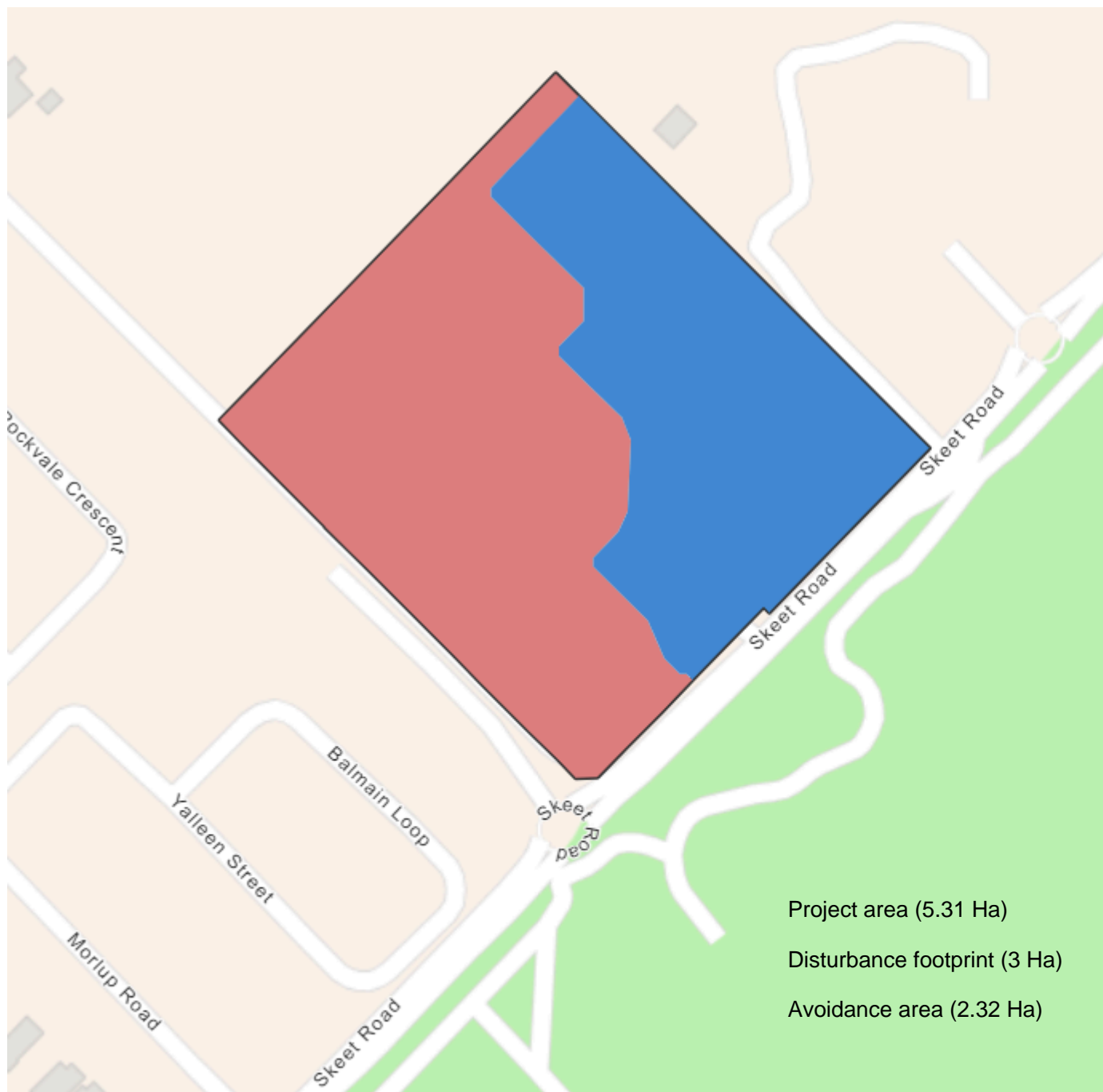
1.4.11 Who would you like to allocate as the entity responsible for payment? *

Proposed designated proponent

2. Location

2.1 Project footprint





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2.2 Footprint details

2.2.1 What is the address of the proposed action? *

Lot 200 (56) Skeet Road Harrisdale WA, 6112, Australia

2.2.2 Where is the primary jurisdiction of the proposed action? *

2.2.3 Is there a secondary jurisdiction for this proposed action? *

No

2.2.5 What is the tenure of the action area relevant to the project area? *

The Project Area extends across one freehold land parcel:

- Lot 200 on Diagram 4155389

The Project Area will also extend into portions Reilly Road reserve (proposed public road) and existing Skeet Road reserve. Access to road reserves will be enabled as part of the development approval under the PD Act.

3. Existing environment

3.1 Physical description

3.1.1 Describe the current condition of the project area's environment.

The Project Area is located approximately 25 km south of the Perth Central Business District (CBD) within the City of Armadale and suburb of Harrisdale. The Harrisdale and Southern River district has historically supported predominantly rural land areas with farms for egg production, horse agistment and pet boarding kennels. Since the mid to late 2000's the area has been transitioning from primarily rural to urban land uses. The Project Area is currently approximately 1.8 km south of the Harrisdale and Southern River activity centres and approximately 7km north-west of the Armadale main town centre.

The Project Area is zoned 'Urban' under the Metropolitan Regional Scheme and was re-zoned in 2023 from 'General Rural' to 'Urban Development' under the City of Armadale LPS No.4. This zoning supports the intended and proposed residential land use and development. Under the LPS No. 4 land surrounding the Project Area to the north is zoned 'General Rural', land to the west is a mix of land zoned 'Residential' and 'Urban Development' and supports newly developed residential areas and areas currently under development. Parks and recreation reserves occur to the south and east of the site associated with large areas of retained native vegetation.

Current access to the Project Area is only possible via Skeet Road and the existing private driveway. Future access to the site will be established through the implementation of the road network specified in the North Harrisdale Structure Plan and identified in the Project Footprint figure (See **Attachment A, Figure 4**).

Future access will be provided through Riley Road to the immediate west and Skeet Road to the immediate south of the Project Area as well as through adjacent connecting areas of proposed residential areas (when constructed).

A review of the historical aerial imagery available from 1953 identifies the following environmental features within the Project Area:

- The site contained vegetation in 1953.
- Between 1974 and 1977 the majority of vegetation within the Project Area was cleared, with the exception of two small patches of vegetation and an area to the southeast corner of the lot.
- Prior to 1989 a building was constructed within the southern portion of the Project Area.
- In 1991, a large fire scar is visible over the northern portion of the lot and broader surrounding areas.
- In 1995, clearing of vegetation appears to have occurred to support the creation of a water body feature to the southeast of the Project Area.
- In 2008, a building to the west of the original building has been constructed within the Project Area.

Since 2014 north of the buildings the site has remained relatively unchanged and appears to have supported the regrowth of native vegetation.

3.1.2 Describe any existing or proposed uses for the project area.

The Project Area currently supports the Aboriginal Evangelical Fellowship Bible College. The institution provides education opportunities for individuals seeking to deepen their understanding of Aboriginal culture, spirituality, and Christian faith. The institution is specifically designed to cater for the unique needs and aspirations of Aboriginal students, while also welcoming individuals from diverse backgrounds who are interested in the rich cultural heritage and spiritual teachings of the Aboriginal community.

The Aboriginal Christian Church Teaching Centre of WA Inc. is looking to downsize its property. The dwelling which is used for daily operations and activities is too large and costly to maintain. The Board have made the decision to divest the property through the proposed development, in response to financial hardship and given it is not financially viable to operate. A decision was made to divest the property and relocate to a smaller facility that will cater for the needs of the Aboriginal people to whom the Aboriginal Christian Church Teaching Centre of WA Inc. supports. The property was purchased in late 1998 and the Aboriginal Christian Church Teaching Centre of WA commenced biblical and leadership training to indigenous people in 1998. Aboriginal Christian Church Teaching Centre of WA Inc. does not receive Government funding or corporate sponsorship and given the broader rezoning and structure planning has progressed is now wanting to progress development to facilitate the planned relocation.

The Project Area is proposed to be developed for residential purposes as indicated by the Proposal Footprint figure (**See Attachment A, Figure 4**). The development will allow for development of residential lots, an area of public open space within the eastern portion of the Project Area which provides for the retention of a conservation category wetland and its associated buffer, black cockatoo foraging habitat, Banksia woodland TEC, and an interconnected public road network (**see Attachment A, Figure 4**). The Project Area is located in an area with an existing public road network, with Skeet Road located to the south-east of the site, and future Reilly Road to the west of the site. Public road connections will also be available to the north as development in accordance with the structure plan is progressed.

The Project Area is located within the Harrisdale North Structure Plan area (**See Attachment B - Structure Plan**). Residential subdivision is currently progressing throughout the Harrisdale North Structure Plan, particularly for areas immediately east of the Project Area.

3.1.3 Describe any outstanding natural features and/or any other important or unique values that applies to the project area.

The Project Area does not contain any restricted landforms or unique geological features. However, the Project Area does contain a modified wetland feature and native vegetation.

Balannup Lake Nature Reserve is located approximately 390 m to the north-east of the Project Area. The reserve contains Balannup Lake, a Conservation Category Wetland. A Department of Biodiversity Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) managed Parks and Recreation reserve is located approximately 470m to the east of the Project Area.

No Bush Forever sites are present within the Project Area. Bush Forever Site 413 (Balannup Lake and Adjacent Bushland, Southern River/Forestdale) is present approximately 470m to the east of the Project Area. Bush Forever Site 342 (Anstey/Keane Dampland and Adjacent Bushland, Forestdale) is present approximately 25 m to the south of the site (see **Attachment A - Figure 5**).

3.1.4 Describe the gradient (or depth range if action is to be taken in a marine area) relevant to the project area.

The Project Area is relatively flat with an elevation of approximately 23 m Australian Height Datum (m AHD) (see **Attachment A – Figure 1**). The areas surrounding the Project Area are also relatively flat and comprise land which varies from approximately 22 m AHD to 24 m AHD.

3.2 Flora and fauna

3.2.1 Describe the flora and fauna within the affected area and attach any investigations of surveys if applicable.

Flora

A detailed flora and vegetation assessment which included field survey over multiple site visits across multiple years was undertaken across the broader North Harrisdale Structure Plan area and included the Project Area. This included initial survey undertaken on 15 October 2020 and 4 December 2020. Additional follow-up targeted surveys were undertaken within the Project area on 6 August 2021, 6 September 2021, 5

October 2021, and 3 November 2021. The full detailed flora and vegetation assessment is included as Attachment C, (See **Attachment G - Detailed Flora and Vegetation Assessment**). The assessment was completed to a 'detailed' survey standard of a flora and vegetation survey in accordance with the Environmental Protection Authority's (EPA's) *Technical Guidance –Flora and Vegetation Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment* (EPA 2016).

A summary of values identified in the field survey are listed below:

- A total of 123 native and 42 non-native species were recorded during the field survey in the structure plan area.
- The flora and vegetation surveys, aimed at identifying conservation significant species identified in the PMST search did not identify any conservation significant flora listed pursuant to the EPBC Act within the Project Area. Surveys were conducted over multiple seasons and consecutive years designed to capture the flowering period for the majority of native species including conservation significant and inconspicuous perennial geophyte species such as *Caladenia huegelii*. The species with flowering periods outside of the site investigation are perennials and would be detectable throughout the year if present within the survey area.

Plant Communities represented in the site determined from the Flora and vegetation assessment can be seen in Attachment A (See **Attachment A - Figure 6**). An assessment of likelihood of occurrence with consideration of the flora species identified by the PMST is included within Table 2, pp. 4-14, Attachment F (See **Attachment I - Likelihood of Occurrence and PMST**).

Fauna

A basic and targeted fauna assessment was undertaken by Emerge Associates in December 2020. This full report is included in Attachment E, Basic Fauna and Targeted Fauna Assessment (See **Attachment H - Basic Fauna and Targeted Black Cockatoo Assessment**).

A summary of the findings from the basic and targeted fauna survey specific to the Project Area are listed below:

- Four (4) broad fauna habitat types occur within the Project Area including, 3.76 ha (70.9%) of 'Woodland' and 0.47 ha (8.9%) of 'Closed melaleuca forest' which provides habitat for a range of fauna species including conservation significant species. The remainder of the site comprises 'Predominantly cleared areas 1.05 ha (19.8%) and 0.02 ha (0.4%) 'Waterbody' (see **Attachment A, Figure 7**).
- Of the 68 threatened species and 37 migratory species identified in the PMST background search no species listed under the EPBC Act were recorded within the Project Area, however three (3) species are considered likely to occur as suitable habitat for the species was detected within the Project Area. These three species are:
 - *Zanda latirostris* (Carnaby's cockatoo)
 - *Calyptorhynchus banksii naso* (Forest red-tailed black cockatoo)
 - *Zanda baudinii* (Baudins black cockatoo)

A summary of the findings from the targeted black cockatoo survey for the Project Area are listed below:

- No direct or indirect evidence of Carnaby's black cockatoo, Baudin's black cockatoo and Forest red-tailed black cockatoo were recorded within the Project Area (or the broader survey area), however the species are considered likely to occur due to presence of suitable foraging habitat.
- No potential breeding habitat trees were recorded.
- No roosts or evidence of roosting was recorded; the lack of tall native and non-native trees within the Project Area indicates roosting is unlikely to occur.
- 2.11 ha of foraging habitat for Carnaby's black cockatoo was mapped within the Project area. 1.45 ha (68.7%) provides high value foraging resource (greater than 50% primary food plants), 0.54 ha (25.6%) provides a moderate value foraging resource (greater than 10% to 50% primary food plants),

and 0.12 (5.7%) provides a low value foraging resource (10% or less primary food plants) (**See Attachment A, Figure 8**).

- 2.12 ha of foraging habitat for Baudin's black cockatoo was mapped the Project area. 100% of this vegetation is considered to provide a low value foraging resources (10% or less primary food plants) (**See Attachment A, Figure 9**).
- 0.11 ha of foraging habitat for Forest Red-tailed black cockatoo was mapped the Project area. 0.01 ha (9.1%) of this vegetation provides a high value foraging resource (greater than 50% primary food plants) and 0.10 ha (90.9%) provides a low value foraging resource (10% or less primary food plants) (**See Attachment A, Figure 10**).

Whilst not recorded in the ecological survey's a further four fauna species were considered 'possible' to occur based on suitable habitat identified within the Project Area, and included:

- *Apus pacificus* (Pacific swift) – May opportunistically fly over the Project Area on commute or in search of prey.
- *Falco peregrinus* (peregrine falcon) - May opportunistically fly over the Project Area on commute or in search of prey.
- *Actitis hypoleucos* (Common sandpiper) – Small numbers of transient individuals may utilise a portion of the Project Area when the wetland feature contains water.
- *Neopasiphae simplicior* (Short-tongued bee) – Historical records exist for the nearby area and *Lobelia tenuior*, a potential habitat plant for the bee species is associated with vegetation identified within/nearby the Project Area (subsequent surveys did not identify this species within the Project Area).

An assessment of likelihood of occurrence with consideration of the fauna species identified by the PMST is included within Table 2, pp. 4-14, Attachment F (**See Attachment I - Likelihood of Occurrence and PMST**).

3.2.2 Describe the vegetation (including the status of native vegetation and soil) within the project area.

The Project Area is located on the Swan Coastal Plain, the geomorphic unit that characterises much of the Perth metropolitan area. The Swan Coastal Plain is further divided into four main geomorphic units and includes the Bassendean dune system, where the Project Area is located. The Bassendean dunes system is described as: 'Swan Coastal Plain from Busselton to Jurien. Sand dunes and sandplains with pale deep sand, semi-wet and wet soil. Banksia-paperbark woodlands and mixed heaths.'

Regional vegetation mapping by Beard (1990) identifies the Project Area as the Drummond Botanical Subdistrict which is characterised by 'low Banksia woodlands on leached sands; Melaleuca swamps on poorly drained depressions; and Eucalyptus gomphocephala (Tuart), Eucalyptus marginata (Jarrah) and Corymbia calophylla (Marri) woodlands on less leached soils.' (for details of Beard (1990) reference refer to **Attachment G – Detailed Flora and Vegetation Assessment, Section 7, Page 35**)

Hedde et al. (1980) regional vegetation complex mapping identifies the Project Area as comprising the 'Southern River Vegetation Complex' which is described as 'Open woodland of Corymbia calophylla – Eucalyptus marginata – Banksia species with fringing woodland of Eucalyptus rudis – Melaleuca raphiophylla along creek beds.' This complex has approximately 18.43% remaining of its original pre-European extent within the Swan Coastal Plain (Government of Western Australia 2019) (for details of Hedde et al (1980) reference refer to **Attachment G, Section 7, Page 37**)

The Detailed Flora and Vegetation Assessment (Emerge Associates 2022) identified three native vegetation community types (as well as one non-native/cleared community type and one water body) over the Project Area. A description of the vegetation types is detailed below, and extents shown in Figure 8. (**See Attachment A, Figure 7**).

- 3.60 ha of BaBm - Low open woodland of *Banksia* spp., *Eucalyptus todtiana* and *Nuytsia floribunda* over shrubland of *Kunzea glabrescens*, *Xanthorrhoea* spp, *Macrozamia riedlei* and *Melaleuca thymoides* over low shrubland of *Scholtzia involucreata*, *Adenanthos obovatus*, *Bossiaea eriocarpa* and *Eremaea pauciflora* var. *pauciflora* over forland of *Phlebocarya ciliata*, *Patersonia occidentalis*, *Lyginia* spp., *Dasypogon bromeliifolius*, *Lomandra* spp. and **Ursinia anthemoides* over open to closed tussock grassland **Ehrharta calycina* and **Briza maxima*.
- 0.16 ha of AsRc - Open forest of *Melaleuca preissiana*, *Eucalyptus rudis* and/or **Eucalyptus camaldulensis* over open to closed shrubland of *Melaleuca raphiophylla*, *M. lateritia* and *M. teretifolia* over grassland to closed grassland of pasture weeds.
- 0.47 ha of MpE - Open forest of *Melaleuca preissiana*, *Eucalyptus rudis* and/or **Eucalyptus camaldulensis* over open to closed shrubland of *Melaleuca raphiophylla*, *M. lateritia* and *M. teretifolia* over grassland to closed grassland of pasture weeds.
- 1.05 ha of Cleared/Non-native - Heavily disturbed areas comprising predominantly closed grass/forland of pasture weeds with occasional native and non-native trees, shrubs or forbs. Bare ground and tracks were also included in this community.

Vegetation condition within the Project area was assessed in accordance with the Keighery (1994) methodology and is outlined in the detailed flora and vegetation assessment. (see **Attachment G – Detailed Flora and Vegetation Assessment, Section 4.3.3, pp.25-26**). A summary of vegetation condition is outlined below (See **Attachment A, Figure 11**).

Vegetation within the Project Area ranged from "excellent" to a "completely degraded" condition with areas considered "degraded" to "completely degraded" comprising large bare ground or build structures. The vegetation condition within the Project Area comprises:

- 1.03 ha in excellent condition
- 1.74 ha in very good condition
- 1.47 ha in degraded condition
- 1.05 ha in completely degraded condition.

3.3 Heritage

3.3.1 Describe any Commonwealth heritage places overseas or other places recognised as having heritage values that apply to the project area.

A search of the Australian Heritage Database was undertaken for the Project Area. No Commonwealth Heritage Places were identified to occur within the Project Area.

3.3.2 Describe any Indigenous heritage values that apply to the project area.

The Project Area is located on Wadjuk Country.

The Aboriginal Heritage Inquiry System (AHIS) is maintained pursuant to Section 38 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972* by the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (DPLH), containing information on Registered Aboriginal Heritages Sites and Other Heritage Places throughout Western Australia.

According to the State Government Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (DPLH) dataset for Aboriginal Heritage Places (DPLH-001), no Registered Aboriginal sites or Other Heritage Places are identified within or adjacent to the Project Area.

Overall, given the extent of historic disturbance within the site (including removal of native vegetation and construction) and the predominantly 'built' nature of the site, the risk of disturbing Aboriginal heritage sites is low.

3.4 Hydrology

3.4.1 Describe the hydrology characteristics that apply to the project area and attach any hydrological investigations or surveys if applicable. *

Wetlands

On the Swan Coastal Plain the DBCA has used the geomorphic wetland classification system developed by Semeniuk (1987) and Semeniuk and Semeniuk (1995) to classify wetlands based on the landform shape and water permanence (hydroperiod) (DBCA 2017a).

A review of the Geomorphic Wetlands, Swan Coastal Plain dataset indicated that the Project Area supports mapped geomorphic wetlands (DBCA 2020a). One conservation category Sumpland UFI 14880, occurs in the southern portion of the site and extends across Skeet Road to the south-east. One multiple use Dampland UFI 16160, previously occurred over the west portion of the Project Area but has now been classified as 'not a wetland'. The locations of the geomorphic wetlands in the vicinity of the site are shown in Figure 5: Environmental Features (See **Attachment A, Figure 5**).

Surface Water

The Balannup major drain runs along Reilly Road and continues along the road that runs adjacent to the western boundary of the Project Area (i.e. not within the Project Area).

Catchment and topographical analysis which has previously occurred within the Project Area as part of development of the Local Water Management Strategy (LWMS) (Emerge Associates 2023) indicate that there are no defined surface runoff channels/drains/streamlines that would convey water from the Project Area. Any runoff leaving the Project Area would only be likely to occur in response to infrequent rainfall events and via overland flow into the Balannup Drain to the west of the Project Area. Balannup Drain ultimately Connects to Forrestdale Lake, a Ramsar listed wetland of international importance, but encounters over 5km of drainage through bush forever areas, major roadways, agricultural and urban areas before arriving at the site as shown in Figure 12: Surrounding Hydrology (See **Attachment A, Figure 12**).

Groundwater

A review of the regional groundwater contours shown in the Perth Groundwater Map (DWER 2021) indicates that groundwater flows in an easterly direction across the Project Area, and the maximum groundwater is approximately 22.5 m AHD (i.e. within 0 m to 2 m below the natural surface).

Calibrated maximum groundwater level (MGL) contours based on monitoring undertaken as part of the LWMS for the Project Area were calculated to be approximately 22.67 mAHD (i.e. 0.87 mBGL) and are fairly consistent with the regional groundwater contour mapping provided for the Project Area (Emerge Associates 2023).

4. Impacts and mitigation

4.1 Impact details

Potential Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES) relevant to your proposed action area.

EPBC Act section	Controlling provision	Impacted	Reviewed
S12	World Heritage	No	Yes
S15B	National Heritage	No	Yes
S16	Ramsar Wetland	No	Yes
S18	Threatened Species and Ecological Communities	Yes	Yes
S20	Migratory Species	No	Yes
S21	Nuclear	No	Yes
S23	Commonwealth Marine Area	No	Yes
S24B	Great Barrier Reef	No	Yes
S24D	Water resource in relation to large coal mining development or coal seam gas	No	Yes
S26	Commonwealth Land	No	Yes
S27B	Commonwealth Heritage Places Overseas	No	Yes
S28	Commonwealth or Commonwealth Agency	No	Yes

4.1.1 World Heritage

You have identified your proposed action will likely directly and/or indirectly impact the following protected matters.

A direct impact is a direct consequence of an action taken – for example, clearing of habitat for a threatened species or permanent shading on an ecological community as the result of installing solar panels.

An indirect impact is an 'indirect consequence' such as a downstream impact or a facilitated third-party action.

—

4.1.1.1 Is the proposed action likely to have any direct and/or indirect impact on any of these protected matters? *

No

4.1.1.3 Briefly describe why your action is unlikely to have a direct and/or indirect impact.

*

This is not an applicable MNES as there are no World Heritage sites listed within the Project Area.

4.1.2 National Heritage

You have identified your proposed action will likely directly and/or indirectly impact the following protected matters.

A direct impact is a direct consequence of an action taken – for example, clearing of habitat for a threatened species or permanent shading on an ecological community as the result of installing solar panels.

An indirect impact is an 'indirect consequence' such as a downstream impact or a facilitated third-party action.

—

4.1.2.1 Is the proposed action likely to have any direct and/or indirect impact on any of these protected matters? *

No

4.1.2.3 Briefly describe why your action is unlikely to have a direct and/or indirect impact.

*

This is not an applicable MNES as there are no National Heritage sites listed within the Project Area.

4.1.3 Ramsar Wetland

You have identified your proposed action will likely directly and/or indirectly impact the following protected matters.

A direct impact is a direct consequence of an action taken – for example, clearing of habitat for a threatened species or permanent shading on an ecological community as the result of installing solar panels.

An indirect impact is an 'indirect consequence' such as a downstream impact or a facilitated third-party action.

Direct impact	Indirect impact	Ramsar wetland
No	No	Forrestdale and Thomsons Lakes

4.1.3.1 Is the proposed action likely to have any direct and/or indirect impact on any of these protected matters? *

No

4.1.3.3 Briefly describe why your action is unlikely to have a direct and/or indirect impact.

*

Thomsons Lake is 10km southeast of the Project Area and is within a different drainage catchment so would not be impacted by the Proposed Action and has been excluded from any further discussion.

The Project Area falls within the Forrestdale Main Drain catchment area that ultimately discharges to Forrestdale Lake. The existing and proposed future water management approach for the Project Area is detailed in a Local Water Management Strategy (LWMS) supporting the Harrisdale North Structure Plan, as provided in **Attachment K**, and has been summarised further below.

The stormwater management strategy for the Project Area to be implemented as part of the Proposed Action aims to maintain the predevelopment hydrology on the local area. Most runoff will be treated and retained within the site. Lots facing Reilly Road will discharge to Reilly Road and ultimately to the Balannup drain. The small rainfall event will be captured and treated as close to source as possible and outside of nearby conservation category wetland buffer areas to ensure runoff is treated before infiltrating to groundwater.

All lots will retain and treat the small rainfall event (i.e. first 15 mm) within the lot via previous garden areas/soakwells. Runoff from the road reserves within the site will be conveyed downstream to a vegetated bioretention area (BRA) where treatment will be via vegetation and the underlying soil profile which will absorb nutrients prior to reaching groundwater.

Runoff above the small event, up to the major event (i.e. 1% AEP rainfall) which does not fall on the front of lot (75% of the lot) will be retained within the lot via soakwells and permeable surfaces.

In rainfall events greater than the small event and up to the major event, runoff from the front of lot (i.e. 25% of the lot) will overflow to the adjacent road reserve which will be conveyed downstream to the BRA. Once treated (via the BRA), runoff will overflow to an adjacent flood storage area (FSA) for retention of the major runoff event for most lots within the site. Lots facing Reilly Road will discharge to Reilly Road and ultimately to the Balannup drain. Retaining runoff within FSAs will assist in recharging the superficial aquifer
(Attachment - K, Section 6, page 21)

Discharge to Reilly Road will not exceed pre-development and allowable discharge and will therefore not impact on the capacity of the Forrestdale Main Drain, in compliance with the Forrestdale Main Drain Arterial Drain Strategy (Attachment - K, Section 6.4, page 23).

Balannup drain runs parallel to Reilly Road and continues south east through Bush Forever Site 342 to the south east of the site as shown in **Figure 12: Surrounding Hydrology (See Attachment A - Figure 12)**. The surface drainage feature from Balannup drain adjacent to the Project Area to Forrestdale Lake is over 5km and passes through Bush Forever Site 342 southeast of the site and a number of Conservation Category Wetlands listed under DBCA's geomorphic wetlands of the swan coastal plain data base. These wetlands include an extension of UFI 14880 that occurs within the site, UFI 14891, UFI 7521, UFI 7529 and UFI 14,937.

As the site only partially drains to Balannup Drain, the LWMS is in accordance with the Forrestdale Main Drain Arterial Drain Strategy and encounters multiple Conservation Category Wetlands before ultimately reaching Forrestdale Lake, there is not expected to be any direct or indirect impact arising from the Proposed Action on the Forrestdale and Thomsons Lakes Ramsar wetland.

4.1.4 Threatened Species and Ecological Communities

You have identified your proposed action will likely directly and/or indirectly impact the following protected matters.

A direct impact is a direct consequence of an action taken – for example, clearing of habitat for a threatened species or permanent shading on an ecological community as the result of installing solar panels.

An indirect impact is an 'indirect consequence' such as a downstream impact or a facilitated third-party action.

Threatened species

Direct impact	Indirect impact	Species	Common name
No	No	Andersonia gracilis	Slender Andersonia
No	No	Austrostipa jacobiana	
No	No	Banksia mimica	Summer Honeypot
No	No	Botaurus poiciloptilus	Australasian Bittern

Direct impact	Indirect impact	Species	Common name
No	No	<i>Caladenia huegelii</i>	King Spider-orchid, Grand Spider-orchid, Rusty Spider-orchid
No	No	<i>Calidris acuminata</i>	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper
No	No	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Curlew Sandpiper
Yes	Yes	<i>Calyptorhynchus banksii naso</i>	Forest Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo, Karrak
No	No	<i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i>	Greater Sand Plover, Large Sand Plover
No	No	<i>Dasyurus geoffroii</i>	Chuditch, Western Quoll
No	No	<i>Diuris drummondii</i>	Tall Donkey Orchid
No	No	<i>Diuris micrantha</i>	Dwarf Bee-orchid
No	No	<i>Diuris purdiei</i>	Purdie's Donkey-orchid
No	No	<i>Drakaea elastica</i>	Glossy-leafed Hammer Orchid, Glossy-leaved Hammer Orchid, Warty Hammer Orchid
No	No	<i>Drakaea micrantha</i>	Dwarf Hammer-orchid
No	No	<i>Grevillea curviloba</i> subsp. <i>incurva</i>	Narrow curved-leaf Grevillea
No	No	<i>Leioproctus douglasiellus</i>	a short-tongued bee
No	No	<i>Leipoa ocellata</i>	Malleefowl
No	No	<i>Lepidosperma rostratum</i>	Beaked Lepidosperma
No	No	<i>Morelotia australiensis</i>	Southern Tetraria
No	No	<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>	Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew
No	No	<i>Pseudocheirus occidentalis</i>	Western Ringtail Possum, Ngwayir, Womp, Woder, Ngoor, Ngoolangit
No	No	<i>Rostratula australis</i>	Australian Painted Snipe
No	No	<i>Setonix brachyurus</i>	Quokka
No	No	<i>Sternula nereis nereis</i>	Australian Fairy Tern
No	No	<i>Synaphea</i> sp. Fairbridge Farm (D.Papenfus 696)	Selena's Synaphea
No	No	<i>Synaphea</i> sp. Serpentine (G.R.Brand 103)	

Direct impact	Indirect impact	Species	Common name
No	No	Tringa nebularia	Common Greenshank, Greenshank
Yes	Yes	Zanda baudinii	Baudin's Cockatoo, Baudin's Black-Cockatoo, Long-billed Black-cockatoo
Yes	Yes	Zanda latirostris	Carnaby's Black Cockatoo, Short-billed Black-cockatoo

Ecological communities

Direct impact	Indirect impact	Ecological community
Yes	Yes	Banksia Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain ecological community
No	No	Clay Pans of the Swan Coastal Plain
No	No	Tuart (Eucalyptus gomphocephala) Woodlands and Forests of the Swan Coastal Plain ecological community

4.1.4.1 Is the proposed action likely to have any direct and/or indirect impact on any of these protected matters? *

Yes

4.1.4.2 Briefly describe why your action has a direct and/or indirect impact on these protected matters. *

The Basic and Targeted Fauna Assessment undertaken in December 2020 identified a total of three Commonwealth-listed fauna species and one ecological community which have the potential to be directly and/or indirectly impacted by the Proposed Action. These are:

- Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus banksii naso*): Vulnerable.
- Baudin's Cockatoo (*Zanda baudinii*, previously known as *Calyptorhynchus baudinii*): Endangered.
- Carnaby's Cockatoo (*Zanda latirostris*, previously known as *Calyptorhynchus latirostris*): Endangered.
- Banksia Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain Threatened Ecological Community: Endangered.

Attachment F contains information on the likelihood of occurrence assessment for all MNES (fauna and flora species and TEC's) identified by the PMST relevance to the Project Area (See **Attachment I - Likelihood of Occurrence**). Attachment G contains information on the significance of impact of the Proposed Action on the MNES which has been summarised below (See **Attachment J - Significance Assessment**)

Black cockatoos

Impacts to the three black cockatoo species resulting from implementing the Proposed Action include:

- Direct impact on Carnaby's cockatoo through clearing of approximately 1.28 ha of native foraging habitat, comprising 0.73 ha considered to provide a high value resource (greater than 50% primary

food plants), and 0.54 ha of moderate value resource (between 10- 50% primary food plants and 0.01 ha which provides a low value resource (less than 10% primary food plants).

- Direct impact on Baudin's cockatoo through clearing of approximately 1.28 ha of native foraging habitat, comprising entirely of an area which provides a low value resource (less than 10% primary food plants).
- Direct impact on Forest red-tailed black cockatoo through clearing of approximately 0.01 ha of native foraging habitat.
- Potential indirect impacts from, machinery, noise, dust and disease. Considered a temporary potential impact as are only likely to become an issue during construction (and can be mitigated).

The impact of the proposed action on each black cockatoo species within the Project Area and the associated loss of suitable habitat within the disturbance footprint are identified in Figures 9 - Figure 11 of Attachment A (see **Attachment A - Figure 8, Figure 9 and Figure 10**).

It is noted that no potential nesting trees, suitable nesting trees or roosting habitat for any of the three black cockatoo species were identified to occur within the Project Area during the targeted surveys.

The potential impacts of the proposed action on the species can be suitability mitigated such that they are unlikely to result in a significant impact, as discussed in the relevant section below.

Banksia Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain Threatened Ecological Community

The Project Area contains approximately 3.60 ha portion of native vegetation identified as the Banksia Woodlands TEC, and forms part of a larger 7.65 ha patch of the community that extends outside of the Project Area. Impacts to Banksia Woodlands TEC resulting from clearing of native vegetation within the Project Area include:

- Direct loss of approximately 2.40 ha of the Banksia Woodlands TEC within the Project disturbance footprint (see **Attachment A - Figure 13**).
- Minor indirect impacts of 0.02 ha due to the effects of fragmentation to a patch within the southern portion of the Project Area which will become 50m from the main patch (see **Attachment A - Figure 13**).
- Further indirect impacts of 0.04 ha not as a result of the Proposed Action but as a result of development within the adjacent broader structure plan area (see **Attachment A - Figure 13**).

4.1.4.4 Do you consider this likely direct and/or indirect impact to be a Significant Impact?

*

No

4.1.4.6 Describe why you do not consider this to be a Significant Impact. *

A detailed assessment of the Proposed Action's predicted impact on, Carnaby's cockatoo, Baudin's cockatoo, Forest red-tailed black cockatoo and Banksia woodlands TEC against the Significant Impact Guidelines 1.1 (DotE 2013) is provided in the Significance Assessment attached to this referral (See **Attachment J – Significance Assessment**). A summary of the attached significance assessment is outlined below.

Black cockatoo

The Proposed Action will directly impact the three black cockatoo species through the removal of 1.28 ha of foraging habitat for Carnaby's cockatoo 1.28 ha of Baudin's black cockatoos and 0.01ha of Forest Red-tailed black cockatoos. Whilst over 1 ha of Carnaby, Baudin's and Forest red-tailed black cockatoo habitat is identified to be removed in relation to the referral thresholds listed in the Black cockatoo referral guidelines, a significance assessment against the criteria for the species does not indicate a significant

impact (See **Attachment H - Basic Fauna and Targeted Black Cockatoo Assessment, Section 5.2**). A summary of the assessment of significance indicating why the Proposed Action is not considered to have a significant impact includes:

- No potential or suitable nesting trees are identified for clearance within the Project Area, and therefore the Project Area does not support existing or potential breeding habitat.
- The native vegetation clearing extent, comprising of up to 1.65 ha of foraging habitat, is considered to have minimal impact upon any of the black cockatoo species as the amount of habitat it is a very small area, approximately 0.016% of the available foraging habitat (approximately 10,281 ha) within 12 km of the Project Area. (See **Attachment A, Figure 14**).
- Only 0.73 ha of vegetation identified to be cleared is identified as being in high value resource for Carnaby's cockatoo (habitat with a greater than 50% primary value food resource) (see **Attachment A, Figure 8**).
- The entire 1.28 ha of vegetation identified to be cleared is identified as being in low value resource for Baudin's cockatoo (less than 10% primary value food resource) (see **Attachment A, Figure 9**).
- The 0.01 ha of vegetation identified to be cleared associated with Forest red-tailed black cockatoo foraging habitat is a minor extent of vegetation and is below the referral threshold for the species (see **Attachment A, Figure 10**).

Banksia Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain Threatened Ecological Community

The proposed action will have a direct impact on 2.40 ha of the Banksia woodland TEC comprising 0.87 ha in excellent condition, 0.89 ha in very good condition, and 0.64 ha in degraded condition (see **Attachment A, Figure 11 and Figure 15**). Prior to the historical rural land uses within and surrounding the Project Area and installation of public roads the patch of Banksia woodlands TEC would likely have formed part of a larger patch but has become separated from other patches of TEC to the north, west and south.

The direct impacts to 2.40 ha of Banksia woodland TEC within the Project Area is part of a larger patch of Banksia woodland that extends to the north, which covers approximately 7.65 ha (see **Attachment A, Figure 13**). The proposed action does not threaten to fragment this larger patch of Banksia Woodlands TEC to the north, and under the current zoning and the North Harrisdale Structure Plan residential development is not proposed across the larger patch of Banksia Woodlands TEC to the north. In addition, revegetation/restoration of areas within the Project Area with vegetation that would constitute Banksia woodland TEC would then consolidate with extensive areas of Banksia woodland to the south of the Project Area (south of Skeet Road) that is also likely to represent Banksia woodland TEC.

According to the 2018 South West Vegetation Complex Statistics Report (Government of Western Australia 2019), vegetation complexes that contain Banksia woodlands occupied approximately 184,463 ha, as of 2018, within the Perth Swan Coastal Plain (see **Attachment A, Figure 16**). The proposed action within the project area would have a direct impact upon approximately 0.0013% of the Banksia woodland community in the Swan Coastal Plain. There are extensive areas of Banksia woodland TEC surrounding the site and immediately to the south, and the mitigation actions associated with the Proposed Action would seek to consolidate rehabilitated Banksia woodland TEC at the south of the Project Area that is separated by less than 30m from the extensive areas of Banksia woodland TEC to the south of the site.

Given impacts as a result of the Proposed Action are limited to direct clearing of 2.40 ha and indirect fragmentation is limited to 0.02 ha area the impact of the proposed action is not considered significant.

4.1.4.7 Do you think your proposed action is a controlled action? *

No

4.1.4.9 Please elaborate why you do not think your proposed action is a controlled action.

*

The Proposed Action is not considered to be a controlled action as it is unlikely to have a significant adverse impact on the three relevant MNES; Carnaby's cockatoo, Baudin's cockatoo and Banksia woodlands TEC. The key reasons were outlined above and summarised below:

Black cockatoos

The Proposed Action is not considered to be a controlled action due to it being considered to not have a significant impact on the Carnaby's cockatoo or Baudin's Cockatoo, in accordance with the Significance assessment criteria for the species (see **Attachment J - Significance Assessment, Table 5, pp 10-16**).

The referral guideline thresholds advice that a loss equal to or greater than 1 ha of high-quality habitat vegetation, or a loss or a known suitable or potential nesting tree, the impacts resulting from the Proposed Action may be at high risk of resulting in a significant impact. The outcomes of the referral guidelines assessment have been considered further in accordance with the significance impact criteria. Based on the limited extent of the proposed clearing (removal of up to 1.43 ha of foraging habitat for Carnaby's and 1.42 ha for Baudin's, the high availability of other similar foraging habitat within 12 km of the site (approximately up to 10,281 ha) and the Proposed Action does not impact upon any suitable breeding habitat or confirmed roosting habitat. The Proposed Action is not considered to have a significant impact.

Banksia Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain Threatened Ecological Community

The Proposed Action is not considered to be a controlled action due to it being considered to not have a significant impact on the Banksia woodlands TEC, in accordance with the significant impact criteria. The Proposed Action proposes to clear 2.40 ha of Banksia woodlands TEC, which occurs in condition ranging from 'degraded' to 'excellent'. According to data collected in the 2018 South West Vegetation Complex Report the 2.55 ha of Banksia woodlands TEC within the Project Area would account for 0.0013% of Banksia woodlands community in the Swan Coastal Plain. Due to clearing and residential development that has occurred adjacent the Project Area, the Banksia Woodlands patch is already separated from other patches of likely Banksia woodlands TEC on the south and east of the Project Area. The existing Banksia Woodland patch within the Project Area will be able to retain its classification as Banksia Woodland TEC. In addition, significant mitigation will be applied, with areas to be protected and restored or enhanced as indicated in the mitigation approach below. There are extensive areas of Banksia woodland TEC surrounding the site and immediately to the south, and the mitigation actions associated with the Proposed Action would seek to consolidate rehabilitated Banksia woodland TEC at the south of the Project Area that is separated by less than 30m from the extensive areas of Banksia woodland TEC to the south of the site.

For these reasons outlined the Proposed Action is not considered to have a significant impact on Banksia Woodlands TEC.

4.1.4.10 Please describe any avoidance or mitigation measures proposed for this action and attach any supporting documentation for these avoidance and mitigation measures. *

Mitigation measures

The Project Area will be subject to significant avoidance and mitigation measures which have in part been formalised through the PD Act and the City of Armadale TPS No. 4 and the Schedule 8 provisions which were developed in-part of the City of Armadale's consultation with the EPA as part of the referral of the scheme amendment to the EPA pursuant to section 48A of the EP Act. The series of provisions included in Schedule 8 were formulated to guide development and ensure environmental objectives for the Balannup-Skeet precinct (which includes the Project Area) can be met. The approved Harrisdale North Structure Plan has incorporated these provisions to address environmental requirements. This includes the inclusions to

protect the CCW wetland and introduce a suitable 50m wetland buffer as well as identifying public open space areas which seek retention/revegetation/enhancement opportunities for native vegetation associated with black cockatoo foraging habitat and the Banksia woodland TEC. Further details regarding the avoidance and mitigation approach related to the three black cockatoo species and Banksia Woodlands TEC for the Project Area are outlined below.

Avoidance

As indicated above a range of measures are in place to ensure for the future retention of significant environmental values within the Harrisdale North Structure Plan area and hence avoiding impacts. This has included avoiding development within Lots 604, 605 and 606 Balannup Road, which support black cockatoo foraging habitat and the Banksia woodlands TEC.

Within the Project Area, proposed public open space areas have been strategically located to provide opportunities for avoidance of impacts and native vegetation retention. A total Avoidance Area of 2.31 ha has been proposed within the Project Area (See **Attachment A, Figure 4**). The Avoidance Area includes 1.83 ha of intact remnant vegetation and remaining areas are comprised of cleared areas and a waterbody (See **Attachment A, Figure 7**).

The Avoidance Area contains 1.05 ha of Banksia Woodlands TEC, (See **Attachment A, Figure 13**) and comprises 0.71 ha of vegetation in very good condition and 0.34 ha in a degraded condition (see **Attachment A, Figure 11**).

The native vegetation identified within the Avoidance Area contains a total of 0.83 ha of foraging habitat for Carnaby's black cockatoo, 0.85 ha of foraging habitat for Baudin's black cockatoo and 0.10 ha of foraging habitat for Forest Red-tailed black cockatoo (See **Attachment A, Figure 17, Figure 18 & Figure 19**). These areas will be retained and not be impacted as a result of implementing the Proposed Action, however for purposes of mitigation, retained native vegetation and unvegetated areas within the avoidance area will also be subject to restoration and enhancement.

Mitigation

The implementation of the public open space associated with the Proposed Action will involve landscaping works within the areas that will become the public realm, such as streetscapes (i.e., road reserves and verges), public open space and drainage reserves. A Landscape Plan has been prepared for the Structure Plan area and proposes revegetation within the majority of the public open space areas and native/endemic plant species to be incorporated into streetscapes and identifies areas of public open space intended for revegetation and enhancement to re-establish black cockatoo habitat and restore/enhance the Banksia Woodlands TEC.

0.86 ha area of native vegetation associated with Banksia Woodlands TEC and identified within the Avoidance Area comprises vegetation in good or better condition and has been identified as an 'ecological enhancement area' (See **Attachment A, Figure 13**). The ecological enhancement area seeks to ensure the native vegetation within the public open space and wetland buffer remains in a good or better condition.

This will be achieved through protecting the areas from invasive species and edge effects. For areas of retained native vegetation identified as degraded or worse condition (which is inclusive of cleared areas) a 'revegetation and restoration area' of 0.72 ha within the Project Area and a 1.04 ha 'offsite revegetation and restoration area' adjacent to the Project Area will be established to reintroduce native vegetation to align with adjacent Banksia Woodland TEC vegetation. The Proponent's proposed mitigation extends outside of the Project Area to respond to the North Harrisdale Structure Plan requirements and the broader avoidance and mitigation approach for the broader North Harrisdale Structure Plan area, and given the impacts within the Project Area and the lack of impacts in the adjacent Lots 201 and 202 and the ability for the Proponent to include mitigation within Lot 201 given this is contiguous with mitigation works being undertaken within Lot 200 (within the Project Area).

The establishment of the above ecological enhancement area and revegetation and restoration area indicated above are intended to be able to provide future foraging habitat for black cockatoo species (See **Attachment A, Figure 12**) and Banksia woodland TEC. There are extensive areas of Banksia woodland TEC surrounding the site and immediately to the south, and the mitigation actions associated with the Proposed Action would seek to consolidate rehabilitated Banksia woodland TEC at the south of the Project Area that is separated by less than 30m from the extensive areas of Banksia woodland TEC to the south of the site.

In addition to the mitigation measure outlined above where avoidance measures cannot be implemented within the disturbance footprint based on the required works of the proposed action, any potential impacts to MNES will be mitigated and managed in accordance with standard best-practice construction management mitigation measures to be implemented to minimise potential impacts to fauna and vegetation, including:

- mandatory site inductions
- pre-start civil contractor briefings to highlight no-go areas.
- pre-works fauna inspections and fauna spotter onsite during construction by a suitably qualified zoologist.
- construction vehicle speed limits
- directional clearing to encourage bird dispersal
- use of clean machinery
- required imported soil will be from certified sources free of pathogens and disease
- fencing/demarcation of retained vegetation
- restricting access of vehicles to the construction site to minimise the risk of weed spread or introduction
- use of water carts and ground stabilisation to minimise wind-blown dust emissions.

4.1.4.11 Please describe any proposed offsets and attach any supporting documentation relevant to these measures. *

At this stage, given the residual impacts are not considered significant, no offsets are currently proposed or considered to be required as part of the Proposed Action. It is important to note that the proponent's mitigation approach does include restoration works within the adjacent Lot 201, which is outside of the Project Area. This is being included as part of the Proposed Action to respond to the impacts within the Project Area (i.e. Lot 200), and while not responding to significant residual impacts is an offset to respond to non-significant residual impacts.

4.1.5 Migratory Species

You have identified your proposed action will likely directly and/or indirectly impact the following protected matters.

A direct impact is a direct consequence of an action taken – for example, clearing of habitat for a threatened species or permanent shading on an ecological community as the result of installing solar panels.

An indirect impact is an 'indirect consequence' such as a downstream impact or a facilitated third-party action.

Direct impact	Indirect impact	Species	Common name
No	No	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Common Sandpiper
No	No	<i>Apus pacificus</i>	Fork-tailed Swift
No	No	<i>Calidris acuminata</i>	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper
No	No	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Curlew Sandpiper
No	No	<i>Calidris melanotos</i>	Pectoral Sandpiper
No	No	<i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i>	Greater Sand Plover, Large Sand Plover
No	No	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	Grey Wagtail
No	No	<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>	Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew
No	No	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Common Greenshank, Greenshank

4.1.5.1 Is the proposed action likely to have any direct and/or indirect impact on any of these protected matters? *

No

4.1.5.3 Briefly describe why your action is unlikely to have a direct and/or indirect impact.

*

The Basic Fauna and Targeted Black Cockatoo Assessment (see, **Attachment I - Basic Fauna and Targeted Black Cockatoo Assessment**) was specifically progressed to identify if the migratory species identified in the PMST search occur within and surrounding the Project Area. The Basic Fauna and Targeted Black Cockatoo Assessment determined that the majority the identified migratory species are unlikely to occur within the site due to lack of suitable habitat. The Fork-tailed Swift and Common Sandpiper - were considered as a possible occurrence.

The likelihood of Occurrence assessment has designated both *Actitis hypoleucos* and the Fork-tailed Swift as 'possible' to occur within or nearby the proposal area. The definition of the Possible categorisation, as outlined on page 3 of Attachment J is as follows: the Project area contains marginal habitat and or extent for the species and is located within the known distribution range for the species but there is no other information that suggest the species may occur within or nearby the project area (see **Attachment J – Likelihood of Occurrence, page 3**).

Apus pacificus could opportunistically occur in or fly over the site on commute or while searching for prey.

Small numbers of occasional transient individuals of *Actitis hypoleucos* may utilise the site when the wetland within the Project Area carries water. As the wetland is being retained and managed within open space there will be no change to or impact on the potential habitat. Both of these species fit the definition of a Possible occurrence as the proposal is within the know distribution range and the site contains marginal habitat but there is no evidence to suggest they may occur within or nearby the proposal area. For more information on the migratory species identified in the PMST search and their likelihood of occurrence within the site see **Attachment J – Likelihood of Occurrence**.

4.1.6 Nuclear

4.1.6.1 Is the proposed action likely to have any direct and/or indirect impact on this protected matter? *

No

4.1.6.3 Briefly describe why your action is unlikely to have a direct and/or indirect impact.

*

This is not an applicable MNES as there are no nuclear action associated with the Project Area or the Proposed Action.

4.1.7 Commonwealth Marine Area

You have identified your proposed action will likely directly and/or indirectly impact the following protected matters.

A direct impact is a direct consequence of an action taken – for example, clearing of habitat for a threatened species or permanent shading on an ecological community as the result of installing solar panels.

An indirect impact is an 'indirect consequence' such as a downstream impact or a facilitated third-party action.

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4.1.7.1 Is the proposed action likely to have any direct and/or indirect impact on any of these protected matters? *

No

4.1.7.3 Briefly describe why your action is unlikely to have a direct and/or indirect impact.

*

This is not an applicable MNES as there are no Commonwealth Marine Areas associated with the Project Area or the Proposed Action.

4.1.8 Great Barrier Reef

4.1.8.1 Is the proposed action likely to have any direct and/or indirect impact on this protected matter? *

No

4.1.8.3 Briefly describe why your action is unlikely to have a direct and/or indirect impact.

*

This is not an applicable MNES as the Great Barrier Reef is not associated with the Project Area or the Proposed Action.

4.1.9 Water resource in relation to large coal mining development or coal seam gas

4.1.9.1 Is the proposed action likely to have any direct and/or indirect impact on this protected matter? *

No

4.1.9.3 Briefly describe why your action is unlikely to have a direct and/or indirect impact.

*

This is not an applicable MNES as the Proposed Action is not associated with a Water Resource in relation to a large coal mining development or coal seam gas.

4.1.10 Commonwealth Land

You have identified your proposed action will likely directly and/or indirectly impact the following protected matters.

A direct impact is a direct consequence of an action taken – for example, clearing of habitat for a threatened species or permanent shading on an ecological community as the result of installing solar panels.

An indirect impact is an 'indirect consequence' such as a downstream impact or a facilitated third-party action.

—

4.1.10.1 Is the proposed action likely to have any direct and/or indirect impact on any of these protected matters? *

No

4.1.10.3 Briefly describe why your action is unlikely to have a direct and/or indirect impact.

*

The Project Area is not associated with any areas of Commonwealth lands and therefore not a relevant MNES.

4.1.11 Commonwealth Heritage Places Overseas

You have identified your proposed action will likely directly and/or indirectly impact the following protected matters.

A direct impact is a direct consequence of an action taken – for example, clearing of habitat for a threatened species or permanent shading on an ecological community as the result of installing solar panels.

An indirect impact is an 'indirect consequence' such as a downstream impact or a facilitated third-party action.

—

4.1.11.1 Is the proposed action likely to have any direct and/or indirect impact on any of these protected matters? *

No

4.1.11.3 Briefly describe why your action is unlikely to have a direct and/or indirect impact.
*

This is not an applicable MNES as there are no Commonwealth heritage places overseas that are associated with the Project Area.

4.1.12 Commonwealth or Commonwealth Agency

4.1.12.1 Is the proposed action to be taken by the Commonwealth or a Commonwealth Agency? *

No

4.2 Impact summary

Conclusion on the likelihood of significant impacts

You have indicated that the proposed action will likely have a significant impact on the following Matters of National Environmental Significance:

None

Conclusion on the likelihood of unlikely significant impacts

You have indicated that the proposed action will unlikely have a significant impact on the following Matters of National Environmental Significance:

- World Heritage (S12)
- National Heritage (S15B)

- Ramsar Wetland (S16)
- Threatened Species and Ecological Communities (S18)
- Migratory Species (S20)
- Nuclear (S21)
- Commonwealth Marine Area (S23)
- Great Barrier Reef (S24B)
- Water resource in relation to large coal mining development or coal seam gas (S24D)
- Commonwealth Land (S26)
- Commonwealth Heritage Places Overseas (S27B)
- Commonwealth or Commonwealth Agency (S28)

4.3 Alternatives

4.3.1 Do you have any possible alternatives for your proposed action to be considered as part of your referral? *

No

4.3.8 Describe why alternatives for your proposed action were not possible. *

The Proposed Action is a result of extensive environmental investigations and approvals and ultimately revision to the extent of the Urban Development zone pursuant to the City of Armadale's LPS No. 4 and therefore the extent of proposed residential development under the North Harrisdale Local Structure Plan.

Alternatives have previously been considered at earlier stages of planning which resulted in the removal of Lots 604-606 Balannup Road from the Urban Development Zone and North Harrisdale Structure Plan area to enable the retention of the existing remnant native vegetation associated with black cockatoo foraging habitat and Banksia woodlands TEC throughout these areas.

There are no other alternatives available to the Aboriginal Christian Church Teaching Centre of WA Inc. that would enable them to remain financially operational and to capture some value from their existing landholding to facilitate their relocation.

5. Lodgement

5.1 Attachments

1.2.1 Overview of the proposed action

Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
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#1.	Document	Attachment A - Figures.pdf Figures depicting the site locations and values	30/10/2024	No	High
#2.	Document	Attachment B - Structure Plan.pdf Structure plan applicable to project area	26/06/2024		High

1.2.6 Commonwealth or state legislation, planning frameworks or policy documents that are relevant to the proposed action

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Attachment C - WAPC Approval.pdf WAPC approval and conditions relevant to this project	27/06/2024		High
#2.	Document	Attachment D - EPA Decision Letter.pdf EPA decision on the referral application of the City of Armadale Town Planning Scheme 4 Amendment 121	25/02/2022	No	High

1.2.7 Public consultation regarding the project area

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Attachment D - EPA Decision Letter.pdf EPA decision on the referral application of the City of Armadale Town Planning Scheme 4 Amendment 121	24/02/2022		High
#2.	Document	Attachment E - MRS 1274-57 Submissions Report.pdf Report on Submissions for MRS Amendment 1274/57	01/02/2016	No	High
#3.	Document	Attachment F - Local Planning Scheme Amendment.pdf Amendment to Town Planning Scheme in the City of Armadale	28/09/2021		High
#4.	Link	Gazettal of Amendment No. 121 - Town Planning Scheme No. 4 https://www.armadale.wa.gov.au/amendment-no-121-..			High
#5.	Link	HARRISDALE NORTH STRUCTURE PLAN https://www.wa.gov.au/system/files/2023-11/harri..			High

3.1.1 Current condition of the project area's environment

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Attachment A - Figures.pdf Figures depicting the site locations and values	29/10/2024		High

3.1.2 Existing or proposed uses for the project area

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Attachment A - Figures.pdf Figures depicting the site locations and values	29/10/2024		High

#2.	Document Attachment B - Structure Plan.pdf Structure plan applicable to project area	27/06/2024	High
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3.1.3 Natural features, important or unique values that applies to the project area

Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document Attachment A - Figures.pdf Figures depicting the site locations and values	29/10/2024	High	

3.1.4 Gradient relevant to the project area

Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document Attachment A - Figures.pdf Figures depicting the site locations and values	29/10/2024	High	

3.2.1 Flora and fauna within the affected area

Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document Attachment A - Figures.pdf Figures depicting the site locations and values	29/10/2024	High	
#2.	Document Attachment G - Detailed Flora and Vegetation Assessment.pdf Detailed flora and vegetation assessments undertaken in project area	01/07/2022	High	
#3.	Document Attachment H - Basic Fauna and Targeted Black Cockatoo Assessment.pdf Fauna surveys under taken in project area	01/07/2021	High	
#4.	Document Attachment I - Likelihood of Occurrence and PMST.pdf Likelihood of occurrences of federally listed threatened flora, fauna and ecological communities, including Protected Matters Search Tool results	30/10/2024	No	High

3.2.2 Vegetation within the project area

Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document Attachment A - Figures.pdf Figures depicting the site locations and values	29/10/2024	High	
#2.	Document Attachment G - Detailed Flora and Vegetation Assessment.pdf Detailed flora and vegetation assessments undertaken in project area	30/06/2022	High	

3.4.1 Hydrology characteristics that apply to the project area

Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence

#1.	Document Attachment A - Figures.pdf Figures depicting the site locations and values	29/10/2024	High
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4.1.3.2 (Ramsar Wetland) Why your action has a direct and/or indirect impact on the identified protected matters

Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document Attachment A - Figures.pdf Figures depicting the site locations and values	29/10/2024	High	
#2.	Document Attachment K - Local Water Management Strategy.pdf Local Water Management Strategy for the site and surrounding area	17/08/2023	High	

4.1.3.6 (Ramsar Wetland) Why you do not consider the direct and/or indirect impact to be a Significant Impact

Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document Attachment A - Figures.pdf Figures depicting the site locations and values	29/10/2024	High	
#2.	Document Attachment K - Local Water Management Strategy.pdf Local Water Management Strategy for the site and surrounding area	18/08/2023	High	

4.1.3.11 (Ramsar Wetland) Proposed offsets relevant to avoidance or mitigation measures

Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document Attachment K - Local Water Management Strategy.pdf Local Water Management Strategy for the site and surrounding area	17/08/2023	High	

4.1.4.2 (Threatened Species and Ecological Communities) Why your action has a direct and/or indirect impact on the identified protected matters

Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document Attachment A - Figures.pdf Figures depicting the site locations and values	29/10/2024	High	
#2.	Document Attachment I - Likelihood of Occurrence and PMST.pdf Likelihood of occurrences of federally listed threatened flora, fauna and ecological communities, including Protected Matters Search Tool results	29/10/2024	High	
#3.	Document Attachment J - Significance Assessment.pdf Significant of Impact Assessment of the proposed action on MNES	27/06/2024	High	

4.1.4.6 (Threatened Species and Ecological Communities) Why you do not consider the direct and/or indirect impact to be a Significant Impact

Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence

#1.	Document Attachment A - Figures.pdf Figures depicting the site locations and values	29/10/2024	High
#2.	Document Attachment H - Basic Fauna and Targeted Black Cockatoo Assessment.pdf Fauna surveys under taken in project area	30/06/2021	High
#3.	Document Attachment J - Significance Assessment.pdf Significant of Impact Assessment of the proposed action on MNES	26/06/2024	High

4.1.4.9 (Threatened Species and Ecological Communities) Why you do not think your proposed action is a controlled action

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Attachment J - Significance Assessment.pdf Significant of Impact Assessment of the proposed action on MNES	26/06/2024	High	

4.1.4.10 (Threatened Species and Ecological Communities) Avoidance or mitigation measures proposed for this action

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Attachment A - Figures.pdf Figures depicting the site locations and values	29/10/2024	High	

4.1.5.3 (Migratory Species) Why your action is unlikely to have a direct and/or indirect impact

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Attachment I - Basic Fauna and Targeted Black Cockatoo Assessment.pdf Fauna surveys under taken in project area	30/06/2021	High	
#2.	Document	Attachment J - Significance Assessment.pdf Significant of Impact Assessment of the proposed action on MNES	26/06/2024	High	

5.2 Declarations

Completed Referring party's declaration

The Referring party is the person preparing the information in this referral.

ABN/ACN	57144772510
Organisation name	Emerge Environmental Services Pty Ltd
Organisation address	6008 WA

Representative's name	Jason Hick
Representative's job title	Director, Principal Environmental Consultant
Phone	08 9380 4988
Email	jason.hick@emergeassociates.com.au
Address	Suite 4, 26 Railway Road, Subiaco WA 6008

☒ Check this box to indicate you have read the referral form. *

☒ I would like to receive notifications and track the referral progress through the EPBC portal. *

☒ By checking this box, I, **Jason Hick of Emerge Environmental Services Pty Ltd**, declare that to the best of my knowledge the information I have given on, or attached to this EPBC Act Referral is complete, current and correct. I understand that giving false or misleading information is a serious offence. *

☒ I would like to receive notifications and track the referral progress through the EPBC portal. *

☒ Completed Person proposing to take the action's declaration

The Person proposing to take the action is the individual, business, government agency or trustee that will be responsible for the proposed action.

ABN/ACN	56273504293
Organisation name	Aboriginal Christian Church Teaching Centre of WA Inc.
Organisation address	Lot 200 Skeet Road, Harrisdale
Representative's name	Greg Kelly
Representative's job title	Director
Phone	0474582511
Email	gregkelly62@gmail.com
Address	Lot 200 Skeet Road, Harrisdale

☒ Check this box to indicate you have read the referral form. *

☒ I would like to receive notifications and track the referral progress through the EPBC portal. *

☒ I, **Greg Kelly of Aboriginal Christian Church Teaching Centre of WA Inc.**, declare that to the best of my knowledge the information I have given on, or attached to the EPBC Act Referral is complete, current and correct. I understand that giving false or misleading information is a serious offence. I declare that I am not taking the action on behalf or for the benefit of any other person or entity. *

☒ I would like to receive notifications and track the referral progress through the EPBC portal. *

☒ **Completed Proposed designated proponent's declaration**

The Proposed designated proponent is the individual or organisation proposed to be responsible for meeting the requirements of the EPBC Act during the assessment process, if the Minister decides that this project is a controlled action.

Same as Person proposing to take the action information.

☒ Check this box to indicate you have read the referral form. *

☒ I would like to receive notifications and track the referral progress through the EPBC portal. *

☒ I, **Greg Kelly of Aboriginal Christian Church Teaching Centre of WA Inc.**, the Proposed designated proponent, consent to the designation of myself as the Proposed designated proponent for the purposes of the action described in this EPBC Act Referral. *

☐ I would like to receive notifications and track the referral progress through the EPBC portal. *