

Baldivis Residential Development - Spires Estate

Application Number: 02581

Commencement Date:
06/09/2024

Status: Locked

1. About the project

1.1 Project details

1.1.1 Project title *

Baldivis Residential Development - Spires Estate

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 *

02/12/2024

1.1.4 Estimated end date *

02/06/2025

1.2 Proposed Action details

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

Spatial Property Group on behalf of Carcione Group of Companies are proposing the residential development of Lot 3 Baldivis Road, Baldivis. The project area is 4 ha, and the disturbance area is also 4ha in size and is located between Everest Way and Baldivis Road in the City of Rockingham, approximately 40 km south of the Perth central business district (Att 1-Figures: Figure 1).

The site is zoned as Urban under the Perth Metropolitan Region Scheme (MRS), and as Development under the City of Rockingham Local Planning Scheme (LPS) No. 2.

The site is located within Precinct 1 of the North Baldivis District Structure Plan (DSP) area, which identifies the site as being subject to future urban and residential development. The North Baldivis DSP was formally adopted by the City of Rockingham Council in July 2000.

The project area is within the modelled distribution for Carnaby's Black Cockatoo (*Zanda latirostris*), Baudin's Black Cockatoo (*Zanda baudinii*) and Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus banksii naso*). The overall survey area can be regarded as representing a low-quality black cockatoo habitat given the absence of any exciting nest hollows, low value foraging habitat and a lack of roosting activity.

No other threatened species or ecological communities listed under the EPBC Act are anticipated to be impacted as a result of the proposed works.

To facilitate construction works for the proposed residential development, the following key activities will occur.

- Site delineation to denote the on-ground.
- Vegetation clearing and site works extent.
- Clearing and mulching of the vegetation within the disturbance area. Clearing is to be undertaken by mechanical means.
- Earthworks for creation of appropriate residential lot and road levels within the development footprint.
- Construction of internal public roads.
- Soil excavation to enable installation of services (power, gas, water, telecommunications)
- Establishment of public open space areas including landscaping.
- House construction (by future landowners, not undertaken by the proponent).

Based on the above the proposed disturbance activities that may have a potential direct and or indirect effect on MNES have been identified as;

- Vegetation clearing (1.83ha) of which some of this area represents low quality black cockatoo potential habitat). Removal of this vegetation may have a potential impact on black cockatoo species.
- Site landscaping has the potential to allow for incorporation of black cockatoo habitat species, allowing for replacement of some of the cleared habitat.

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
2010/5733	Baldivis Residential development on lots 98, 323,529 and 530
2011/6195	Subdivision development on Fifty Rd & Eighty Rd Baldivis

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

Spires Estate is a residential development located in Baldivis which commenced construction in 2011. The initial stages of Spires Estate, which formed part of EPBC referral 2010/5733, extended over an area of 28.9ha. Further land acquisitions were then added to the estate with EPBC referral 2011/6195 being the second lodged for this project. This referral covered landholdings extending over a further 51.16ha.

Lot 3 (4ha) was purchased in 2022 and will now also form part of the estate. Lot 3 will be developed under the marketing banner of the Spires Estate, but the development design and construction requirements are independent of other surrounding sites.

The location and extent of the overall Spires residential development is shown in **(Att 7-Spires Local Structure Plan)**. The development includes residential lots, commercial area, urban infrastructure and public open space.

Residential development in this location formed part of the North Baldivis District Structure Plan (DSP). DSPs are high level long term strategic plan to guide future development. The most recent version of the DSP is available through the City of Rockingham website (CoR,2024). Development of landholdings with the DSP is being progressed by a number of different parties.

The DSP identifies Lot 3 as an area for residential land uses. The current subdivision proposal which has been approved for this lot is consistent with the DSP.

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

The site is zoned as Urban under the Perth Metropolitan Region Scheme (MRS), and as Development under the City of Rockingham Local Planning Scheme (LPS) No. 2.

The site is located within Precinct 1 of the North Baldivis DSP area, which identifies the site as being subject to future urban and residential development. The North Baldivis DSP was formally adopted by the City of Rockingham Council in July 2000.

Relevant Commonwealth Legislation and guidance

The proposed action may impact Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES), namely three black cockatoo species listed as Threatened under the EPBC Act. As such the following are relevant:

- Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act)- relevant due to potential impacts to MNES.
- Guidelines for Significant Impact (DCCEEW, 2013) – provides guidance on the significance of impacts.
- EPBC Act Referral Guidelines for three threatened Black Cockatoo species (DCCEEW, 2022) relevant as the proposed action is within the modelled distribution for the three species.

State Legislation, planning policies and guidance relevant to the project:

- *Environmental Protection Act 1986* – the rezoning of the site and surrounds to Urban under the MRS was referred to the WA EPA as required by the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*
- *EPA Guidance Statement No.33: Environmental Guidance for Planning and Development (EPA 2008)* – relevant due to assessment of environmental factors in accordance with EPA standards.
- EPA Technical Guidance – Terrestrial vertebrate fauna surveys (EPA, 2020)
- Western Australian *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (BC Act) – relevant due to listing of species and ecological communities in Western Australia

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 planning approval system has provided opportunities for public engagement and consultation, including consultation undertaken as part of the advertising of the Local Structure Plan with the most recent update including public advertising occurring in late 2023/early 2024.

No targeted indigenous consultation has been undertaken to-date due to the absence of mapped Aboriginal heritage values within or in proximity to the project area. The closest known aboriginal cultural heritage site is Gas Pipeline 82, which is of an Artefacts / Scatter type, located approximately 1.2 km to the southwest.

It is understood that the EPBC Act referral process provides for periods of public advertisement and opportunity for public submissions on the proposed action.

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	92143411456
Organisation name	Coterra Pty Ltd trading as Coterra Environment
Organisation address	Level 1, 98 Colin Street, West Perth WA 6005

Referring party details

Name	Kristen Watts
Job title	Director
Phone	08 9381 5513
Email	kristen.watts@coterra.com.au
Address	L1, 98 Colin Street, West Perth WA 6005

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	35143991646
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Organisation name Spatial Property Group Pty Ltd on behalf of Cacione Group of Companies

Organisation address Unit 5, Level 2, 869 Canning Highway Applecross WA 6153

Person proposing to take the action details

Name Bruce Young

Job title Managing Director

Phone 0865552000

Email bruce@spatialproperty.com.au

Address Unit 5, Level 2, 869 Canning Highway Applecross WA 6153

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. *

Spatial Property Group is providing development management services to Carcione Group and are responsible for managing the construction program. Carcione Group is the landowner.

Spatial Property Group and Carcione Group of Companies have a satisfactory record of responsible environmental management and have no history of environmentally irresponsible action. Spatial Property Group and Carcione Group of Companies have not been the subject of any proceedings 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

Whilst the proponent does not have a documented environmental policy, in undertaking their projects the proponent has a satisfactory record of responsible environmental management.

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	35143991646
Organisation name	Spatial Property Group Pty Ltd on behalf of Cacione Group of Companies
Organisation address	Unit 5, Level 2, 869 Canning Highway Applecross WA 6153
Proposed designated proponent details	
Name	Bruce Young
Job title	Managing Director
Phone	0865552000
Email	bruce@spatialproperty.com.au

Address

Unit 5, Level 2, 869 Canning Highway Applecross WA 6153

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	92143411456
Organisation name	Coterra Pty Ltd trading as Coterra Environment
Organisation address	Level 1, 98 Colin Street, West Perth WA 6005
Representative's name	Kristen Watts
Representative's job title	Director
Phone	08 9381 5513
Email	kristen.watts@coterra.com.au
Address	L1, 98 Colin Street, West Perth WA 6005

✔ 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	35143991646
Organisation name	Spatial Property Group Pty Ltd on behalf of Cacione Group of Companies
Organisation address	Unit 5, Level 2, 869 Canning Highway Applecross WA 6153
Representative's name	Bruce Young
Representative's job title	Managing Director
Phone	0865552000
Email	bruce@spatialproperty.com.au

✔ 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

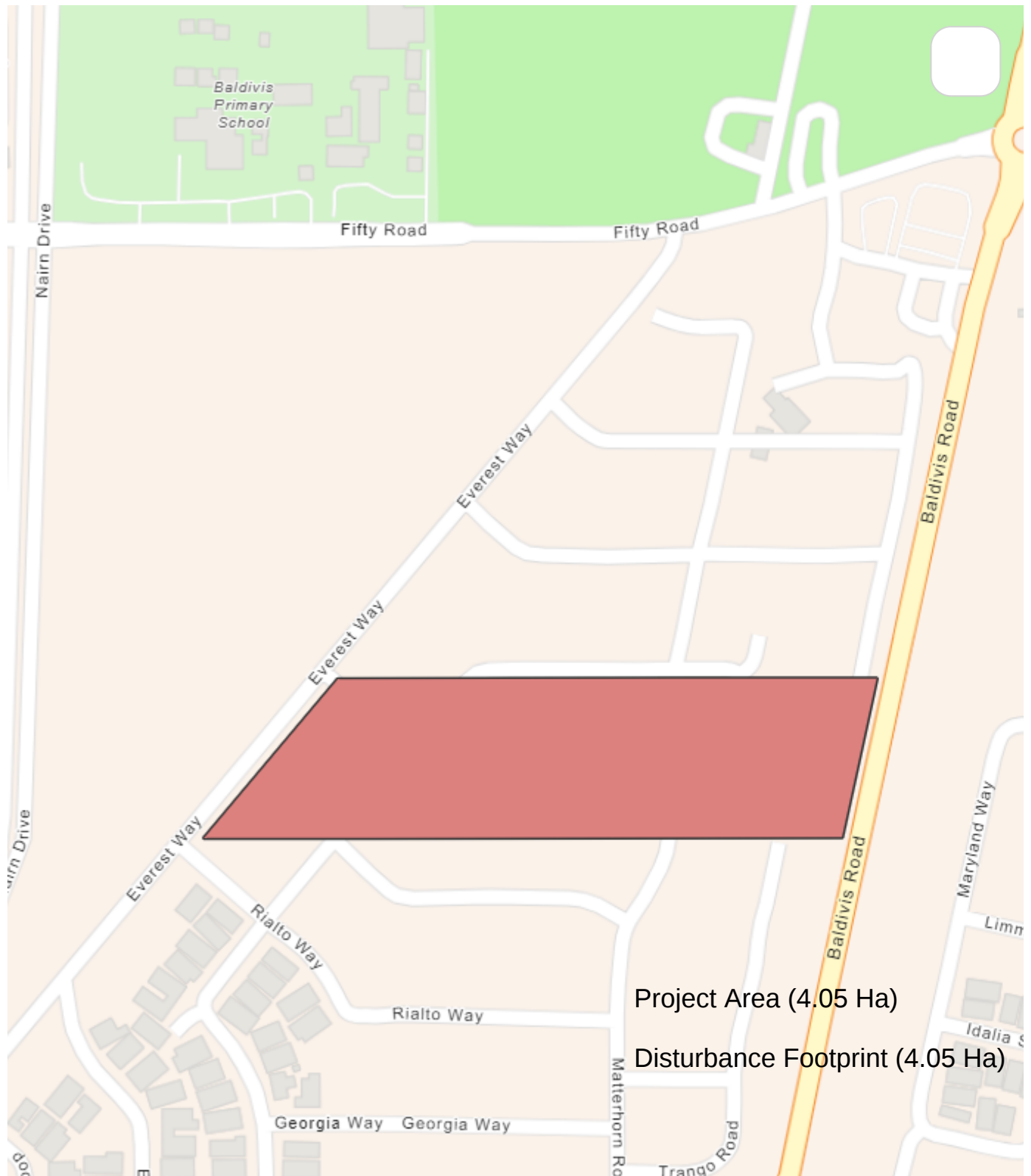
1.4 Payment details: Payment allocation

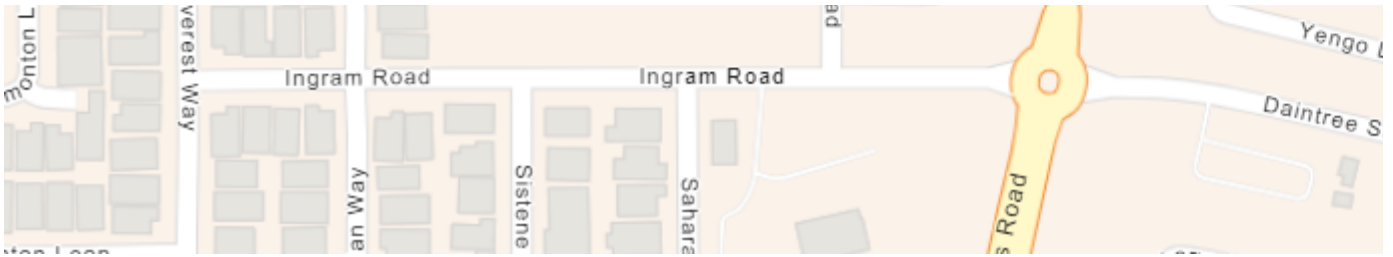
1.4.11 Who would you like to allocate as the entity responsible for payment? *

Proposed designated proponent

2. Location

2.1 Project footprint





Maptaskr © 2024 -32.309160, 115.828062

Powered By Esri - Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, F...

2.2 Footprint details

2.2.1 What is the address of the proposed action? *

Lot 3 (No. 392) Baldivis Road, Baldivis

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? *

Freehold land

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 at Lot 3 Baldivis Road, Baldivis. The site is 4.05 hectares (ha) in size and is located between Everest Way and Baldivis Road in the City of Rockingham, approximately 40 km south of the Perth central business district.

Historic aerial imagery indicates that the site was cleared of vegetation between 1970 and 1974, after which the site was used for intensive horticultural activities. These activities appear to have ceased by the late 1980's, before the sites eventual conversion for use as a poultry farm. While the poultry farm was in operation at the time of the DSP's development, it has since ceased operations, and the associated structures have been demolished.

Topography at the site ranges from approximately 12 metres Australian Height Datum (m AHD) in the west of the site, to approximately 6 mAHD in the east (**Att 1 - Figures: Figure 2**).

Regional vegetation mapping undertaken by Heddle et al, identifies the site as originally forming part of the Karrakatta Complex Central and South, which is described as predominately an open forest of *Eucalyptus gomphocephala* (Tuart) – *Eucalyptus marginata* (Jarrah) – *Corymbia calophylla* (Marri) and woodland of *Eucalyptus marginata* – *Banksia* spp. The historical clearing undertaken onsite has removed the presence of this complex (Landgate, 2024).

The site now comprises of a mosaic of scattered/small groves of trees and shrubs with considerable expanses of totally cleared grassland/sand areas. The vegetation remaining is dominated by planted non-endemic/exotic trees and shrubs with a small number of planted native trees and shrubs. A number of buildings previously present in the survey area have been demolished and removed.

To assess the environmental and ecological values of the site the following were undertaken:

- Black cockatoo habitat assessment by experienced zoologist Greg Harewood on the 15th of July 2023) (**Att 2 - Harewood, G. (2023). Black Cockatoo habitat assessment**).
- Tree assessment and preliminary report focusing on the 30 non-endemic Eucalypts with trunk Dia >500mm was conducted by Arboribus Consulting on the 10th of July 2024 (**Att 3 - Visual Tree Assessment & Preliminary Report**)

Assessment for the potential presence of the nationally significant ecological community 'Tuart Woodlands and Forests of the Swan Coastal Plain' by experienced botanists from Plantecology Consulting in August 2024 (**Att 4 - Tuart Woodland Assessment**).

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

The site was historically used for intensive horticultural activities as well as poultry farming. The poultry farm ceased operation in the early 2020s, after which time the site has remained unused.

Urban development is the proposed use for the project area, with residential development currently progressing to the north and south of the site in accordance with the approved LSP.

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

The site contains limited natural features due to the historical land uses and associated clearing.

The site contains planted, predominantly non-endemic vegetation that represents limited foraging and potential breeding habitat for Carnaby's Black Cockatoo (*Zanda latirostris*), Baudin's Black Cockatoo (*Zanda baudinii*) and Forest Red-tailed Black cockatoos (*Calyptorhynchus banksii naso*).

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

Topography at the site ranges from approximately 12 metres Australian Height Datum (m AHD) in the west of the site, to approximately 6 mAHd in the east (**Att 1 - Figures: Figure 2**).

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.

Overall, Flora and Fauna

Historic aerial imagery indicates that the site was entirely cleared of native vegetation between 1970 and 1974, at which point the site was used for intensive agricultural activities. Minor plantings occurred in the late 1980's, 1990's, and mid 2000's, with the most recent plantings taking place after 2010.

A site inspection was undertaken by Coterra Environment personnel on 29 June 2023 observed the site to comprise native and non-native tree species (which were likely planted in the 1980's and 1990's), with the understory comprising introduced grasses and other weeds. The tree species present as referenced in **(Att 2 - Harewood, G. (2023). Black Cockatoo habitat assessment)**, **(Att 3 - Visual Tree Assessment & Preliminary Report)** and **(Att 4 - Tuart Woodland Survey)** are noted to include:

- *Agonis flexuosa* (Peppermint)
- *Allocasuarina* spp.
- *Banksia attenuata*
- *Corymbia calophylla* (Marri)
- *Corymbia maculata* (Spotted Gum)
- *Eucalyptus botryoides* (Southern Mahogany)
- *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* var. *obtusa* (Northern River Red Gum)
- *Eucalyptus gomphocephala* (Tuart)
- *Eucalyptus rudis* (Flooded Gum)
- *Eucalyptus sideroxylon* (Iron Bark)
- *Pinus* spp.

Fauna assemblages typical of this area would be expected to include frogs, reptiles, birds and mammals. The DSP reporting (CoR,2024) notes that the habitat of the area may be infrequently visited by two specially protected bird species (Carnaby's Cockatoo and the Peregrine Falcon), and that the Carpet python, Quenda and Western Brush Wallaby may also occur.

The historical clearing and planting selection onsite has reduced the native fauna habitat availability.

Based on the lack of native understory, the fauna habitat values onsite are considered highest for bird species who could utilise the planted vegetation.

Potential habitat for fauna species which are listed as MNES is discussed further below.

Fauna - Black Cockatoos

On the 15th of July 2023 a dedicated assessment was undertaken by experienced zoologist Greg Harewood to assess the sites value as habitat for black cockatoos **(Att 2 - Harewood, G. (2023). Black Cockatoo habitat assessment)**. The assessment involved targeted searching for habitat trees (trees with a Diameter at Breast Height of greater than 50cm), existing and potential nest hollows from ground level, foraging habitat and roosting habitat. Evidence for the presence or likely presence conservation significant fauna, including black cockatoos, was searched for as part of the assessment's methodology.

In terms of potential foraging habitat, the majority of species observed were considered to only make up a small proportion of any one birds diet, relative to more favoured plant species, with the following flora recorded within the site:

- Non-Endemic Eucalypts – *Eucalyptus* spp
- Marri – *Corymbia calophylla*
- Tuart – *Eucalyptus gomphocephala*
- Pine – *Pinus* spp.
- Sheoak – *Allocasuarina* spp.

- Peppermint – *Agonis flexuosa*

The extent of canopy cover onsite is 1.83 hectares of which not all comprises the above foraging habitat species.

No evidence of foraging was observed during the assessment. Vegetation within the site was given a foraging score of 1/10 for each black cockatoo species, which was attributed to the limited extent of intact native vegetation and the paucity/absence of preferred foraging species (**Att 2 - Harewood, G. (2023).**

Black Cockatoo habitat assessment; Section 5.3).

No evidence of black cockatoos roosting within trees located within the survey area was observed during the survey period.

The following trees were observed within the site with a Diameter at Breast Height (DBH) >50cm which therefore may be considered potential nesting habitat:

- 1 x Marri
- 8 x Tuart
- 1 x dead unknown species
- 29 x non-endemic eucalypts

None of the trees within the survey area were observed to contain hollows (**Att 2 - Harewood, G. (2023).** **Black Cockatoo habitat assessment; Section 5.3).**

Marri and Tuart trees have been identified as species potentially used for nesting by Carnaby's Black Cockatoos (**Att - 5 Plants Used by Carnaby Black Cockatoo**). In order to better understand the potential nesting value of the 30 non-endemic eucalypts (including the dead tree) a site inspection was undertaken by a specialist arborist to identify these tree species. The tree assessment (**Att 3 - Visual Tree Assessment & Preliminary Report; Appendix B**) confirmed the species as follows:

- 1 x *Corymbia maculata* (Eastern Australian species)
- 24 x *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* var. *obtusa* (Northern Australian species)
- 1 x *Eucalyptus sideroxylon* (Eastern Australian species)
- 4 x *Eucalyptus botryoides* (Eastern Australian species)

None of the above species are identified as being used for nesting by Carnaby's Black Cockatoo (**Att - 5 Plants Used by Carnaby Black Cockatoo**).

Flora - Tuart trees

Based on the presence of planted Tuart trees onsite, and the known occurrence of Tuart Woodland of the Swan Coastal Plain Threatened Ecological Community (TEC) in the Baldivis area, an assessment into the potential presence of this TEC within the site was undertaken by Plantecology Consulting (**Att 4 - Tuart Woodland Survey**).

The assessment concluded that the scattered Tuart trees within the site do not form part of a patch of Tuart Woodlands and Forests of the Swan Coastal Plain ecological community (**Att 4 - Tuart Woodland Survey; Section 5**).

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

The site area is situated within the Swan Coastal Plain.

Pre-European vegetation association mapping complete by Beard (Landgate, 2024) has mapped the following broad vegetation type intersecting the project area: Spearwood_1001: Jarrah, banksia or casuarina *Eucalyptus marginata*, *Banksia* spp., *Allocasuarina* spp.

The original vegetation at the site would have formed part of the Karrakatta Complex Central and South which is described as predominately an open forest of *Eucalyptus gomphocephala* (Tuart) – *Eucalyptus marginata* (Jarrah) – *Corymbia calophylla* (Marri) and woodland of *Eucalyptus marginata* – *Banksia spp*” (Landgate, 2024).

Vegetation onsite no longer represents the Beard or Heddle vegetation mapping. The site now comprises of a mosaic of scattered/small groves of trees and shrubs with considerable expanses of totally cleared grassland/sand areas. The vegetation remaining is dominated by planted non-endemic/exotic trees and shrubs with a small number of planted native trees and shrubs.

Soils within the site were mapped by Gozzard (**Att 6 - Gozzard, JR. 1986. Rockingham Part Sheets 2033 III and 2033 II**) as being Bassendean SAND (S8) which is described as very light grey at the surface, yellow at depth, fine to medium-grained, sub rounded quartz, moderately well sorted, of eolian origin as relatively thin veneer over C2, M4 and Mc2.

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 review of the State heritage Inherit database indicates that there are no Commonwealth heritage places within or in proximity to the project area (Heritage Council, 2024).

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

A search of the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (DPLH 2024) Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Inquiry System was undertaken to determine the presence of any known aboriginal cultural heritage values within the site. No registered sites or sites or other sites were identified within the site. The closest known aboriginal cultural heritage site is Gas Pipeline 82, which is of an Artefacts / Scatter type, located approximately 1.2 km to the southwest.

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. *

Regional groundwater mapping obtained from the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) (Landgate 2024) indicates that groundwater occurs at a depth of approximately 2m AHD across the site. Based on the mapped surface topography, this equates to an estimated depth to groundwater of between 10m and 4m. Regional groundwater information indicates that groundwater flow is generally in a westerly direction (Landgate 2024).

The site is not mapped as being in a public drinking water source area (Landgate 2024).

There are no geomorphic wetlands present within or adjacent to the site, as mapped by the Department of Biodiversity Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) (Landgate 2024). These closest Resource Enhancement or Conservation management category wetland (i.e. wetland with higher values which are generally recommended for retention) is located approximately 900m to the southeast.

There are no other natural or artificial surface water features within the site (Landgate 2024).

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

EPBC Act section	Controlling provision	Impacted	Reviewed
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.

*

The proposed action will not impact on the protected matter.

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.

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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 proposed action will not impact on the 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	Becher Point Wetlands
No	No	Peel-Yalgorup System

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 proposed action will not have any impact on Ramsar sites.

The closest Ramsar site to Lot 3 is located approximately 10km to the southwest (Becher Point Wetland) in a different geological setting (i.e. Quindalup system coastal dunes). The Peel-Yalgorup system is located over 26km south of the site.

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	No	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
Yes	Yes	Calyptrorhynchus banksii naso	Forest Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo, Karrak
Yes	Yes	Calyptrorhynchus latirostris	Carnaby's Cockatoo, Short-billed Black-Cockatoo

Direct impact	Indirect impact	Species	Common name
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 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>Eucalyptus x balanites</i>	Cadda Road Mallee, Cadda Mallee
No	No	<i>Leipoa ocellata</i>	Malleefowl
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>Pseudocheirus occidentalis</i>	Western Ringtail Possum, Ngwayir, Womp, Woder, Ngoor, Ngoolangit
No	No	<i>Rostratula australis</i>	Australian Painted Snipe
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)	
No	No	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Common Greenshank, Greenshank
No	No	<i>Westralunio carteri</i>	Carter's Freshwater Mussel, Freshwater Mussel
Yes	Yes	<i>Zanda baudinii</i>	Baudin's Cockatoo, Baudin's Black-Cockatoo, Long-billed Black-cockatoo
Yes	Yes	<i>Zanda latirostris</i>	Carnaby's Black Cockatoo, Short-billed Black-cockatoo

Ecological communities

Direct impact	Indirect impact	Ecological community
No	No	Banksia Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain ecological community
No	No	Empodisma peatlands of southwestern Australia
No	No	Honeymyrtle shrubland on limestone ridges of the Swan Coastal Plain Bioregion
No	No	Sedgeland in Holocene dune swales of the southern 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. *

Threatened species

Overview

Implementation of the proposal will necessitate the clearing of 1.83 hectares of predominantly planted vegetation of which some of this is potential black cockatoo foraging habitat. Clearing will also result in the removal of eight potential black cockatoo breeding trees, none of which have any hollows present (**Att 2 - Harewood G (2023) Black Cockatoo habitat assessment; Section 5.3.1**). Other trees onsite with a DBH > 50cm were not species identified to be used for breeding.

Zanda latirostris (Carnaby's Black Cockatoo)

This species is noted to nest in tree species including Salmon Gum, Wandoo, Tuart, Jarrah, Flooded Gum, York Gum, Powderbark, Karri and Marri (Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities (2012), (Western Australian Museum, Carnaby's Black Cockatoo, 2024) Of these species, 1 Marri tree and 7 Tuart with a DBH > 50cm, none of which have any hollows present, are proposed to be cleared.

The development will also involve clearing of 1.83 hectare of predominantly planted vegetation, of which some of this area is potential forging habitat.

The 1.83 hectare that is being cleared comprises low value potential *Zanda latirostris* foraging habitat with no evidence of foraging observed during the assessment. Vegetation within the site was given a foraging score of 1/10 (**Att 2 - Harewood G (2023) Black Cockatoo habitat assessment**).

In terms of roosting habitat, there was no evidence of *Zanda latirostris* roosting within the site observed during the survey period.

Zanda baudinii (Baudin's Black Cockatoo)

This species is noted to nest in tree species including Karra, Marri, Wandoo, Jarrah, Bullich and Tuart (Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities (2012), (Western Australian Museum, Baudin's Black Cockatoo, 2024) Of these species, 1 Marri and 7 Tuart trees with a

DHB > 50cm, none of which have any hollows present, are proposed to be cleared.

The development will also involve clearing of 1.83 hectare of predominately planted vegetation of which some of this area is potential forging habitat.

The 1.83 hectare that is being cleared comprises low value potential *Zanda baudinii* foraging habitat with no evidence of foraging observed during the assessment. Vegetation within the site was given a foraging score of 1/10 (**Att 2 - Harewood G (2023) Black Cockatoo habitat assessment**).

There was no evidence of *Zanda baudinii* roosting within the site observed during the survey period.

Calyptrorhynchus banksia naso (Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo)

Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo is noted to nest in tree species including Marri, Karri, Wandoo, Bullich, Blackbutt, Tuart and Jarrah (Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities 2012), (Western Australian Museum, Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo, 2024) Of these species, 1 Marri and 7 Tuart trees with a DHB > 50cm, none of which have any hollows present, are proposed to be cleared.

The development will also involve clearing of 1.83 hectare of which some of this area is potential forging habitat.

The 1.83 hectare that is being cleared comprises low value potential *Calyptrorhynchus banksia naso* foraging habitat with no evidence of foraging observed during the assessment. Vegetation within the site was given a foraging score of 1/10 (**Att 2 - Harewood G (2023) Black Cockatoo habitat assessment**).

There was no evidence of *Calyptrorhynchus banksia naso* roosting within the site observed during the survey period.

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. *

To assess the value of the site as habitat for the tree threatened black cockatoo species, a dedicated assessment was undertaken by experienced zoologist Greg Harewood on the 15th of July 2023 (**Att 2 - Harewood, G. (2023). Black Cockatoo habitat assessment**). The assessment involved targeted searching for habitat trees (trees with a Diameter at Breast Height of greater than 50cm), existing and potential nest hollows from ground level, foraging habitat and roosting habitat. Evidence for the presence or likely presence conservation significant fauna, including black cockatoos, was searched for as part of the assessment's methodology.

In terms of foraging habitat, the majority of species observed were considered to only make up a small proportion of any one birds diet, relative to more favoured plant species (see species discussion in Section 3.2.1).

The extent of canopy cover onsite is 1.83 hectare of which some comprises low value potential foraging habitat with no evidence of foraging observed during the assessment. Vegetation within the site was given a foraging score of 1/10 for each black cockatoo species, which was attributed to the limited extent of intact native vegetation and the paucity/absence of preferred foraging species (**Att 2 - Harewood, G. (2023). Black Cockatoo habitat assessment; Section 5.3.1**)

39 trees were identified onsite with a DBH >50cm, with none containing hollows. Of these trees only 1 x Marri (*Corymbia calophylla*) and 8 x Tuart (*Eucalyptus gomphocephala*) are noted to be species which can potentially be used for black cockatoo breeding (Groom, 2011). The other trees were exotic non-endemic species and are not species which are noted to be used for breeding. **(Att 3 - Visual Tree Assessment & Preliminary Report; Section Appendix B)**

In terms of roosting habitat, there was no evidence of black cockatoos roosting within the site observed during the survey period. **(Att 2 - Harewood, G. (2023). Black Cockatoo habitat assessment; Section 5.3.2)**

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 a controlled action on the basis of:

- Potential black cockatoo foraging habitat onsite was assessed to be low value (Score of 1) with less than 1.83 hectares present.
- No black cockatoo night roosting is known to occur onsite, with no evidence of night roosting observed during the black cockatoo habitat assessment **(Att 2 - Harewood, G. (2023). Black Cockatoo habitat assessment)**
- No trees with a DBH>50cm present onsite contain any hollows. 9 of these trees were species that could possibly form hollows in the future, with the remainder (30 trees) not noted to be species which are suited to black cockatoo breeding **(Att 3 - Visual Tree Assessment & Preliminary Report)**. Given the relatively young age of the trees (i.e. planted onsite post 1970s after the site was cleared of native vegetation) hollow would not be likely to form in the near future as this typically occurs in trees over 130 years in age (DEC,2010).
- Vegetation onsite does not represent the Tuart Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain TEC **(Att 4 - Tuart Woodlands Assessment)**

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. *

Development of the site will involve establishment of landscaped areas within Public Open Space and road reserves. Planting within these areas will include use of species which provide potential habitat opportunities for black cockatoos.

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

Based on the extremely limited direct and indirect impacts on black cockatoos resulting from the proposal, as well as the absence of TECs within the survey area, no offsets are proposed

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	Actitis hypoleucos	Common Sandpiper
No	No	Apus pacificus	Fork-tailed Swift
No	No	Calidris acuminata	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper
No	No	Calidris canutus	Red Knot, Knot
No	No	Calidris ferruginea	Curlew Sandpiper
No	No	Calidris melanotos	Pectoral Sandpiper
No	No	Charadrius leschenaultii	Greater Sand Plover, Large Sand Plover
No	No	Motacilla cinerea	Grey Wagtail
No	No	Numenius madagascariensis	Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew
No	No	Pandion haliaetus	Osprey

Direct impact	Indirect impact	Species	Common name
No	No	Pristis pristis	Freshwater Sawfish, Largetooth Sawfish, River Sawfish, Leichhardt's Sawfish, Northern Sawfish
No	No	Tringa nebularia	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 vegetation within the project area is degraded bushland that doesn't provide quality habitat for migratory species. It is expected that migratory species are not reliant on vegetation within the project area as habitat.

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.

*

The proposed action is not a nuclear 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.

—

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 proposed action within or in proximity to 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 proposed action is not in proximity to the Great Barrier 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 linked to coal mining 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 proposed action is not within or in proximity to 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 does not contain any Commonwealth Heritage Places.

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. *

Alternative development sites were not considered as part of this project, but they form part of earlier approval considerations.

Strategic planning for future residential development areas formed part of the previous North Baldivis District Structure Plan (DSP) assessment. Alternatives are considered as part of these district levels assessments to refine future development areas. Development of this site is in accordance with the outcomes of this assessment.

5. Lodgement

5.1 Attachments

1.2.1 Overview of the proposed action

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Att 1 Figures.pdf Figures	28/08/2024		High

1.2.5 Information about the staged development

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Att 7 Spires Local Structure Plan.pdf Local Structure Plan	05/04/2020		High
#2.	Link	North Baldivis District Structure Plan https://rockingham.wa.gov.au/forms-and-publicati..			High

3.1.1 Current condition of the project area's environment

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Att 1 Figures.pdf Figures	29/08/2024	No	High
#2.	Document	Att 2 Harewood, G. (2023). Black Cockatoo habitat assessment.pdf Black Cockatoo habitat assessment	01/08/2023	No	High
#3.	Document	Att 3 Visual Tree Assessment & Preliminary Report.pdf 30 Non-Endemic Eucalypts with Trunk DIA >500mm	10/07/2024	No	High
#4.	Document	Att 4 Tuart Woodlands Assessment.pdf Tuart Woodlands Assessment	08/08/2024	No	High
#5.	Link	Slip https://maps.slip.wa.gov.au/landgate/locate/			High

3.1.4 Gradient relevant to the project area

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Att 1 Figures.pdf Figures	28/08/2024		High

3.2.1 Flora and fauna within the affected area

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Att 2 Harewood, G. (2023). Black Cockatoo habitat assessment.pdf Black Cockatoo habitat assessment	31/07/2023		High
#2.	Document	Att 3 Visual Tree Assessment & Preliminary Report.pdf 30 Non-Endemic Eucalypts with Trunk DIA >500mm	09/07/2024		High
#3.	Document	Att 4 Tuart Woodlands Assessment.pdf Tuart Woodlands Assessment	08/08/2024		High
#4.	Document	Att 5 Plants Used by Carnaby's Black Cockatoo.pdf Plants used by Black Cockatoo	15/04/2020	No	High
#5.	Link	North Baldivis District Structure Plan https://rockingham.wa.gov.au/forms-and-publicati..			High

3.2.2 Vegetation within the project area

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Att 6 Gozzard, J.R. 1986. Rockingham Part Sheets 2033 III and 2033 II..pdf		No	High

Environmental Geology Series. Geological Society of Western Australia, Perth, Western Australia.				
#2.	Link	Slip https://maps.slip.wa.gov.au/landgate/locate/		High

3.3.1 Commonwealth heritage places overseas or other places that apply to the project area

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Link	Heritage Council https://inherit.dplh.wa.gov.au/Public/			High

3.3.2 Indigenous heritage values that apply to the project area

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Link	Department of Planning, Lands and Heritages Map Viewer https://espatial.dplh.wa.gov.au/planwa/Index.htm..			High

3.4.1 Hydrology characteristics that apply to the project area

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Link	Department of Planning, Lands and Heritages Map Viewer https://espatial.dplh.wa.gov.au/planwa/Index.htm..			High
#2.	Link	Slip https://maps.slip.wa.gov.au/landgate/locate/			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 2 Harewood, G. (2023). Black Cockatoo habitat assessment.pdf Black Cockatoo habitat assessment	31/07/2023		High
#2.	Link	Baudin's Cockatoo https://museum.wa.gov.au/explore/online-exhibiti..			High
#3.	Link	Carnabys Cockatoo https://museum.wa.gov.au/explore/online-exhibiti..			High
#4.	Link	EPBC Act Referral Guidelines for Three Threatened Black Cockatoo Species			High

https://www.agriculture.gov.au/sites/default/fil..			
#5.	Link	Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo Gallery https://museum.wa.gov.au/explore/galleries/fores..	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 2 Harewood, G. (2023). Black Cockatoo habitat assessment.pdf Black Cockatoo habitat assessment	31/07/2023	High	
#2.	Document	Att 3 Visual Tree Assessment & Preliminary Report.pdf 30 Non-Endemic Eucalypts with Trunk DIA >500mm	09/07/2024	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	Att 2 Harewood, G. (2023). Black Cockatoo habitat assessment.pdf Black Cockatoo habitat assessment	31/07/2023	High	
#2.	Document	Att 3 Visual Tree Assessment & Preliminary Report.pdf 30 Non-Endemic Eucalypts with Trunk DIA >500mm	09/07/2024	High	
#3.	Document	Att 4 Tuart Woodlands Assessment.pdf Tuart Woodlands Assessment	07/08/2024	High	
#4.	Link	Artificial hollows for Carnaby's black cockatoo https://library.dbca.wa.gov.au/static/FullTextFi..	01/08/2010	High	

5.2 Declarations

Completed Referring party's declaration

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

ABN/ACN	92143411456
Organisation name	Coterra Pty Ltd trading as Coterra Environment
Organisation address	Level 1, 98 Colin Street, West Perth WA 6005
Representative's name	Kristen Watts
Representative's job title	Director

Phone	08 9381 5513
Email	kristen.watts@coterra.com.au
Address	L1, 98 Colin Street, West Perth WA 6005

☒ 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, **Kristen Watts of Coterra Pty Ltd trading as Coterra Environment**, 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	35143991646
Organisation name	Spatial Property Group Pty Ltd on behalf of Cacione Group of Companies
Organisation address	Unit 5, Level 2, 869 Canning Highway Applecross WA 6153
Representative's name	Bruce Young
Representative's job title	Managing Director
Phone	0865552000
Email	bruce@spatialproperty.com.au
Address	Unit 5, Level 2, 869 Canning Highway Applecross WA 6153

☒ 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, **Bruce Young of Spatial Property Group Pty Ltd on behalf of Cacione Group of Companies**, 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, **Bruce Young of Spatial Property Group Pty Ltd on behalf of Cacione Group of Companies**, 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. *