

Jandakot Bus Depot - South Expansion

Application Number: **02524**

Commencement Date:
26/07/2024

Status: **Locked**

1. About the project

1.1 Project details

1.1.1 Project title *

Jandakot Bus Depot - South Expansion

1.1.2 Project industry type *

Transport - Land

1.1.3 Project industry sub-type

Road

1.1.4 Estimated start date *

03/11/2024

1.1.4 Estimated end date *

30/04/2025

1.2 Proposed Action details

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

The Public Transport Authority (PTA) is planning to establish a bus depot and overflow bus parking on Lot 8 and part of Lot 303 Karel Avenue, Jandakot. These lots are owned in freehold by the PTA and the Western Australian Planning Commission.

The majority of the proposed bus depot area was cleared as part of the Thornlie Cockburn Link (TCL) Project (EPBC 2018/8188) which proposed the construction of public transport infrastructure, including railway and bus infrastructure. The TCL was considered a Controlled Action and was approved under the EPBC Act on 20 January 2020. This Proposed Action relates to clearing outside the existing approval area.

The Proposed Action Area (area to be cleared, PAA) is 0.94 ha and comprises:

- 0.57 ha of Banksia woodland
- 0.26 ha of cleared area
- 0.11 ha of scattered isolated shrublands (**Attachment 'Att A – Figures', Figures 1 and 2**).

The use of the area within the TCL development envelope for a bus depot is consistent with the approval for the TCL Project. The Proposed Action relates only to the clearing and use of the area outside the TCL approval, which is required to create a larger bus parking area due to the closure of the Canning Vale bus depot.

The PAA is designated as 'Public Purposes Reserve' and 'Railway Reserve' under the Metropolitan Region Scheme (MRS) (DPLH, 2024).

The construction of the northern depot was completed in December 2023. The Proposed Action will be for Stage 1 of the southern bus depot.

Stage 1 works include:

- Removal of the sand dune on the western side of the PAA
- Construction of temporary overflow parking (hardstand) to support up to 130 Electric Vehicle (EV) buses.
- Clearing of vegetation to facilitate the above works.

Stage 2 works involve:

Construction of a new bus depot facility, which will include the following components:

- Administrative and ancillary buildings
- Bus and light vehicle parking
- Bus maintenance workshop
- Bus wash facilities
- Electric charging facilities
- Above-ground refueling facilities
- Installation of a wastewater treatment system
- No clearing is required for Stage 2.

Stage 1 is required to be completed by mid 2025 due to the closure of the existing Canning Vale Bus Depot. Stage 2 works will occur following project funding confirmation (estimated 2027). This referral covers the Stage 1 and works area. Detailed design for Stage 1 and Stage 2 works has not been undertaken.

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

Yes

1.2.3 Is the proposed action the first stage of a staged development (or a larger project)?

No

1.2.4 Related referral(s)

EPBC Number	Project Title
2018/8188	Thornlie-Cockburn Link Project, WA

1.2.5 Provide information about the staged development (or relevant larger project).

The Proposed Action is indirectly related to the Thornlie Cockburn Link (TCL) Project (EPBC 2018/8188). The expansion of the bus depot will occur over part of the approval area for TCL.

The majority of the proposed bus depot area was cleared as part of the Thornlie Cockburn Link (TCL) Project (EPBC 2018/8188) which proposed the construction of public transport infrastructure, including railway and bus infrastructure. The TCL was considered a Controlled Action and was approved under the EPBC Act on 20 January 2020. This Proposed Action relates to clearing outside the existing approval area.

The Proposed Action is the first stage works in a two-Stage development program, however no additional clearing is required for Stage 2.

The site immediately to the east is currently being used by the NEWest Alliance as a depot for the construction of TCL (**Attachment 'Att A – Figures', Figure 1**). Following the completion of TCL, the NEWest Alliance Depot will ultimately be modified and form part of the southern bus depot (Stage 2). No clearing will be required for this work.

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 legislation

- **Environment Biodiversity and Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act)** – Provides for the protection of nationally significant species, habitats and places (Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES)). The proposed action will have the following impacts on MNES
 - Removal of up to 0.57 ha of Banksia Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain Threatened Ecological Community
 - Removal of up to 0.68 ha of Black Cockatoo foraging habitat, and no potential breeding or roosting sites will be impacted
 - Removal of up to 0.57 ha of potential habitat for Grand Spider Orchid.

Commonwealth Guidelines

- Significant Impact Guidelines 1.1 – Matters of National Environmental Significance.
- Referral Guideline for 3 WA threatened black cockatoo species.
- EPBC Referral Guidance Banksia Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain ecological community.

An assessment of the project's impacts on MNES has been undertaken in accordance with relevant DCCEEW guidelines (DEE, 2016, DAWE, 2022).

State (WA) legislation

- **Environmental Protection Act 1986 (EP Act) Part IV** – Provides for the formal assessment of a proposal with the potential to have a significant impact on the environment. The Proposed Action is not being referred to the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) as outlined in Section 1.2.4. An approval under Part IV of the EP Act is not required, as the project is not of significant scale to warrant referral. It is noted that third parties are able to refer proposals to the Environmental Protection Authority, which prompts a 28-day process to determine whether Part IV assessment is required; the project may generate public interest due to impacts to remnant native bushland. However, the risk of third-party referral is considered to be low.
- **Environmental Protection Clearing of Native Vegetation Regulations 2004** – Regulation and control for clearing native vegetation. The Proposed Action will clear up to 0.68 ha of native vegetation, however, is not expected to take any State-listed threatened species, nor disturb any State-listed threatened species to the extent that their long-term persistence will be altered.
- **Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (BC Act)** – Provides for the conservation and protection of Western Australia's wildlife. Includes controls over the taking and keeping of native species and their associated regulations. The Proposed Action is not expected to take any State-listed threatened species, nor disturb any State-listed threatened species to the extent that their long-term persistence will be altered. BC Act approvals are not required for clearing of Priority Ecological Communities (PECs). No approvals under the BC Act are required.
- **Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972 (AH Act)** – Protects and manages Aboriginal heritage. The Study Area is within the Whadjuk Noongar Agreement area, which is governed by the Whadjuk Noongar Standard Heritage Agreement (NSHA). An Activity Notice has been submitted to the South West Aboriginal Land and Sea Council (SWALSC). The PTA will engage Aboriginal monitors during ground disturbance works, in accordance with Aboriginal Heritage Due Diligence Guidelines (DAA, 2013).
- **Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914 (RIWI Act)** - Provides for the licensing of water use and abstraction, as well as the authorisation to disturb the bed and banks of a watercourse or wetland. No groundwater abstraction or dewatering is understood to be required for the Proposed Action. If requirements to abstract water, dewater or construct or alter wells / bores / soaks are identified for construction, the requirement for licenses or permits under the RIWI Act will be investigated.
- **Metropolitan Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Act 1909 (MWSSD Act)** – Provides for protection of Public Drinking Water Source Areas (PDWSA) over surface water and groundwater resources including the Jandakot Mound. The PAA lies in a Priority 1 PDWSA area on the Jandakot Mound (DWER, 2024) and liaison with DWER is required for the Proposed Action. DWER has provided in principle support for Jandakot Bus Depot South, based on the September 2021 concept design and the groundwater management controls in accordance with Water Quality Protection Notes.

State Policies, planning frameworks and guidelines

- State Planning Policy 2.3 – Jandakot Groundwater Protection
- State Planning Policy 2.7 – Public Drinking Water Source Policy for PDWSAs
- State Planning Policy 2.8 – Bushland Policy for the Perth Metropolitan Region

The Controlled Action occurs in areas covered by these planning policies. These policies provide guidance on the compatibility of land uses within important groundwater and bushland areas.

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 PTA has liaised with various stakeholders throughout development of the project, including:

- Main Roads WA
- Western Australian Planning Commission – current owner of Lot 303 Karel Avenue, Jandakot

- Department of Water and Environment Regulation – authority responsible for advice and regulation of native vegetation clearing and groundwater management
- South West Aboriginal Land and Sea Council (SWALSC).

PTA has a Noongar Standard Heritage Agreement with the South West Aboriginal Land and Sea Council (SWALSC) on behalf of the Whadjuk Aboriginal Corporation. The Whadjuk people are part of the resolved Native Title Claim over the south west of Western Australia. In line with PTA's Noongar Standard Heritage Agreement, PTA has informed the relevant Aboriginal group (Indigenous stakeholders) of the proposal. As part of PTA's NSHA, SWALSC has determined that an Aboriginal Heritage survey is not required, given the site has been previously surveyed (**Attachment 'Att E - PTA letter to SWALSC and SWALSC Response'**). PTA has also committed to having Aboriginal monitors during initial ground disturbance to observe clearing and operations.

1.3.1 Identity: Referring party

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1.3.1.1 Is Referring party an organisation or business? *

Yes

Referring party organisation details

ABN/ACN 61850109576

Organisation name Public Transport Authority of Western Australia

Organisation address 6000 WA

Referring party details

Name Chrystal King

Job title Senior Environmental Planner

Phone 93263491

Email chrystal.king@pta.wa.gov.au

Address PO Box 8125 Perth Business Centre Perth 6849 Australia

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 61850109576

Organisation name Public Transport Authority of Western Australia

Organisation address PO Box 8125 Perth Business Centre Perth 6849 Australia

Person proposing to take the action details

Name	Michael Parker
Job title	Executive Director- Infrastructure Planning and Land Services
Phone	0402 449 930
Email	michael.parker@pta.wa.gov.au
Address	PO Box 8125 Perth Business Centre Perth 6849 Australia

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. *

The PTA is committed to delivering safe, clean and environmentally friendly integrated public transport services to the community of Western Australia. This means managing our operations in an environmentally sustainable manner and minimising adverse impacts on the environment and communities, while delivering an essential service. This commitment is affirmed in PTA's environmental policy (**Attachment 'Att C - PTA Environmental Policy'**).

The PTA has referred a number of proposals pursuant to the EPBC Act including:

- Thornlie - Cockburn Link Project (2018/8188)
- Yanchep Rail Extension (2018/8262)
- Morley - Ellenbrook Rail Line Part 2 (2019/8546)
- Lakelands Station (2020/8718)
- Byford Rail Extension (2020/8764)

The majority of these projects have been approved with conditions and are currently being implemented.

No proceedings have been taken against PTA or known to be in the process of being taken against PTA, under the EPBC Act or any State or Territory law for the protection of the environment.

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

The PTA has an established record of delivering public infrastructure projects in compliance with all environmental management requirements. The PTA has an environmental policy (**Attachment 'Att C - PTA Environmental Policy'**) and Environmental Management System (EMS) which has been developed in accordance with the ISO 14001. The environment and sustainability are fundamental to the PTA, and the organisation has developed a number of environmental and sustainability initiatives relating to water and energy efficiency and waste minimisation.

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	61850109576
Organisation name	Public Transport Authority of Western Australia
Organisation address	PO Box 8125 Perth Business Centre Perth 6849 Australia

Proposed designated proponent details

Name	Michael Parker
Job title	Executive Director- Infrastructure Planning and Land Services
Phone	0402 449 930
Email	michael.parker@pta.wa.gov.au
Address	PO Box 8125 Perth Business Centre Perth 6849 Australia

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	61850109576
Organisation name	Public Transport Authority of Western Australia
Organisation address	6000 WA
Representative's name	Chrystal King
Representative's job title	Senior Environmental Planner
Phone	93263491
Email	chrystal.king@pta.wa.gov.au
Address	PO Box 8125 Perth Business Centre Perth 6849 Australia

✔ 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	61850109576
Organisation name	Public Transport Authority of Western Australia
Organisation address	PO Box 8125 Perth Business Centre Perth 6849 Australia
Representative's name	Michael Parker
Representative's job title	Executive Director- Infrastructure Planning and Land Services
Phone	0402 449 930
Email	michael.parker@pta.wa.gov.au
Address	PO Box 8125 Perth Business Centre Perth 6849 Australia

✔ 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

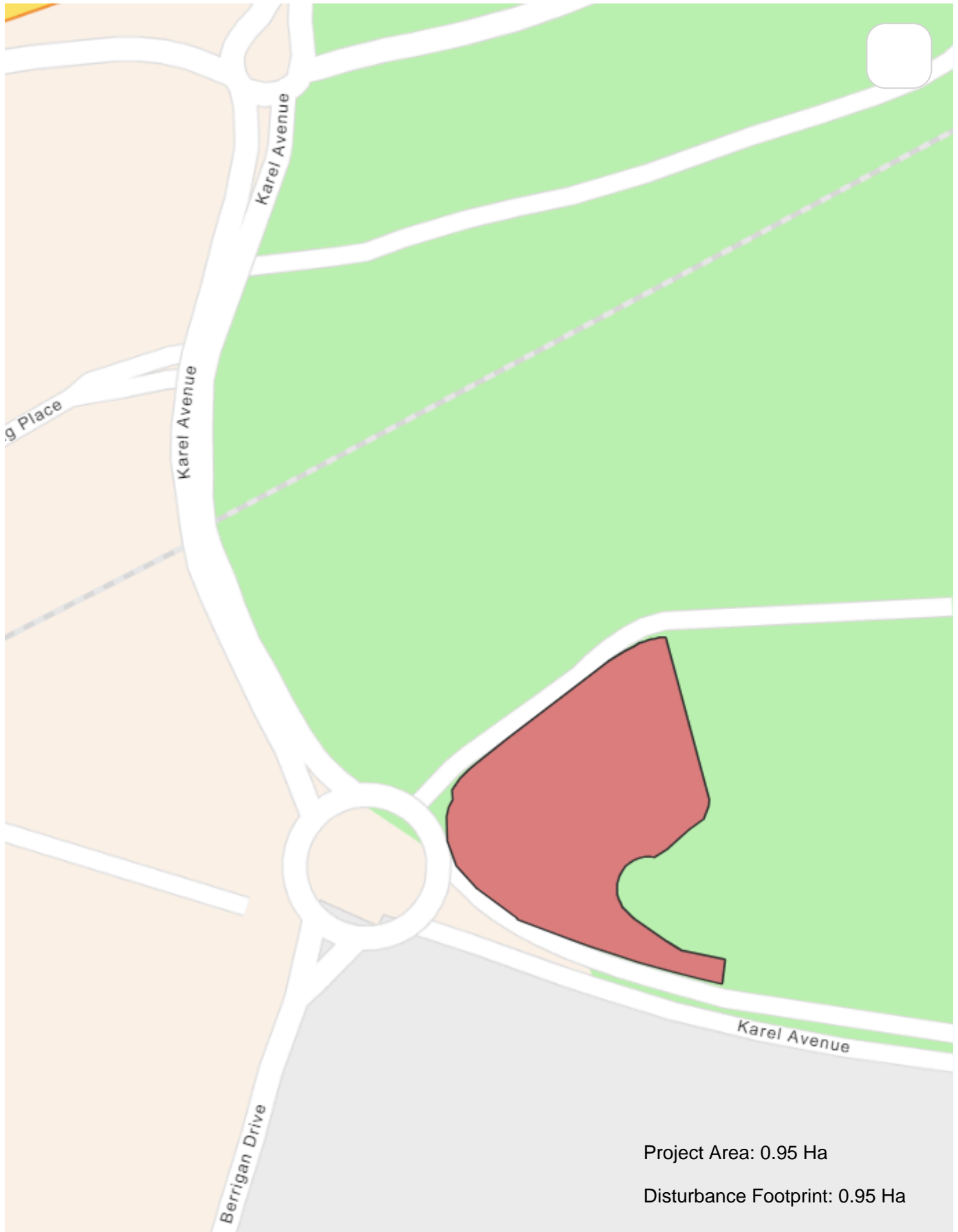
1.4 Payment details: Payment allocation

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

Person proposing to take the action

2. Location

2.1 Project footprint



2.2 Footprint details

2.2.1 What is the address of the proposed action? *

Lot 8 and Lot 303, Karel Avenue, Jandakot, City of Cockburn

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

Western Australia

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? *

Both lots associated with the PAA are freehold lots. The Public Transport Authority holds ownership of Lot 8.

Lot 303 is currently owned by the Western Australian Planning Commission (WAPC) (another State Government agency), with plans in place to transfer this ownership to the Public Transport Authority.

3. Existing environment

3.1 Physical description

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

The Proposed Action Area is located 18 km south of Perth's Central Business District (CBD), within the City of Cockburn. The site is zoned 'Public Purposes Reserve' and 'Railway Reserve' by the Metropolitan Region Scheme (MRS). It is within the City of Cockburn Local Planning Scheme (LPS) No. 3 and is shown as 'Public Purposes' and 'Railways'. The Study Area is approximately 7.98 ha, and the PAA is approximately 0.94 ha as shown in **Attachment 'Att A – Figures', Figures 1, 2 and 3**.

Climate

The site is within a warm Mediterranean climate with warm summers and cool winters. The closest long-term Bureau of Meteorology (BoM) weather station with a complete dataset is Jandakot Aero station (Station No. 009172), located approximately 3 km southeast of the site. The long-term mean minimum temperature for Jandakot Aero weather station is 11.6°C, and the long-term mean maximum temperature is 24.6°C (Bureau of Meteorology, 2024). The mean number of rain days for the area is 108.6 days per year, with annual mean rainfall of 816 mm.

The site occurs within the Swan Coastal Plain (SWA) bioregion and the Perth (SWA02) subregion. The Swan Coastal Plain bioregion is a low-lying coastal plain mainly covered with woodlands. Banksia or Tuart dominates it on sandy soils, *Casuarina obesa* outwash plains, and paperbark in swampy areas.

Groundwater flows from the north-west to the south-east. The site's surface geology is Bassendean Formation quartz sands (**Attachment 'Att A – Figures', Figure 4**). Groundwater salinity level across the site is between 250-500mg/L. The PAA is mapped within the Jandakot Underground Water Pollution Control Area and Public Drinking Water Source Areas (PDWSAs). The PDWSA is currently classified as Priority 1 (P1) water protection area, and the site is protected under the Metropolitan Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Act 1909 (MWSSD Act).

Flora and Vegetation

As shown in **Attachment 'Att A – Figures', Figure 2**, The PAA is part of a larger Study Area. The Study Area is taken into account because it encompasses the whole patch and surrounding vegetation. Biological reports for the Study Area are presented in **Attachment 'Att B – Supporting Documentation'**.

The vegetation's structure is associated with low forest, woodlands, or low woodland with scattered trees. The floristic structure has *Jarrah*, *Casuarina*, *Banksia* spp., and *Allocasuarina* spp. and meets the requirement for the Banksia Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain TEC (GHD, 2019a, see **Attachment 'Att B – Supporting Documentation', Attachment C, pg. 144**).

Within the Study Area:

- 1.64 is *Banksia menziesii* and *B. attenuata* woodland
- 6.21 ha is cleared area
- 0.12 ha is scattered natives amongst weeds.

Within the PAA,

- 0.57 ha is *Banksia menziesii* and *B. attenuata* woodland
- 0.26 ha is cleared,

- 0.11 ha is scattered natives amongst weeds.

A total area of 0.68 ha is required to be cleared for the development of the project.

The vegetation is in Excellent to Completely Degraded – Degraded Condition (**Attachment 'Att A – Figures', Figure 5**).

The Banksia woodland vegetation comprises potentially suitable habitat for the Grand Spider Orchid (*Caladenia huegelii*), listed as Endangered under the BC and EPBC Acts. *C. huegelii* generally occurs in deep grey-white sands associated with the Bassendean Dune System, in areas of *Eucalyptus marginata*, *B. attenuata*, *B. ilicifolia* and *B. menziesii* mixed woodland. Soil landscape mapping (DPIRD, 2022) indicates that soil underlying the PAA is consistent with Bassendean sands. No *C. huegelii* individuals were identified onsite during targeted surveys in 2017 (MRIA, 2017a, see **Attachment 'Att B – Supporting Documentation', Attachment A, pg. 11**, GHD, 2019b, see **Attachment 'Att B – Supporting Documentation', Attachment D, pg. 492**), 2018 (GHD, 2019b) and 2024 (**Attachment 'Att H - Caladenia huegelii survey**), and no DBCA records of the species were found within the Study Area. Two historical records of *C. huegelii* were recorded in 2005 within 300 m of the PAA (DBCA), however one has been entirely cleared and the other has not been found in subsequent surveys.

Fauna

As shown in **Attachment 'Att A – Figures', Figure 6**, the *Banksia attenuata* and *B. menziesii* woodland (Banksia Woodland) vegetation constitutes high quality Carnaby's Black Cockatoo foraging habitat (GHD, 2019a). The Scattered isolated shrublands unit also represents Carnaby's Black Cockatoo foraging habitat. Two species of conservation significance were recorded during the GHD survey in 2018; Carnaby's Black Cockatoo (*Zanda latirostris*) listed as Endangered under EPBC Act and BC Act plus Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus banksii naso*). There is no eucalypt vegetation suitable for Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo foraging within the PAA based on quadrat data (GHD, 2019a). The Proposed Action requires clearing of up to 0.69 ha of the native vegetation which is Carnaby's Black Cockatoo foraging habitat.

No Black Cockatoo potential breeding or roosting trees have been identified within the PAA.

Clearing history

Part of the site was cleared prior to 1961. Extensive clearing has occurred around the site from 1953 onwards, associated with construction of industrial and residential areas, the freight rail line and Karel Ave. Major clearing events occurred within the Study Area between 1985 and 1989, between 1995 and 2000 and in 2005 (associated with upgrades to Karel Ave). The site appears to have been largely unused prior to 2020. The eastern portion of the Study Area was cleared in 2020 to construct a NEWest Alliance construction compound supporting the Thornlie-Cockburn Link project. Jandakot Bus Depot North was constructed from 2022-2023. Fire breaks have been cleared around remnant vegetation in the Study Area to comply with fire control orders.

Groundwater and pollution

As shown in **Attachment 'Att A – Figures', Figure 3**, the western half of the PAA intersects the Jandakot Underground Water Pollution Control Area (Jandakot UWPCA), which is proclaimed as a Priority 1 (P1) Public Drinking Water Source Area (PDWSA) under the Metropolitan Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Act 1909. Land uses associated with an operating bus depot (motor vehicle repair, motor vehicle wash, office, transport depot) are incompatible within a P1 PDWSA (DoW, 2006).

The Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) advised the PTA on 11 May 2022 that development of both Jandakot Bus Depots was considered acceptable in principle, noting that:

- The PTA has committed to implementing groundwater management controls outlined in a briefing note to DWER dated 21 April 2022.
- The protrusion of buildings into the Jandakot UWPCA for the southern depot according to the concept design is minor (approximately 30 m).
- There are no wellhead protection zones in close proximity to the site.
- There is a strategic need for the site to enable rail replacement services as part of the METRONET program.
- Onsite wastewater disposal for both depots will require a secondary treatment system with nutrient removal, with a discharge area a minimum of 2 m above the maximum groundwater level.

Groundwater is understood to be approximately 7-8 m below ground level based on quarterly groundwater monitoring within the northern depot.

No registered or PTA contaminated sites intersect the PAA. Land uses associated with the existing construction compound and northern depot (automotive repair, fuel storage, motor workshops) are identified as 'potentially contaminating land uses' by the 'Assessment and management of contaminated sites' guideline (DWER, 2021).

Aboriginal Heritage

No registered, lodged or stored data Aboriginal heritage sites intersect the PAA. The eastern half of the PAA (currently occupied by the NEWest Alliance site compound) was subject to an Aboriginal heritage survey in 2017 for the TCL project. The western half of the PAA has not been surveyed.

The proposed works are considered to be High Risk according to the Aboriginal Heritage Due Diligence Guidelines outlined in the Whadjuk People Indigenous Land Use Agreement (ILUA), as:

- The works are a Significant Disturbance as they include major landscaping / contouring.
- The works are occurring within a Minimally Altered Environment (urban bushland).

The PTA has committed to engaging Aboriginal monitors during ground disturbance.

Existing Road Infrastructure and Access

The bus depot will be accessed via public roads being Karel Avenue and Berrigan Drive in Jandakot. There is existing road connection to the PAA and no road upgrades are required for the proposal.

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

The PAA is vacant land and is proposed for use as a public transport bus depot and parking area.

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

The PAA does not contain any restricted landforms or unique geological features.

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 PAA has generally undulating topography with elevation ranging from approximately 30 m Australian height datum (mAHD) to approximately 45 mAHD (DPIRD, 2000).

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 and vegetation

The Public Transport Authority (PTA) has conducted a series of studies to understand the flora and vegetation in and around the PAA. The collected data includes findings from the Flora and Vegetation Assessment for the Karel Avenue Upgrade, conducted by MRIA in 2017 (MRIA, 2017a, see **Attachment 'Att B – Supporting Documentation', Attachment A, pg. 11**) and the Flora and Fauna Survey for the

Thornlie–Cockburn Link Project conducted by GHD in 2018 (GHD, 2019a, see **Attachment ‘Att B – Supporting Documentation’, Attachment C, pg. 144**). An additional targeted survey was conducted for *C. huegelii* was conducted in 2024, see **Attachment ‘Att H - Caladenia huegelii survey’**.

- As shown in **Attachment ‘Att A – Figures’, Figure 2**, there are two types of vegetation within the Study Area; 1.64 ha of *Banksia menziesii* and *B. attenuata* woodland and 0.12 ha of scattered natives amongst weeds. Furthermore, there is a 6.21 ha cleared area with roads, rail and infrastructure.
- As shown in **Attachment ‘Att A – Figures’, Figures 2 and 5**, vegetation condition within the PAA includes 0.11 ha scattered weeds amongst natives, 0.57 ha of Banksia woodland, and 0.26 ha of cleared area. The 0.57 ha of the Banksia woodland vegetation condition is rated as Good to Excellent (GHD, 2019a).
- Desktop searches of the EPBC Act Protected Matters Search Tool (PMST) database, NatureMap database, DBCA Threatened and Priority Flora List (TPFL), and Western Australian Herbarium (WAHERB) databases identified the presence or potential presence of 85 conservation significant flora taxa within the survey area (GHD, 2019a). The desktop assessment suggests the likely occurrence of eight DBCA listed Priority flora taxa and one threatened taxon. *C. huegelii* listed as Critically Endangered under the Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (BC Act) and Endangered under the EPBC Act, has been considered ‘likely’ to occur as the PAA contained suitable habitat (GHD, 2019a).
- A targeted *C. huegelii* orchid survey conducted by GHD in 2017 and 2018 (GHD, 2019b, see **Attachment ‘Att B – Supporting Documentation’, Attachment D, pg. 492**) and MRIA in 2017 (MRIA, 2017a) did not identify any individual plants or populations of *C. huegelii* within the Study Area. An additional targeted *C. huegelii* orchid survey was conducted by Dr Mark Brundrett in 2024 (**Attachment ‘Att H - Caladenia huegelii survey’**) also failed to locate any plants and populations. The nearest known record is approximately 0.8 km northeast of the PAA.
- The site is considered potentially suitable habitat for *C. huegelii*. *C. huegelii* occurs in areas of mixed woodland of Jarrah and Banksia with scattered Sheoak and Marri on deep grey-white sands associated with the Bassendean sand-dune system. (DEC, 2009). Brundrett (2024) considered that the PAA was too small to maintain viable populations of rare orchids and is unlikely to contain the thynnine wasp and specific fungi that is required to maintain a population (see **Attachment ‘Att H - Caladenia huegelii survey’ pg. 2**).

Fauna

The PTA has initiated several studies specific to the project to comprehend the fauna in and around the proposed site. These studies include:

- *Thornlie–Cockburn Link Project Flora and Fauna Survey* (GHD, 2019a)
- *Short Range Endemic (SRE) Desktop Habitat Assessment Report* (Invertebrate Solutions, 2019)
- *Level 1 Fauna and Targeted Black Cockatoo Surveys* (MRIA, 2017b, see **Attachment ‘Att B – Supporting Documentation’, Attachment B, pg. 87**)
- *Flora and Vegetation Assessment for the Karel Avenue Upgrade* (MRIA, 2017a) (all studies included in **Attachment ‘Att B – Supporting Documentation’**).

Two species of significant conservation concern were observed in the Study Area during the GHD field survey (GHD, 2019a):

- Carnaby’s Black Cockatoo (*Z. latirostris*), classified as Endangered under the EPBC Act and BC Act
- Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo (*C. banksii naso*), classified as Vulnerable under the EPBC Act and BC Act

Banksia menziesii and *B. attenuata* woodland and scattered natives amongst weeds vegetation units provide foraging habitat for Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo and Carnaby’s Black Cockatoo. The Study Area provides 1.77 ha of foraging habitat and the PAA provides 0.68 ha. One potential breeding tree without

a hollow is located in the study area but outside the PAA (GHD, 2019a).

The fauna field survey conducted by GHD (2019a) over a larger area recorded 66 species (native and introduced) comprising 45 birds, 11 reptiles, seven mammals and three frogs.

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

Soils and landforms

The Study Area is located on Bassendean Sands, a basal conglomerate overlain by dune quartz sand with heavy mineral concentrations (MRIA, 2017a, see **Attachment 'Att B – Supporting Documentation', Attachment A, pg. 11**). The soil in the site area comprises extremely low to very low relief dunes, undulating sandplain, and discrete sand rises with deep bleached grey sands. These sometimes include a pale-yellow B horizon or a weak iron-organic hardpan at depths generally greater than 2 m (DPIRD, 2022).

Vegetation

The Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia (IBRA) divides Australia into bioregions based on key biological and geographical/geological attributes (Thackway and Cresswell, 1995). The IBRA currently recognises 89 bioregions and 419 biological subregions in Australia. The Study Area is situated within the Swan Coastal Plain (SWA) bioregion and the Perth (SWA02) subregion (DCCEE, 2023).

Vegetation of this IBRA subregion has been described as a low-lying coastal plain, predominantly covered with woodlands (Mitchell, Williams, and Desmond, 2002).

Vegetation within and surrounding the PAA has been broadly mapped as comprising three vegetation units, described as:

- *B. menziesii* and *B. attenuata* woodland
- Scattered natives amongst weeds
- Cleared (**Attachment 'Att A – Figures', Figure 2**).

The vegetation structure within the Study Area is typically associated with low forests, woodlands, or low woodlands with scattered trees. The primary vegetation type in the project area is the *B. menziesii* and *B. attenuata* woodland, which was rated as Excellent in the GHD survey (2019a, see **Attachment 'Att B – Supporting Documentation', Attachment C, pg. 144**). The survey also identified a scattered natives amongst weeds vegetation type, which was rated as Degraded to Completely Degraded (**Attachment 'Att A – Figures', Figure 5**).

Threatened Ecological Communities (TEC)

Threatened Ecological Communities (TECs) are formally protected under the Western Australian BC Act and/or the Commonwealth EPBC Act. Observations in the field and statistical analysis from MRIA (2017a) and GHD (2019a) have identified a significant ecological community within the Study Area, being the 'Banksia Woodlands of the SCP TEC', which is listed as Endangered under the EPBC Act but is not listed at a State level. This is equivalent to the *B. menziesii* and *B. attenuata* woodland vegetation unit. The TEC is shown in **Attachment 'Att A – Figures', Figure 2**.

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 Australian Heritage Database undertaken for the Proposed Action suggested that no National Commonwealth Heritage Places occur within the PAA.

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

This PAA is located on Whadjuk Noongar country.

Two entries were identified from an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Inquiry System (ACHIS) search within a 1 km radius of the PAA, neither of which are a registered site under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972*:

- Site 4361, 0.5 km W, Hope Road, Jandakot - this site is a historic Aboriginal heritage site; the site was previously reported to the Registrar of Aboriginal Sites but was determined not to be a site under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972*.
- Site 4309, 0.4 km SW, Prinsep Road - this site is a lodged Aboriginal heritage site; the site was reported to the Registrar of Aboriginal Sites but an assessment has not yet been completed to determine whether it constitutes a site under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972*.

An ACHIS report for each site has been attached to this application (see **Attachment 'Att F - ACHIS Place 4309 Report'** and **'Att G - ACHIS Place 4361 Report'**). Both sites are of an artefacts/scatter type. No Indigenous heritage is known to occur in the PAA.

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. *

Surface water

There are no streams, creeks or major drains that intersect the PAA (DWER, 2018).

Groundwater

Groundwater and surface water in WA is protected under the Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914 (RIWI Act).

Based on the groundwater mapping data, the groundwater is at approximately 22-24mAHd the PAA (DWER, 2021). Groundwater flows from the south east to north west. Ground water salinity level across the site is between 250-500 mg/L. The site's surface geology is Bassendean sand, quartz sands. The environmental study area is located within a proclaimed groundwater area under Section 26B of the RIWI Act. Therefore, the taking of groundwater within the PAA will require a 5C Licence to Take Water.

Part of the site is mapped within the Jandakot Underground Water Pollution Control Area, Public Drinking Water Source Areas (PDWSAs). The PAA is within the PDWSA. The PDWSA is a P1 protection area. *State Planning Policy 2.3, Jandakot Groundwater Protection* (WAPC, 2021) aims to protect the Jandakot Groundwater Protection Area from development and land uses that may have a detrimental impact on the water resource, which applies to the portion of the site within the PDWSA.

Wetlands

There are no streams, creeks or major drains that intersect with the environmental study area.

No wetlands of the Swan Coastal Plain were identified within the environmental study area. The nearest wetland is UFI 6650, a Resource Enhancement Category Wetland located approximately 0.3 km southwest of the site.

No Ramsar wetlands were identified within 5 km of the PAA. The project area is approximately 6 km northeast of the Forrestdale and Thomsons Lake Ramsar wetland.

The project area is unlikely to be hydrologically connected to the Ramsar site, given local groundwater is understood to flow away from the wetland (south-east to north-west), and that there no waterways connecting the project area to the wetland.

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

EPBC Act section	Controlling provision	Impacted	Reviewed
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 applicable as there are no World Heritage Properties within 10 km of the PAA.

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. *

The PAA contains no National Heritage places and is not within a 10 km vicinity of a National Heritage Place, therefore, it is unlikely to have direct or indirect impact on this protected matter.

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.
*

The EPBC Act PMST identified one Australian Government-listed Wetland of International Importance (Ramsar wetland) within the 10 km buffer of the PAA; Forrestdale and Thomsons Lakes.

The project area is approximately 6 km northeast of the Forrestdale and Thomsons Lake Ramsar wetland. Local groundwater is understood to flow from the southeast to the northwest (see p. 12 of the Jandakot Airport Groundwater Management Plan), away from the wetland, and there are no waterways connecting the project area to the wetland. Additionally, surface water will be confined to the operational depot to prevent impacts to groundwater, with discharge of treated groundwater only from aerobic treatment units. As a result no direct or indirect impact is anticipated on the 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	Banksia mimica	Summer Honeypot
No	No	Botaurus poiciloptilus	Australasian Bittern
No	Yes	Caladenia huegelii	King Spider-orchid, Grand Spider-orchid, Rusty Spider-orchid
No	No	Calidris acuminata	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper
No	No	Calidris canutus	Red Knot, Knot
No	No	Calidris ferruginea	Curlew Sandpiper
No	Yes	Calyptorhynchus banksii naso	Forest Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo, Karrak

Direct impact	Indirect impact	Species	Common name
No	No	Charadrius leschenaultii	Greater Sand Plover, Large Sand Plover
No	No	Dasyurus geoffroii	Chuditch, Western Quoll
No	No	Diuris drummondii	Tall Donkey Orchid
No	No	Diuris micrantha	Dwarf Bee-orchid
No	No	Diuris purdiei	Purdie's Donkey-orchid
No	No	Drakaea elastica	Glossy-leaved Hammer Orchid, Glossy-leaved Hammer Orchid, Warty Hammer Orchid
No	No	Drakaea micrantha	Dwarf Hammer-orchid
No	No	Leipoa ocellata	Malleefowl
No	No	Numenius madagascariensis	Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew
No	No	Pristis pristis	Freshwater Sawfish, Largetooth Sawfish, River Sawfish, Leichhardt's Sawfish, Northern Sawfish
No	No	Pseudocheirus occidentalis	Western Ringtail Possum, Ngwayir, Womp, Woder, Ngoor, Ngoolangit
No	No	Rostratula australis	Australian Painted Snipe
No	No	Sternula nereis nereis	Australian Fairy Tern
No	No	Synaphea sp. Fairbridge Farm (D.Papenfus 696)	Selena's Synaphea
No	No	Tringa nebularia	Common Greenshank, Greenshank
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	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. *

Banksia Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain ecological community – Endangered

The Study Area is approximately 7.98 ha and intersects with 1.64 ha of vegetation identified as Banksia Woodlands TEC predominantly in Excellent condition. The Proposed Action includes the direct impact of clearing of 0.57 ha of Banksia woodland.

The TEC could be subject to potential indirect impacts from the Proposed Action as a result of:

- Introduction and/or spread of weeds
- Introduction of *Phytophthora cinnamomi* dieback
- Increased risk of fire
- Increased risk of dust generation during construction.

Forest Red tailed Black Cockatoo (*Calyptrorhynchus banksii naso*) – Vulnerable **Carnaby's Black Cockatoo (*Zanda latirostris*) - Endangered**

The Proposed Action will result in permanent loss of fauna habitat including:

- 0.68 ha of foraging habitat for Carnaby's Black Cockatoo (CBC) of which 0.57 ha is high quality foraging habitat.
- No foraging habitat for other Black Cockatoo species will be impacted.

The impact on the Black Cockatoo species will have an impact primarily through clearing native vegetation for construction of the bus depot, resulting in the direct loss of habitat. No clearing of potential or actual breeding or known roosting trees is proposed.

Direct impacts may result from construction activities, including unintentional injury or death from collisions with vehicles and machinery. Indirect impacts on Black Cockatoo habitat may occur from the introduction of weeds into adjoining habitat.

No evidence of breeding by any of the Black Cockatoo species has been observed within the survey area conducted by GHD (2019a, see **Attachment 'Att B – Supporting Documentation', Attachment C, pg. 144**). Furthermore, the PAA is outside the predicted range of Baudin's Cockatoo.

Grand Spider Orchid (*Caladenia huegelii*) – Endangered

C. huegelii occurs in areas of mixed woodland of Jarrah and Banksia with scattered Sheoak and Marri on deep grey-white sands associated with the Bassendean sand-dune system. *C. huegelii* has the potential to occur within the PAA given the presence of suitable habitat (Banksia woodland over Bassendean sand system).

However, this species was not recorded during the MRIA biological survey conducted in 2017, nor the GHD targeted survey conducted in 2017 and 2018. An additional targeted survey in 2024 also failed to locate this species (**Attachment 'Att H - Caladenia huegelii survey'**). Therefore, it is considered unlikely that this species occurs within the PAA. Given that the species is listed as Critically Endangered it is considered that all known habitat for wild and translocated populations is habitat critical to its survival. However, it is currently unknown whether the symbiotic mycorrhizal fungus or pollinating wasp are present in the PAA which are likely to be required for successful translocation of the species (DEC, 2009). This was considered unlikely by Dr. Mark Brundrett (**Attachment 'Att H - Caladenia huegelii survey' pg 2**). Suitable areas for translocation reserved for conservation purposes occur at Ken Hurst Park, 1.5 km northeast of the PAA.

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. *

Additional response to this Section is available in **Attachment 'Att D – Significant Impact on MNES Assessment'**.

Banksia Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain ecological community

As outlined in **Attachment 'Att D – Significant Impact on MNES Assessment', Table 1**, the Proposed Action will result in clearing approximately 0.57 ha of Banksia Woodlands TEC within the PAA. The local extent of the Banksia Woodlands TEC in the City of Cockburn is 3,497 ha, with 253,540 ha mapped in the Swan Coastal Plain (TSSC, 2016). At a local context, loss of 0.58 ha represents less than 0.02% of Banksia Woodlands TEC in the City of Cockburn.

The significance of the impact of permanently clearing 0.57 ha of the ecological community has been assessed using the criteria set out in the Significant Impact Guidelines 1.1 (DoE, 2013):

- Taking the Proposed Action will clear 0.57 ha of the ecological community, or on a local scale it will reduce the ecological community by approximately 0.02% which is not considered to be significant. There are an estimated 253,540 ha of the TEC across the Swan Coastal Plain. Clearing of up to 0.57 ha of the TEC for the Proposed Action represents reduction of less than 0.006% of the reported extent at the regional scale.
- The PAA is largely isolated from other areas of the TEC by Karel Avenue and will not bisect any additional patches of TEC into two or smaller patches. The Proposed Action is considered unlikely to result in fragmentation that would significantly impact the viability of remaining TEC.
- The action will not adversely affect habitat critical to the survival of an ecological community.
- The Proposed Action will not modify or destroy abiotic factors or reduce groundwater layers or surface water drainage patterns.
- The Proposed Action will not cause a substantial change in species composition or a decline of functionally important species.
- The Proposed Action will not cause a substantial reduction in the quality or integrity of an occurrence of an ecological community.
- The Proposed Action will not interfere with the recovery of the ecological community on a regional scale.

Taking the action will not have a significant impact on the Banksia Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain ecological community.

Forest Red tailed Black Cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus banksii naso*)

The proposed action does not contain eucalypt species which are the predominate food for FRBC. MRIA (2017b, p. 37, see **Attachment 'Att B – Supporting Documentation', Attachment B, pg. 87**) did not consider the site to represent FRBC habitat due to the lack of foraging species. The clearing will result in the loss of 0.57 ha of at best marginal native foraging habitat for FRBC. This is less than the 1 ha criteria for a significant impact to the species (DAWE, 2022).

As outlined in **Attachment 'Att D – Significant Impact on MNES Assessment', Table 2**, the Proposed Action has been assessed using the criteria set out in the Significant Impact Guidelines 1.1 (DoE, 2013) for FRBC as follows:

- Taking the Proposed Action will not lead to a long-term decrease in the size of an important population of a species.

- The Proposed Action will not reduce the area of occupancy of an important population.
- The Proposed Action will not fragment an existing important population into two or more populations.
- The Proposed Action will not adversely affect habitat critical to the survival of a species.
- The Proposed Action will not disrupt the breeding cycle of an important population.
- The Proposed Action will not modify, destroy, remove or isolate or decrease the availability or quality of habitat to the extent that the species is likely to decline
- The Proposed Action will not result in invasive species that are harmful to a vulnerable species becoming established in the vulnerable species' habitat
- The Proposed Action will not introduce disease that may cause the species to decline
- The Proposed Action will not interfere substantially with the recovery of the species.

The proposed action will not have a significant impact on the Vulnerable FRBC.

Carnaby's Black Cockatoo (*Zanda latirostris*)

Undertaking the proposed action will reduce the regional foraging habitat by 0.68 ha of native foraging habitat of which 0.57 ha is high-quality for CBC. This is less than the 1 ha criteria for a significant impact to the species (DAWE, 2022) and is not considered significant. Carnaby's Black Cockatoo is a highly mobile species that ranges over a wide area of the Swan Coastal Plain. The PAA does not have any suitable trees for potential breeding.

As outlined in **Attachment 'Att D – Significant Impact on MNES Assessment', Table 3**, the Proposed Action has been assessed using the criteria set out in the Significant Impact Guidelines 1.1 (DoE, 2013) for CBC as follows:

- The Proposed Action will not result in a long term decrease in the size of the population due to the small area of impact (0.68 ha of potential native foraging habitat of which 0.57 ha is high quality habitat). There are large areas of habitat in within 6 km of the lot (1960 ha) that contain foraging and potential breeding habitat.
- The Proposed Action will not result in a reduction of any known or potential breeding trees.
- The Proposed Action will not reduce the area of occupancy of the species.
- The Proposed Action will not fragment a population into two or more populations, and the proposed action will not create a gap of more than 4 km between patches of CBC habitat due to the presence of other habitat in the area.
- The Proposed Action will result in the loss of 0.57 ha of high-quality Banksia Woodland - native foraging habitat for CBC, less than the 1 ha criteria set out in DAWE (2022). This small loss is not considered significant.
- The Proposed Action will not impact potential or known breeding trees and will not disrupt the breeding cycle of a population.
- The Proposed Action will clear 0.57 ha of high-quality foraging habitat in an area where 1960 ha of foraging habitat is available within 6 km (**Attachment 'Att A – Figures', Figure 7**). The Proposed Action is not expected to decrease the availability or quality of habitat to the extent that the species is likely to decline.
- The Proposed Action will not result in the establishment of an invasive species or introduce disease harmful to Carnaby's Black Cockatoos.

The conclusion of this assessment in **Attachment 'Att D – Significant Impact on MNES Assessment', Table 3**, is that taking the action will not have a significant impact on Carnaby's Black Cockatoo.

Grand Spider Orchid (*Caladenia huegelii*)

No *C. huegelii* were recorded within the PAA in the flora and vegetation surveys conducted in 2017 and 2018 by GHD (GHD, 2019a, see **Attachment 'Att B – Supporting Documentation', Attachment C, pg. 144**) or MRIA in 2017 (MRIA, 2017a, see **Attachment 'Att B – Supporting Documentation', Attachment A, pg. 11**). A recent targeted flora survey (2024) also failed to locate any *C. huegelii* **Attachment 'Att H - Caladenia huegelii survey'**.

As outlined in **Attachment 'Att D – Significant Impact on MNES Assessment', Table 4**, the Proposed Action has been assessed using the criteria set out in the Significant Impact Guidelines 1.1 (DoE, 2013) for Grand Spider Orchid as follows:

- The Proposed Action is not considered to lead to a long-term decrease in the size of a population, as the species was not recorded within the PAA.
- The Proposed Action is not anticipated to reduce the area of occupancy of the population since no *C. huegelii* were recorded within the PAA in the flora and vegetation surveys conducted by GHD (2019b, see **Attachment 'Att B – Supporting Documentation', Attachment D, pg. 492**) or MRIA (2017a).
- The Proposed Action will result in the clearing of Banksia woodland which is isolated from other areas of vegetation by Karel Avenue and Roe Highway. The Proposed Action will not extend the distance between known individuals or bisect any additional patches of habitat to create two or more smaller patches that potentially can be *C. huegelii* habitat and therefore is considered unlikely to result in fragmentation that would significantly impact *C. huegelii*.
- The Proposed Action will not lead to substantial changes in the species composition in areas where *C. huegelii* occurs and therefore will not adversely affect habitat critical to survival of the species.
- The Proposed Action will not disrupt the breeding cycle of a population as there are no *C. huegelii* within the PAA.
- The Proposed Action will not modify, destroy, remove, isolate or decrease the availability or quality of habitat as it is not current habitat for the species.
- The Proposed Action involves the development of a hardstand carpark and is highly unlikely to not introduce invasive species.
- The Proposed Action is not considered to interfere with the recovery of the species.

The conclusion of this assessment in **Attachment 'Att D – Significant Impact on MNES Assessment', Table 4**, is that taking the action will not have a significant impact on *C. huegelii*.

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.

*

As described in Section 4.1.4.6, the Proposed Action does not constitute a Significant Impact to any MNES due to the small area of clearing and lack of *C. huegelii* and Black Cockatoo breeding habitat in the PAA.

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. *

The avoidance and mitigation measures proposed for the Proposed Action to reduce impact on the Banksia Woodland TEC, FRBC, CBC and *C. huegelii* are summarised below:

-

Banksia Woodland TEC

The siting of the depot will utilise the area cleared for TCL as much as practical, with only a small area of clearing required. PTA will aim to retain as much of the TEC as possible, subject to final engineering design.

Vehicles will be brought to site clean and inspected before work to minimise the potential for dieback and weeds to be brought to site. Dieback Management protocols will be implemented during construction to prevent the spread of dieback into dieback free areas. Movement of vehicles and machinery will be restricted only to the areas permitted for clearing within the PAA.

Following clearing, the topsoil from the PAA is proposed to be placed in an area of proposed Banksia woodland regeneration on land vested for Conservation. This work will be undertaken in consultation with DBCA and Curtin University. This topsoil spreading will encourage the rehabilitation of this area into quality Banksia woodland.

Black Cockatoo

The siting of the depot will utilise the area cleared for TCL as much as practical, with only a small area of clearing required. PTA will aim to retain as much of the black cockatoo habitat as possible, subject to final engineering design.

Movement of vehicles and machinery will be restricted only to the areas permitted for clearing within the PAA.

Following clearing, the topsoil from the PAA is proposed to be placed in an area of proposed Banksia woodland regeneration within an area of land vested for Conservation. This work will be undertaken in consultation with DBCA and Curtin University. This topsoil spreading will encourage the rehabilitation of this area into potential *foraging* habitat.

Caladenia huegelii

The siting of the depot will utilise the area cleared for TCL as much as practical, with only a small area of clearing required. PTA will aim to retain as much of the vegetation as possible, subject to final engineering design.

Following clearing, the topsoil from the PAA is proposed to be placed in an area of proposed Banksia woodland regeneration within land vested for Conservation. This work will be undertaken in consultation with DBCA and Curtin University. This topsoil spreading will encourage the rehabilitation of this area into potentially suitable *C. huegelii* habitat.

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

No offsets are anticipated to be required.

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 canutus</i>	Red Knot, Knot
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>Pristis pristis</i>	Freshwater Sawfish, Largetooth Sawfish, River Sawfish, Leichhardt's Sawfish, Northern Sawfish
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.

*

A total of 11 migratory species were identified using a PMST search. They are all considered unlikely to occur in the PAA as they are primarily marine and wetland species and are not anticipated to be found in the area. These migratory species were considered unlikely to be dependent on the PAA as it is not considered to represent primary wetland, coastal, sub-coastal or intertidal shoreline habitat preferred by these species, despite the proximity of some of these individual records. Therefore, none of these species are likely residents of the PAA and the PAA is not considered to represent core habitat crucial for the survival of the species. These are highly mobile migratory bird species and are unlikely to be restricted to or reliant on habitat present because similar and better-quality habitat is common and widespread in the region.

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.

*

Nuclear actions or impacts are not part of the proposal.

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.

—
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.

*

The PAA contains no Commonwealth Marine Areas and is not within 10 km of a Commonwealth Marine Area.

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.

*

The PAA is more than 3,500 km from the Great Barrier Reef and is thus unlikely to directly or indirectly impact upon the Reef.

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.

*

The Proposed Action is not a large coal mining development or coal seam gas activity.

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.

Direct impact	Indirect impact	Commonwealth land area
No	No	Commonwealth Land -

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 Proposed Action is unlikely to result in direct or indirect impacts to the Commonwealth land because:

- Actions on Commonwealth Land are not proposed

- The Proposed Action will not result in the spreading of diseases or weeds
- Groundwater flow directions are to the northwest, away from the Commonwealth land.

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.

*

The Proposed Action is within Australia and will not impact any Commonwealth Heritage Places Overseas.

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. *

A bus depot is required to be built in the southern suburbs as a result of an increased number of bus movements in the area, some of which are associated with new urban rail lines (such as the Thornlie Cockburn Link) and the imminent closure of Canning Vale bus depot. The bus depot is required to be operational by April 2025 to accommodate the buses displaced from Canning Vale.

The Proposed Action will be undertaken on Western Australian Government Land owned or proposed to be vested in PTA. This is the best location to store and maintain buses to serve Jandakot and surrounds.

5. Lodgement

5.1 Attachments

1.2.1 Overview of the proposed action

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Att A - Figures (REDACTED).pdf Redacted version of Attachment A. Contains figures for the Southern Jandakot Bus Depot relevant to the Proposed Action Area (PAA), including: Project Plan (Figure 1), Vegetation Type (Figure 2), Zoning Plan (Figure 3), Soils and Topography (Figure 4), Vegetation Condition (Figure 5), Black Cockatoo Habitat (Figure 6), and Regional Carnaby's Black Cockatoo Habitat (Figure 7)		No	High
#2.	Document	Att A - Figures.pdf Contains figures for the Southern Jandakot Bus Depot relevant to the Proposed Action Area (PAA), including: Project Plan (Figure 1), Vegetation Type (Figure 2), Zoning Plan (Figure 3), Soils and Topography (Figure 4), Vegetation Condition (Figure 5), Black Cockatoo Habitat (Figure 6), and Regional Carnaby's Black Cockatoo Habitat (Figure 7)		Yes	High
#3.	Link	Metropolitan Region Scheme (DPLH, 2024) https://www.wa.gov.au/organisation/departments-of..			High

1.2.5 Information about the staged development

Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence

#1.	Document	Att A - Figures (REDACTED).pdf	No	High
		Redacted version of Attachment A. Contains figures for the Southern Jandakot Bus Depot relevant to the Proposed Action Area (PAA), including: Project Plan (Figure 1), Vegetation Type (Figure 2), Zoning Plan (Figure 3), Soils and Topography (Figure 4), Vegetation Condition (Figure 5), Black Cockatoo Habitat (Figure 6), and Regional Carnaby's Black Cockatoo Habitat (Figure 7)		
#2.	Document	Att A - Figures.pdf	Yes	High
		Contains figures for the Southern Jandakot Bus Depot relevant to the Proposed Action Area (PAA), including: Project Plan (Figure 1), Vegetation Type (Figure 2), Zoning Plan (Figure 3), Soils and Topography (Figure 4), Vegetation Condition (Figure 5), Black Cockatoo Habitat (Figure 6), and Regional Carnaby's Black Cockatoo Habitat (Figure 7)		

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.	Link	Aboriginal Heritage Due Diligence Guidelines (DAA, 2013) https://www.wa.gov.au/system/files/2019-04/Annex..			High
#2.	Link	Banksia Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain: a nationally protected ecological community (DEE, 2016) https://www.dcceew.gov.au/sites/default/files/do..			High
#3.	Link	Public Drinking Water Source Areas (DWER-033) (DWER, 2024) https://catalogue.data.wa.gov.au/dataset/public-..			High
#4.	Link	Referral Guideline for 3 WA Threatened Black Cockatoo Species (DAWE, 2022) https://www.dcceew.gov.au/sites/default/files/do..			High

1.2.7 Public consultation regarding the project area

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Att E - PTA letter to SWALSC and SWALSC Response (REDACTED).pdf	07/06/2024	No	High
		Redacted version of Attachment E. This is a letter provided by PTA discussing the potential activities associated with the proposal. The letter is provided to the South West			

Aboriginal Land and Sea Council (SWALSC) in accordance with PTA's Noongar Standard Heritage Agreement. SWALSC provided a response to the Activity Notice outlining and no Aboriginal Heritage survey was required over the site.

#2.	Document Att E - PTA letter to SWALSC and SWALSC Response.pdf	07/06/2024	Yes	High
	This is a letter provided by PTA discussing the potential activities associated with the proposal. The letter is provided to the South West Aboriginal Land and Sea Council (SWALSC) in accordance with PTA's Noongar Standard Heritage Agreement. SWALSC provided a response to the Activity Notice outlining and no Aboriginal Heritage survey was required over the site.			

1.3.2.17 (Person proposing to take the action) Proposer's history of responsible environmental management

Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document Att C - PTA Environment Policy.pdf	31/01/2024	No	High
	The Public Transport Authority's Environmental Policy.			

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

Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document Att C - PTA Environment Policy.pdf	01/02/2024	No	High
	The Public Transport Authority's Environmental Policy.			

3.1.1 Current condition of the project area's environment

Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document Att A - Figures (REDACTED).pdf		No	High
	Redacted version of Attachment A. Contains figures for the Southern Jandakot Bus Depot relevant to the Proposed Action Area (PAA), including: Project Plan (Figure 1), Vegetation Type (Figure 2), Zoning Plan (Figure 3), Soils and Topography (Figure 4), Vegetation Condition (Figure 5), Black Cockatoo Habitat (Figure 6), and Regional Carnaby's Black Cockatoo Habitat (Figure 7)			
#2.	Document Att A - Figures.pdf		Yes	High
	Contains figures for the Southern Jandakot Bus Depot relevant to the Proposed Action Area (PAA), including: Project Plan (Figure 1), Vegetation Type (Figure 2), Zoning Plan (Figure 3), Soils and Topography (Figure 4), Vegetation Condition (Figure 5), Black Cockatoo Habitat (Figure 6), and Regional Carnaby's Black Cockatoo Habitat (Figure 7)			
#3.	Document Att B - Supporting Documentation (REDACTED).pdf		No	High
	Redacted version of Attachment B. Contains supporting			

		documentation regarding the PTA EPBC Act Referral for Jandakot Bus Depot - South Expansion, including previously undertaken biological survey reports relevant to the Project Action Area (MRIA, 2017a, MRIA, 2017b, GHD 2019a, GHD 2019b)		
#4.	Document	Att B - Supporting Documentation.pdf Contains supporting documentation regarding the PTA EPBC Act Referral for Jandakot Bus Depot - South Expansion, including previously undertaken biological survey reports relevant to the Project Action Area (MRIA, 2017a, MRIA, 2017b, GHD 2019a, GHD 2019b)	Yes	High
#5.	Document	Attachment H. - Caladenia huegelii survey.pdf A targeted flora survey for rare orchids conducted in Spring 2024.	08/10/2024	High
#6.	Document	Attachment H. - Caladenia huegelii survey.pdf A targeted flora survey for rare orchids conducted in Spring 2024.	07/10/2024	High
#7.	Link	Climate Statistics for Australian Locations (Bureau of Meteorology, 2024) http://www.bom.gov.au/		High
#8.	Link	Guideline: Assessment and management of contaminated sites (DWER, 2021) https://www.wa.gov.au/government/publications/gu..		High
#9.	Link	Land use planning in Public Drinking Water Source Areas (PDWSA). (DoW, 2006) https://www.jerramungup.wa.gov.au/documents/169/..		High
#10.	Link	Soil Landscape Mapping - Best Available (DPIRD-027) (DPIRD, 2022) https://catalogue.data.wa.gov.au/dataset/soil-la..		High

3.1.4 Gradient relevant to the project area

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Link	2 m contours (DPIRD-073) (DPIRD, 2000) https://catalogue.data.wa.gov.au/dataset/dpird-2..			High

3.2.1 Flora and fauna within the affected area

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Att A - Figures (REDACTED).pdf Redacted version of Attachment A. Contains figures for the Southern Jandakot Bus Depot relevant to the Proposed		No	High

	Action Area (PAA), including: Project Plan (Figure 1), Vegetation Type (Figure 2), Zoning Plan (Figure 3), Soils and Topography (Figure 4), Vegetation Condition (Figure 5), Black Cockatoo Habitat (Figure 6), and Regional Carnaby's Black Cockatoo Habitat (Figure 7)		
#2.	Document	Att A - Figures.pdf Contains figures for the Southern Jandakot Bus Depot relevant to the Proposed Action Area (PAA), including: Project Plan (Figure 1), Vegetation Type (Figure 2), Zoning Plan (Figure 3), Soils and Topography (Figure 4), Vegetation Condition (Figure 5), Black Cockatoo Habitat (Figure 6), and Regional Carnaby's Black Cockatoo Habitat (Figure 7)	Yes High
#3.	Document	Att B - Supporting Documentation (REDACTED).pdf Redacted version of Attachment B. Contains supporting documentation regarding the PTA EPBC Act Referral for Jandakot Bus Depot - South Expansion, including previously undertaken biological survey reports relevant to the Project Action Area (MRIA, 2017a, MRIA, 2017b, GHD 2019a, GHD 2019b)	No High
#4.	Document	Att B - Supporting Documentation.pdf Contains supporting documentation regarding the PTA EPBC Act Referral for Jandakot Bus Depot - South Expansion, including previously undertaken biological survey reports relevant to the Project Action Area (MRIA, 2017a, MRIA, 2017b, GHD 2019a, GHD 2019b)	Yes High
#5.	Document	Attachment H. - Caladenia huegelii survey.pdf A targeted flora survey for rare orchids conducted in Spring 2024.	07/10/2024 High
#6.	Link	Grand Spider Orchid (Caladenia huegelii) Recovery Plan (DEC, 2009) https://www.dcceew.gov.au/sites/default/files/do..	High
#7.	Link	Short Range Endemic (SRE) Desktop Habitat Assessment report (Invertebrate Solutions, 2019) https://www.epa.wa.gov.au/sites/default/files/Pr..	High

3.2.2 Vegetation within the project area

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Att A - Figures (REDACTED).pdf Redacted version of Attachment A. Contains figures for the Southern Jandakot Bus Depot relevant to the Proposed Action Area (PAA), including: Project Plan (Figure 1), Vegetation Type (Figure 2), Zoning Plan (Figure 3), Soils and Topography (Figure 4), Vegetation Condition (Figure		No	High

		5), Black Cockatoo Habitat (Figure 6), and Regional Carnaby's Black Cockatoo Habitat (Figure 7)		
#2.	Document	Att A - Figures.pdf Contains figures for the Southern Jandakot Bus Depot relevant to the Proposed Action Area (PAA), including: Project Plan (Figure 1), Vegetation Type (Figure 2), Zoning Plan (Figure 3), Soils and Topography (Figure 4), Vegetation Condition (Figure 5), Black Cockatoo Habitat (Figure 6), and Regional Carnaby's Black Cockatoo Habitat (Figure 7)	Yes	High
#3.	Document	Att B - Supporting Documentation (REDACTED).pdf Redacted version of Attachment B. Contains supporting documentation regarding the PTA EPBC Act Referral for Jandakot Bus Depot - South Expansion, including previously undertaken biological survey reports relevant to the Project Action Area (MRIA, 2017a, MRIA, 2017b, GHD 2019a, GHD 2019b)	No	High
#4.	Document	Att B - Supporting Documentation.pdf Contains supporting documentation regarding the PTA EPBC Act Referral for Jandakot Bus Depot - South Expansion, including previously undertaken biological survey reports relevant to the Project Action Area (MRIA, 2017a, MRIA, 2017b, GHD 2019a, GHD 2019b)	Yes	High
#5.	Link	An Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia (Thackway and Cresswell, 1995) https://www.dcceew.gov.au/sites/default/files/do..		High
#6.	Link	Australias bioregions (IBRA) (DCCEEW, 2023) https://www.dcceew.gov.au/environment/land/nrs/s..		High
#7.	Link	Soil Landscape Mapping - Best Available (DPIRD-027) (DPIRD, 2022) https://catalogue.data.wa.gov.au/dataset/soil-la..		High
#8.	Link	Swan Coastal Plain 2 (SWA2 – Swan Coastal Plain subregion) (Mitchell, Williams, & Desmond, 2002) https://library.dbca.wa.gov.au/FullTextFiles/021..		High

3.3.2 Indigenous heritage values that apply to the project area

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Att F-ACHIS Place 4309 Report.pdf Public boundary of Aboriginal heritage Place No. 4309 (Prinsep Road), a lodged Aboriginal heritage site.	24/09/2024	No	Medium
#2.	Document	Att G-ACHIS Place 4361 Report.pdf Public boundary of Aboriginal heritage Place No. 4361	19/09/2024	No	Medium

(Hope Road, Jandakot), a historic Aboriginal heritage site.

3.4.1 Hydrology characteristics that apply to the project area

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Link	Guideline: Assessment and management of contaminated sites (DWER, 2021) https://www.wa.gov.au/government/publications/gu..			High
#2.	Link	Hydrography, Linear (Hierarchy) (DWER-031) (DWER, 2018) https://catalogue.data.wa.gov.au/dataset/hydrogr..			High
#3.	Link	State Planning Policy 2.3, Jandakot Groundwater Protection (WAPC, 2021) https://www.wa.gov.au/government/publications/st..			High

4.1.3.3 (Ramsar Wetland) Why your action is unlikely to have a direct and/or indirect impact

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Link	Jandakot Airport Groundwater Management Plan https://www.jandakotairport.com.au/images/files/..			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	Att B - Supporting Documentation (REDACTED).pdf Redacted version of Attachment B. Contains supporting documentation regarding the PTA EPBC Act Referral for Jandakot Bus Depot - South Expansion, including previously undertaken biological survey reports relevant to the Project Action Area (MRIA, 2017a, MRIA, 2017b, GHD 2019a, GHD 2019b)		No	High
#2.	Document	Att B - Supporting Documentation.pdf Contains supporting documentation regarding the PTA EPBC Act Referral for Jandakot Bus Depot - South Expansion, including previously undertaken biological survey reports relevant to the Project Action Area (MRIA, 2017a, MRIA, 2017b, GHD 2019a, GHD 2019b)		Yes	High
#3.	Document	Attachment H. - Caladenia huegelii survey.pdf A targeted flora survey for rare orchids conducted in Spring 2024.	07/10/2024		High
#4.	Link	Grand Spider Orchid (Caladenia huegelii) Recovery Plan (DEC, 2009)			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	Att B - Supporting Documentation (REDACTED).pdf Redacted version of Attachment B. Contains supporting documentation regarding the PTA EPBC Act Referral for Jandakot Bus Depot - South Expansion, including previously undertaken biological survey reports relevant to the Project Action Area (MRIA, 2017a, MRIA, 2017b, GHD 2019a, GHD 2019b)		No	High
#2.	Document	Att B - Supporting Documentation.pdf Contains supporting documentation regarding the PTA EPBC Act Referral for Jandakot Bus Depot - South Expansion, including previously undertaken biological survey reports relevant to the Project Action Area (MRIA, 2017a, MRIA, 2017b, GHD 2019a, GHD 2019b)		Yes	High
#3.	Document	Att D - Significant Impact on MNES Assessment.pdf Assessment of Significant Impact Guidelines 1.1 for relevant Matters of National Environmental Significance.	08/10/2024		High
#4.	Document	Attachment H. - Caladenia huegelii survey.pdf A targeted flora survey for rare orchids conducted in Spring 2024.	07/10/2024		High
#5.	Link	Approved Conservation Advice for the Banksia Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain (TSSC, 2016) https://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/thre..			High
#6.	Link	Carnabys Cockatoo (Calyptorhynchus latirostris) Recovery Plan (DPAW, 2013) https://www.agriculture.gov.au/sites/default/fil..			High
#7.	Link	Forest Black Cockatoo (Baudins Cockatoo & Forest Redtailed Black Cockatoo) Recovery Plan (DEC, 2008) https://www.dcceew.gov.au/sites/default/files/do..			High
#8.	Link	Grand Spider Orchid (Caladenia huegelii) Recovery Plan (DEC, 2009) https://www.dcceew.gov.au/sites/default/files/do..			High
#9.	Link	Phytophthora Dieback occurrence assessment (Glevan, 2018)			High

https://www.epa.wa.gov.au/sites/default/files/PE..		
#10. Link	Referral Guideline for 3 WA Threatened Black Cockatoo Species (DAWE, 2022) https://www.dcceew.gov.au/sites/default/files/do..	High
#11. Link	Significant Impact Guidelines 1.1 - Matters of National Environmental Significance (DoE, 2013) https://www.dcceew.gov.au/sites/default/files/do..	High

5.2 Declarations

Completed Referring party's declaration

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

ABN/ACN	61850109576
Organisation name	Public Transport Authority of Western Australia
Organisation address	6000 WA
Representative's name	Chrystal King
Representative's job title	Senior Environmental Planner
Phone	93263491
Email	chrystal.king@pta.wa.gov.au
Address	PO Box 8125 Perth Business Centre Perth 6849 Australia

☒ 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, **Chrystal King of Public Transport Authority of Western Australia**, 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	61850109576
Organisation name	Public Transport Authority of Western Australia
Organisation address	PO Box 8125 Perth Business Centre Perth 6849 Australia
Representative's name	Michael Parker
Representative's job title	Executive Director- Infrastructure Planning and Land Services
Phone	0402 449 930
Email	michael.parker@pta.wa.gov.au
Address	PO Box 8125 Perth Business Centre Perth 6849 Australia

☒ 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, **Michael Parker of Public Transport Authority of Western Australia**, 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, **Michael Parker of Public Transport Authority of Western Australia**, 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. *