

# Appendix C - AECOM (2025a) Addendum to AECOM (2023) Flora and Vegetation Assessment

10 July 2025

Commercial-in-Confidence

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Dear Mr Byrne

**Addendum to the ‘NREP 1-NT-NBT 330kV V Line Flora, Vegetation and Fauna Assessment Rev 0 Report**

**1.0 Introduction and Scope**

Western Power has engaged AECOM Australia Pty Ltd (AECOM) to provide an Addendum to the NREP 1-NT-NBT 330kV Line Flora, Vegetation and Fauna Assessment (AECOM, 2023). The assessment included a detailed vegetation, targeted flora, basic fauna, and black cockatoo assessment for a 576.3 ha linear corridor between Malaga and Pinjar.

Western Power is proposing to construct a 330kV double-circuit transmission line from the Northern Terminal in Malaga north to the Neerabup Terminal in Pinjar (the Project). On 22 February 2024, Western Power referred the Project to the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) and the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW). Both the EPA and DCCEEW responded with a request for additional information regarding the Project. This addendum addresses the comments regarding the AECOM (2023) Flora, Vegetation and Fauna Assessment.

After receiving the request for additional information, Western Power revised the Project’s Development Envelope (DE) from 163 ha to 217.24 ha, and the disturbance footprint has increased from 160.95 ha to 205.39 ha. The DE now includes the two adjoining terminals, Northern Terminal and Neerabup Terminal, and realignments along the 29 km transmission corridor. Western Power has formalised this change under a section 43A application under the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act) and a request to vary a proposal under assessment under Section 156 of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act).

This technical report addresses comments received from regulators regarding the AECOM (2023) report for the revised DE (217.24 ha). Due to changes to the Development Envelope (DE) and Disturbance Footprint (DF), several additional surveys and assessments have been incorporated into this report. These supplementary investigations provide robust justification for the updated findings and ensure that this technical report adequately addresses the regulators' comments. The inclusion of these data sources strengthens the validity of the revised impact assessments and demonstrates a thorough and responsive approach to regulatory feedback, as detailed in Table 1. The assessment boundaries are presented in Figure 2 of the AECOM (2025) and attached in Appendix A.

Feedback from both the EPA and DCCEEW has been compiled and addressed in the sections below.

**Table 1 Surveys and assessments**

Survey / Assessment	Area	Description
AECOM (2024a). Environmental Impact Assessment - Northern Terminal (NT) to Neerabup Terminal (NBT). Published report prepared on behalf of Western Power.	163 ha (transmission corridor)	AECOM (2024a) completed an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the original 163 ha DE (29 km transmission corridor). Of the 163 ha, 14.02 ha was unsurveyed, and vegetation types, vegetation conditions and fauna habitats were based on extrapolated data.
AECOM (2024b). North (CEL-N) Swan Coastal Plain Flora, Vegetation and Fauna Assessment. Perth:	266.76 ha (Neerabup and	The AECOM (2024b) survey consisted of four distinct survey areas, two of which intersect the DE, the Neerabup Terminal to East Wanneroo survey area

Survey / Assessment	Area	Description
Unpublished report for Western Power.	Northern Terminals)	(204.98 ha) and the Northern Terminal survey area (25.78 ha). Only the survey areas that intersect the revised DE are considered in this addendum. The assessment included a detailed vegetation, targeted flora, basic fauna and targeted black cockatoo survey.
AECOM (2025). Environmental Review and Black Cockatoo Refined Assessment. Perth. Draft report for Western Power.	603.20 ha	<p>AECOM (2025) undertook a refined black cockatoo assessment to evaluate the ecological significance of habitats used by key Black Cockatoo species (Carnaby's, Baudin's, and Forest Red Tailed Black Cockatoos), particularly focusing on breeding, roosting and foraging areas. The assessment included the implementation of the Bamford Consulting Ecologists (BCE) (2024) scoring tool and aging of the pine plantations. A key component included reinspection of all potential hollow-bearing trees using drone imagery and expert input from Mike Bamford to determine their suitability or use by the species. Additional fieldwork was conducted to evaluate non-native foraging resources, plant disease presence, and known or potential roosting trees.</p> <p>To complement this refined survey effort, an environmental review was also undertaken to address data gaps related to flora, vegetation, and fauna habitats within the amended DE. This review aimed to identify any new or previously unassessed ecological values and reconcile inconsistencies between earlier assessments and the refined DE, contributing to a more accurate and comprehensive environmental evaluation.</p>

## 2.0 Flora and Vegetation

### 2.1 DCCEEW Comments and Response

#### 2.1.1 Comment 2.1 *Caladenia huegelii* (King Spider-orchid)

- a. Clarification on survey extent and methodology for targeted survey
- b. Clarification on methodology used to target other listed orchid species
- c. Clarification on extent of Banksia Woodland traversed

##### (a) Clarification on survey extent and methodology for targeted survey

Targeted surveys for the *Caladenia huegelii* (King Spider-orchid), listed as Critically Endangered under the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (BC Act) and Endangered under the EPBC Act were undertaken in accordance with the DotE (2013) Draft Survey Guidelines for Australia's Threatened Orchids. This included targeting suitable habitat at the ideal detection period and implementing a systematic sample plan that maximises detection of the target species.

##### *AECOM (2023) Survey*

Intact Banksia Woodland vegetation, mapped as BaBeAn, BaCpSr, BaXpPo, BaEbPo and EtHsLb in Very Good and Excellent condition were determined to represent suitable habitat as defined in DEC (2009) Grand Spider Orchid (*Caladenia huegelii*) Recovery Plan.

The ideal detection period was Spring between September and October (DCCEEW 2024; DEC 2009). Surveys were undertaken on 7, 8 and 28 September and 6 October (AECOM 2023). Botanists involved in targeted surveys included botanist Floora de Wit who has 17 years' experience. Floora has visited flowering *C. huegelii* populations previously for other programs and is familiar with its morphology. Field assistants included Caitlyn Sepkus (3 years' experience) and Beau Eaton (1 year experience) (AECOM 2023).

##### *AECOM (2024b) Survey*

The AECOM (2024b) survey consisted of four distinct survey areas, two of which intersect the DE, the Neerabup Terminal to East Wanneroo survey area (204.98 ha) and the Northern Terminal survey area (25.78 ha).

Five Banksia Woodland vegetation types, mapped as BaAcDf, BaAhDf, BaRcGt, BmAcPo and BmEpLi, occur within the Neerabup Terminal to East Wanneroo survey area. Of these, one patch of Banksia Woodland TEC (BaRcGt) was recorded within the revised DE. Whilst this patch is representative of the TEC, it was described as a low-diversity isolated patch of TEC. A review of historical aerial imagery shows this entire terminal was cleared between 2006-2007 and revegetated after 2011 (Landgate, 2025). As a result, this patch was not considered suitable habitat for *C. huegelii*.

Although the patch was not considered suitable habitat, the survey was undertaken during the ideal detection period. The survey was completed across multiple days in Spring 2023, between 16 and 20 October and 6 and 17 November. The field survey was led by Cassandra House and assisted by Environmental Scientist Nina Sergeev and Graduate Environmental Scientists Deborah Robinson and Beau Eaton. Cassandra has over 8 years' experience undertaking flora and vegetation assessments on the Swan Coastal Plain.

No Banksia Woodland vegetation or suitable habitat for *C. huegelii* occurs within the Northern Terminal survey area.

##### *AECOM (2025) Survey*

No additional areas of Banksia Woodland vegetation or suitable habitat for *C. huegelii* were identified within the revised DE, aside from those areas already surveyed by AECOM (2023, 2024).

(b) Clarification on methodology used to target other listed orchid species

*AECOM (2023) Survey*

Twelve significant orchid species were identified in the desktop assessment (AECOM 2023). Only one species (*C. huegelii*) was considered to have a high likelihood of occurrence, with the remaining 11 species considered to have a low or negligible likelihood of occurrence due to lack of recent records (older than 20 years old), distance (greater than 5 km), and habitat suitability. If orchid species were encountered during targeted searches, they were recorded. A total of 16 orchid species were recorded during the survey, none of which were of conservation significance.

*AECOM (2024b) Survey*

A total of 11 significant orchid species were identified in the desktop assessments for the Neerabup Terminal to East Wanneroo and the Northern Terminal survey areas. Of these, none were considered likely to occur within Neerabup Terminal to East Wanneroo survey area, and one species (*C. huegelii*) was considered likely to occur within the Northern Terminal survey area. Targeted flora searches were conducted for all significant flora species that were known or likely to occur. The likelihood of occurrence was considered low to negligible due to absence of recent records (older than 20 years), the species' distance from the site (greater than 5 km), and limited habitat suitability.

The nearest known record of *C. huegelii* to the Neerabup Terminal is approximately 6 km east, recorded in 2004. However, due to a lack of suitable habitat, *C. huegelii*, was assessed as having a low likelihood of occurrence within the Neerabup Terminal to East Wanneroo survey area and therefore was not specifically targeted during the survey. Four orchid species were recorded during the survey (three native and one weed species), none of which are listed as conservation significant species. Due to a lack of suitable habitat, all significant orchid species were assessed post-survey as having a negligible likelihood of occurrence within the Neerabup Terminal to East Wanneroo survey area.

The nearest known record for *C. huegelii* to the Northern Terminal is approximately 2.5 km south (within the Lighting Swamp Bushland), recorded in 2004. The species was therefore assessed as having a high likelihood of occurrence, and targeted searches were completed for the Northern Terminal survey area. No orchid species were recorded within the Northern Terminal survey area, and no suitable habitat for *C. huegelii* was identified. All significant orchid species were assessed post-survey as having a negligible likelihood of occurrence.

*AECOM (2025) Survey*

The survey was conducted in February 2025, outside the ideal detection period for *C. huegelii*. However, no additional areas of suitable habitat for the species were identified and therefore no further targeted surveys are required for the revised DE.

(c) Clarification on extent of Banksia Woodland traversed

*AECOM (2023) Survey*

AECOM (2023) identified eight patches (63.18 ha) of the Banksia Woodland Threatened Ecological Community (TEC), within the survey area. All eight patches were in Good to Excellent condition and considered suitable habitat for *C. huegelii*. AECOM (2023) track logs show that 58.2 ha of Banksia Woodland (in Good to Excellent condition) was traversed to target *C. huegelii*. Of the remaining 6.17 ha, two patches (Patch 4 and patch 8) have been searched, but lack complete track logs (See Figure 9, AECOM, 2023). This is further explained below.

Patch 4 (5.72 ha) was traversed by AECOM; however, track logs are only available for 3.71 ha located east of the firebreak. Due to a data error, no track logs were recorded for western portion (1.97 ha).

AECOM was not able to access Patch 8 (4.20 ha) at the time of survey, located at the northeast corner of Tonkin Highway and Marshall Road (AECOM, 2023). Patch 8 (4.20 ha), located at the northeast corner of Tonkin Highway and Marshall Road, was inaccessible during the 2023 survey. Nonetheless, it has previously undergone targeted surveys for *Caladenia huegelii* in 2018 and 2019 as part of the Malaga to Ellenbrook rail project, with no individuals recorded (PTA, 2019).

## *AECOM (2024b) Survey*

AECOM (2024b) mapped 15.13 ha of Banksia Woodland across eight patches within the 204.98 ha Neerabup to East Wanneroo survey area, in Excellent to Completely Degraded condition. Of this, 3.03 ha (Patch 6) intersects the DE (Neerabup Terminal). Approximately half of Patch 6 was traversed. However, the patch represents revegetation and was considered low diversity and isolated from other Banksia Woodland vegetation. It was therefore not considered suitable habitat for *C. huegelii*. Whilst targeted searches for *C. huegelii* were not undertaken for the Neerabup Terminal to East Wanneroo survey area, any opportunistic sightings would have been recorded. Four orchid species were observed and recorded within the survey area, none are listed as Threatened or Priority.

No Banksia Woodland vegetation or suitable habitat for *C. huegelii* was recorded within the Northern Terminal survey area.

## *AECOM (2025) Survey*

AECOM (2025) mapped 65.04 ha of Banksia Woodland TEC within the 2025 survey area (603.0 ha). This included the 63.18 ha recorded by AECOM (2023) and 3.03 ha recorded by AECOM (2024b). Due to overlapping survey boundaries, 1.17 ha of Banksia Woodland TEC was recorded across both survey areas.

No additional unsurveyed areas of Banksia Woodland or suitable habitat for *C. huegelii* were identified AECOM (2025).

### **2.1.2 Comment 2.3 Communities of Tumulus Springs Threatened Ecological Community (TEC)**

a. Provide a likelihood assessment to determine the likelihood of the TEC occurring within the DE.

There are no defined key characteristics of the Tumulus Springs TEC in the conservation advice documentation. Below is a summary of the description and identifying features of this TEC found in the DCCEEW (2023) Approved Conservation Advice.

**Description:** The Tumulus Springs TEC comprises an assemblage of plants and invertebrates inhabiting peat mounds formed in areas of continuous groundwater discharge, typically at the junction of the Guildford Clays and Bassendean Sands on the Swan Coastal Plain. These peat mounds and their surroundings create stable, permanently moist microhabitats.

**Dominant flora:** Plant species associated with the tumulus springs are *Banksia littoralis*, *Melaleuca preissiana* and *Eucalyptus rudis*, and the shrubs *Taxandria linearifolia*, *Pteridium esculentum*, *Astartea scoparia* and *Cyclosorus interruptus*

**Habitat:** The mound springs habitat is defined by continuous groundwater discharge supporting raised peat areas. These provide a diverse range of moist microhabitats, with notable heterogeneity in invertebrate fauna across different sites.

**Hydrology:** The peat habitat is supported by groundwater seepage.

Five wetland communities were identified and mapped within the DE. These were all characterised by sandy soils and varying degrees of weed disturbance. All appeared to be seasonally wet (winter-wet), with no evidence of peat formation or permanent water bodies—key features of the Tumulus Springs TEC. This supports the assessment that the TEC is unlikely to be present within the DE. Further details are provided in Table 2.

**Table 2 Assessment of the Tumulus Springs TEC**

Wetland	Broad Description	Key Characteristics (DBCA, 2023 & DCCEEW, 2023)			Final determination	Likelihood of representing the TEC
		Dominant flora	Habitat	Hydrology		
AECOM (2023) Survey Area						
MpHaDb  Contains intact wetland vegetation	Diverse wetland community that occurs sporadically, represents several Conservation Category wetlands, considered surface-water dependent	<i>Melaleuca preissiana</i> , <i>Nuytsia floribunda</i> and <i>Banksia ilicifolia</i> low open woodland over <i>Hypocalymma angustifolium</i> , <i>Xanthorrhoea preissii</i> and <i>Adenanthos obovatus</i> tall to low open to sparse shrubland over <i>Dasyogon bromeliifolius</i> , * <i>Hypochaeris glabra</i> and <i>Podotrochea gnaphalioides</i> low forbland.	Permanent water absent. Soils were white/grey sand.	Predominately dry, seasonal wetlands in this vegetation community. Two wetland areas had water present during the survey, source of water unknown.	Incorrect floristic assemblage, only one key species present, <i>M. preissiana</i> (15% cover). No phraetophytic or partial phraetophytic species present. Likely to represent winter-wet area where groundwater may be closer to the survey following significant rainfall.	Unlikely
MpKgDs  Contains intact wetland vegetation	Paperbark wetland community that represents one Conservation Category wetland. Has a dense Paperbark overstorey that may indicate dependence on groundwater	<i>Melaleuca preissiana</i> low open woodland over <i>Kunzea glabrescens</i> , <i>Regelia inops</i> and <i>Hypocalymma angustifolium</i> mid shrubland over <i>Dielsia stenostachya</i> , <i>Patersonia occidentalis</i> and <i>Desmocladus flexuosus</i> low open to closed forbland.	Permanent water absent. Soils were sand.	Dry, seasonal wetland at time of survey.	Incorrect floristic assemblage, only one key species present, <i>M. preissiana</i> (30% cover).	Unlikely
KmHg  Contains intact wetland vegetation	Kunzea thicket on edge of basin/damplands	<i>Kunzea micrantha</i> , <i>Xanthorrhoea preissii</i> and <i>Leucopogon squarrosus</i> tall to mid shrubland over * <i>Hypochaeris glabra</i> , <i>Lepidosperma pubisquameum</i> and <i>Dasyogon bromeliifolius</i> low forbland.	Permanent water absent. Soils were dry grey to brown sands present.	Dry, seasonal wetland at time of survey.	Incorrect floristic assemblage, no key species present.	Unlikely

Wetland	Broad Description	Key Characteristics (DBCA, 2023 & DCCEEW, 2023)			Final determination	Likelihood of representing the TEC
		Dominant flora	Habitat	Hydrology		
MICa	Disturbed wetland community lacking overstorey species due to clearing. Represents regeneration since Pine plantation.	<i>Melaleuca lateritia</i> and <i>Acacia pulchella</i> mid sparse shrubland over <i>Centrolepis aristata</i> , <i>Lepidosperma longitudinale</i> and <i>Drosera glanduligera</i> low forbland with <i>*Briza maxima</i> low open grassland.	Permanent water absent. Soils were sand	Dry wetland at time of survey.	Incorrect floristic assemblage, no key species present.	Unlikely
MpXpCe	Disturbed wetland community, generally Paperbarks and Grasstrees in low-lying areas.	<i>Melaleuca preissiana</i> low sparse trees over <i>Xanthorrhoea preissii</i> tall shrubland over <i>*Carpobrotus edulis</i> , <i>*Petrohragia dubia</i> and <i>*Ursinia anthemoides</i> low open forbland.	Permanent water absent. Soils were dry grey sand.	Dry wetland at time of survey.	Incorrect floristic assemblage, only one key species present, <i>M. preissiana</i> .	Unlikely
<b>AECOM (2024b) Neerabup Terminal to East Wanneroo</b>						
MpHaDb	Isolated remnant wetland community	<i>Melaleuca preissiana</i> and <i>*Pinus pinaster</i> woodlands over <i>Hypocalymma angustifolium</i> , <i>Kunzea glabrescens</i> and <i>*Acacia longifolia</i> subsp. <i>longifolia</i> shrubland over <i>Dasypogon bromeliifolius</i> , <i>Dianella revoluta</i> and <i>*Carpobrotus edulis</i> forbland.	Permanent water absent. White-grey sandy soil on sloped terrain.	Dry at time of survey, Degraded isolated wetland.	Incorrect floristic assemblage, only one key species present, <i>M. preissiana</i> .	Unlikely
MpHaEc	Diverse <i>Melaleuca preissiana</i> woodlands community	<i>Melaleuca preissiana</i> woodlands over <i>Hypocalymma angustifolium</i> , <i>Kunzea glabrescens</i> and <i>Jacksonia furcellata</i> shrubland over <i>*Ehrharta calycina</i> and <i>Microlaena stipoides</i> grassland.	Permanent water absent. Grey sandy soil on sloped terrain.	Likely to be winter-wet. Dry at the time of survey.	Incorrect floristic assemblage, only one key species present, <i>M. preissiana</i> .	Unlikely

Wetland	Broad Description	Key Characteristics (DBCA, 2023 & DCCEEW, 2023)			Final determination	Likelihood of representing the TEC
		Dominant flora	Habitat	Hydrology		
MpXpDb	Disturbed wetland community, surrounded by development and historically disturbed	<i>Melaleuca preissiana</i> open woodland over <i>Xanthorrhoea preissii</i> , <i>Banksia dallanneyi</i> and <i>Beaufortia elegans</i> open shrubland over <i>Dasyopogon bromeliifolius</i> , <i>Desmocladus fasciculatus</i> and <i>Patersonia occidentalis</i> closed forbland.	Grey sandy soil on low flat terrain	Likely to be an ephemeral wetland, although it is not mapped as a known geomorphic wetland.	Incorrect floristic assemblage, only one key species present, <i>M. preissiana</i> .	Unlikely
<b>AECOM (2024b) Northern Terminal</b>						
ErAcCc	Eucalyptus rudis Woodland	<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i> , <i>Melaleuca preissiana</i> and <i>Callitris pyramidalis</i> tall open woodland over <i>Adenanthos cygnorum</i> subsp. <i>cygnorum</i> , <i>Jacksonia furcellata</i> , <i>Taxandria linearifolia</i> low closed shrubland over <i>Conostylis candicans</i> subsp. <i>candicans</i> , <i>Phlebocarya ciliata</i> and <i>Tricoryne tenella</i> sparse forbland.	Grey sandy soil on low flat terrain.	Likely to be winter wet	Incorrect habitat. Seven quadrats were assessed as ErAcCc vegetation type. All quadrates contained sandy soils (grey, white or yellow) and were dry at the time of survey.	Unlikely

## **2.1.3 Comment 2.4 The proponent must consider relevant conservation advice and guidelines in their collection of data and analysis (as listed by DCCEEW).**

Key references used to inform this assessment included:

- Flora Survey Technical Guide (EPA 2016)
- Flora, Vegetation and Fauna Assessment Report for the NREP 1-NT-NBT 330kV Line (AECOM 2023)
- Methods for survey and identification of Western Australian threatened ecological communities (DBCA 2023)
- Draft survey guidelines for Australia's Threatened orchids (DotE 2013)
- Conservation Advice for Assemblages of plants and invertebrate animals of tumulus (organic mound) springs of the Swan Coastal Plain (DCCEEW 2023).

An exhaustive list of references is available in the AECOM (2023) Flora, Vegetation and Fauna Assessment Report.

## **3.0 Terrestrial Fauna**

### **3.1 DCCEEW Comments and Response**

#### **3.1.1 Comment 3.3 (a) The proponent must consider relevant conservation advice and guidelines in their collection of data and analysis (as listed by DCCEEW).**

Key references used for this document are:

- Terrestrial Fauna Survey Technical Guide (EPA 2020)
- Referral guidelines for Threatened black cockatoo species (DAWE 2022)
- Western Swamp tortoises released at Moore River Nature Reserve (DEC 2008)

An exhaustive list of references is available in the AECOM (2023) Flora, Vegetation and Fauna Assessment Report.

### **3.2 EPA Comments and Response**

- a. Update the survey report to include a summary of the fauna survey effort, weather records before and during the survey, and observations and captures (by site and habitat, including geographic coordinates and survey techniques used).
- b. Update the survey report to describe each habitat type in detail, including the key characteristics of the habitat (not just vegetation types), and accompanied by photographs and maps detailing the location of the habitat assessments.

#### **3.2.1 (a) Update the survey report to include a summary of the fauna survey effort, weather records before and during the survey, and observations and captures**

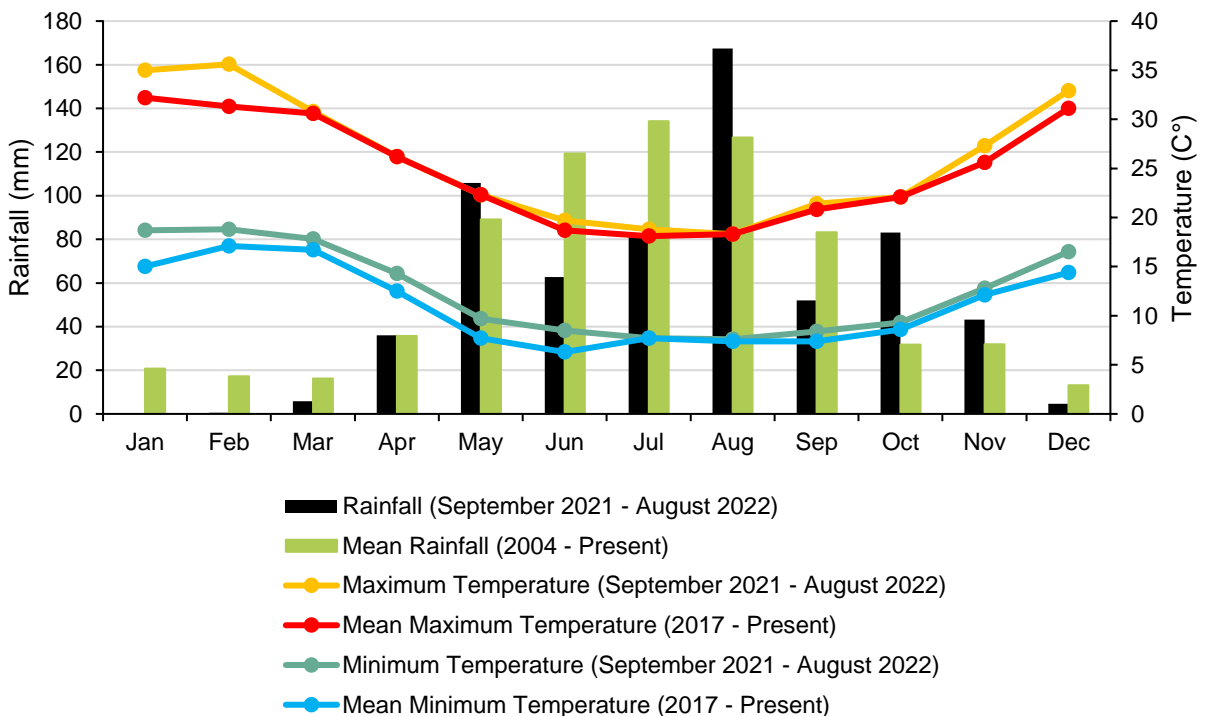
Within the revised DE, 14 fauna habitat assessments have been completed. Of these, 11 are from the AECOM (2023) survey, three are from the AECOM (2025) survey, and one is from the AECOM (2024). Additionally, 27 fauna observation points were recorded across the three surveys, within or adjacent to the revised DE. The habitat assessment points are detailed in Appendix B and the survey effort is shown in Appendix C.

At these sites, evidence of fauna species (tracks, scats, seen and heard) were recorded opportunistically. Fauna species were identified from distinctive calls, direct sighting, or indirect evidence such as scats, tracks and diggings and were documented using a Samsung Tablet with ArcGIS software. Observations were made between daylight hours of 0700 and 1700.

The habitat assessment was used to verify the findings in the desktop survey as per the EPA (2020) Technical Guidance. Potential usage within the survey area of conservation significant fauna was recorded, using hand-held GPS (accuracy of 5 m). At each fauna habitat assessment location information specific to the structure, complexity, and continuity of the habitat present was recorded. This included the presence or absence of large mature trees, water bodies, dense vegetation, hollows, and leaf litter. The information recorded at each fauna habitat assessment location is presented in Appendix B. Fauna observation points or vegetation quadrats were undertaken in all habitat types, except for Planted trees over grass, Urban and residential and Cleared.

During the AECOM (2023) survey the weather was observed as mild, between 12 to 20 degrees Celsius with low wind. Rain occurred on 6 and 7 September. Long-term rainfall data was obtained from Whiteman Park (station number 009263), located 2.7 km east of the survey area. Temperature data was obtained from Millendon (station number 009281), located 12.4 km East from the AECOM (2023) survey area.

The survey was undertaken across multiple days in September following a year of below average rainfall, with a total rain fall 108.9 mm below the long-term average in the preceding 12 months (Figure 1). Rainfall was particularly low across the summer months (December 2021 – February 2022), with larger rainfall events occurring just prior to the survey, in August 2022. Maximum temperatures were higher than average across eight of the 12 preceding months. While minimum temperatures have deviated from the mean, with 11 months of the year experiencing colder minimum temperatures than average.



**Figure 1 Rainfall from Whiteman Park (Station 009263) and Temperature from Millendon (Station 009281) (BOM, 2022)**

Section 2.1 of the AECOM (2024b) report and Section 1.3.1 of the AECOM (2025) report sufficiently presents the weather records and climate conditions before and during the survey.

A targeted black cockatoo survey for all three threatened species was undertaken (AECOM 2023, 2024). These species included Carnaby’s Cockatoo *Zanda latirostris* (Endangered under the EPBC Act and the BC Act), Baudin’s Cockatoo *Zanda baudinii* (Endangered under the EPBC Act and the BC Act) and the Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo *Calyptrorhynchus banksii subsp. naso* (Vulnerable under the EPBC Act and under the BC Act). The survey was conducted to identify potential breeding, roosting and foraging habitat, in accordance with DAWE Referral Guidelines (2022).

AECOM (2025) re-assessed foraging habitat using the Bamford Consulting Ecologists (BCE) (2024) scoring tool. The 2025 survey area was 603.20 ha and covered the AECOM (2023) survey area and the revised DE.

### **3.2.2 (b) Update the survey report to describe each habitat type in detail**

Fauna habitat descriptions were updated in the AECOM (2025) ecological review. These habitat descriptions across the 603.2 ha surveyed areas are described in figure C.

## **4.0 Conclusion**

This Addendum has been prepared to directly address the comments received from the EPA and DCCEEW regarding the AECOM (2023) Flora, Vegetation and Fauna Assessment Report prepared as supporting document for the NREP 1-NT-NBT 330kV Line. It incorporates updated survey data and revised impact assessments following changes to the Development Envelope and Disturbance Footprint. The revised Environmental Review Document (ERD) provides a comprehensive discussion of each relevant environmental factor, applying the mitigation hierarchy to ensure potential impacts are appropriately avoided, minimised, or managed. This Addendum demonstrates Western Power's commitment to a transparent and responsive environmental assessment process.

Yours faithfully



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## 5.0 References

- AECOM. 2025. Environmental Review and Black Cockatoo Refined Assessment. Unpublished draft report prepared for Western Power.
- AECOM. 2024a. Environmental Impact Assessment - Northern Terminal (NT) to Neerabup Terminal (NBT). Published report prepared for Western Power.
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- EPA. 2020. Technical Guidance – Terrestrial vertebrate fauna surveys for environmental impact assessment. Environmental Protection Authority, Western Australia.
- DSEWPac, 2012. EPBC Act referral guidelines for three threatened black cockatoo species: Carnaby's cockatoo (endangered), *Calyptorhynchus latirostris*, Baudin's cockatoo (vulnerable), *Calyptorhynchus baudinii*, Forest red-tailed black cockatoo (vulnerable), *Calyptorhynchus banksii* naso.
- PTA. 2019. Malaga to Ellenbrook Rail Works Referral Supplementary Document. Published report prepared for the Environment Protection Authority.

# Appendix A

Assessment boundaries

388000

388200

388400

388600

388800

389000

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389400

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6495400

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6495000

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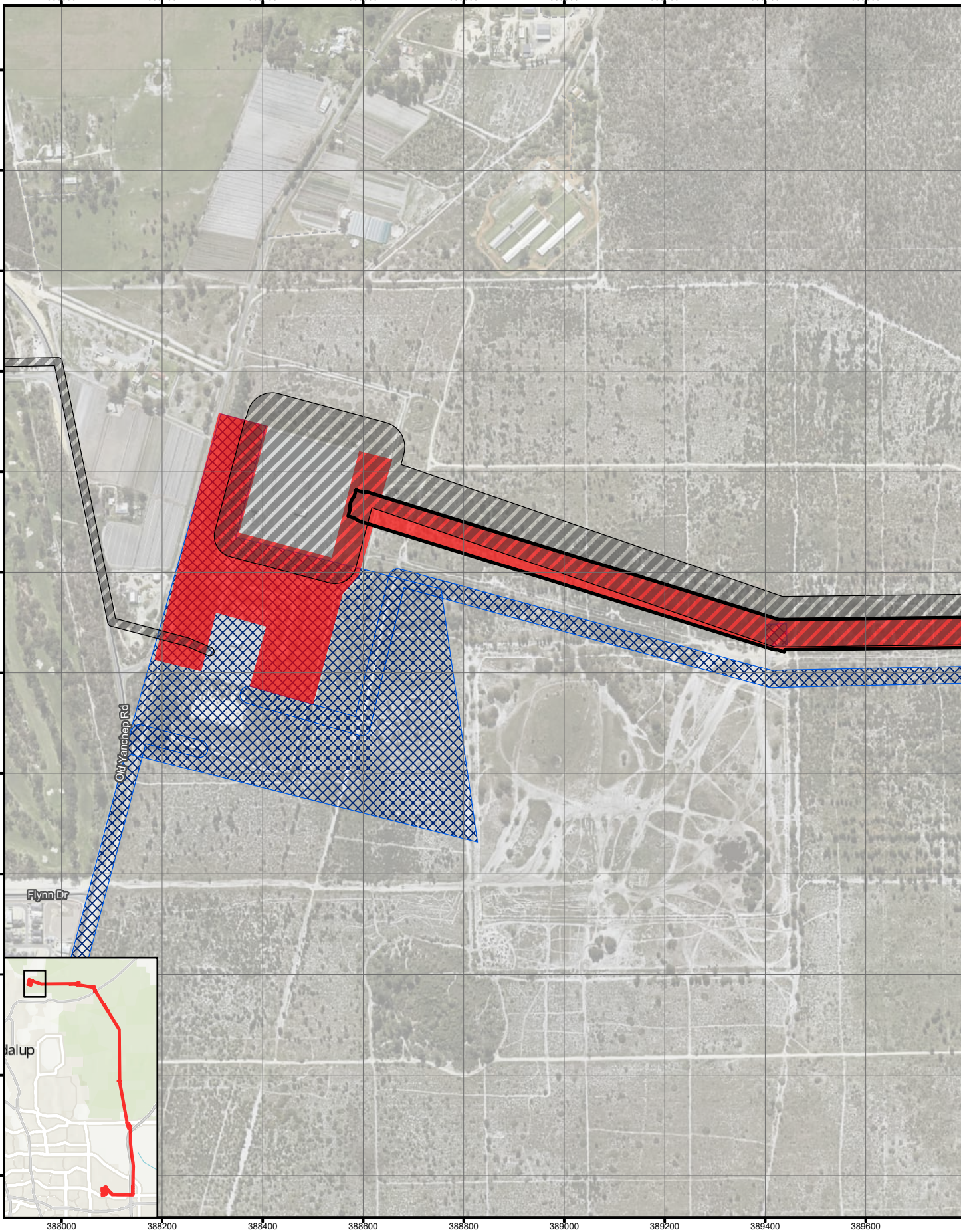
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1:10,000  
 GDA2020 MGA ZONE 50  
 (when printed at A4)

0 50 100 150 200 m

DATA SOURCES Base Data: (c) Based on information provided by and with the permission of the Western Australian Land Information Authority trading as Landgate (2019).  
 Service Layer Credits: World Hillshade Esri, CGAR World Topographic Map, Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FMO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community World Imagery, Mapbox, WMS.

**LEGEND**

- Development Envelope (Clearing)
- EIA Boundary
- Biological Survey (AECOM, 2023)
- Biological Survey NREP SCP (AECOM, 2024)

**Previous Survey and Report Boundaries**

**WESTERN POWER**

**ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW AND BLACK COCKATOO REFINED ASSESSMENT**

Figure  
**2.1**



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 GDA2020 MGA ZONE 50

DATA SOURCES: Base Data: (c) Based on information provided by and with the permission of the Western Australian Land Information Authority (walinga.gov.au) (2019).  
 Satellite Layer Credits: World Hillshade: Esri, CGAR, World Topographic Map: Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FMO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, World Imagery: Maxar, WGS

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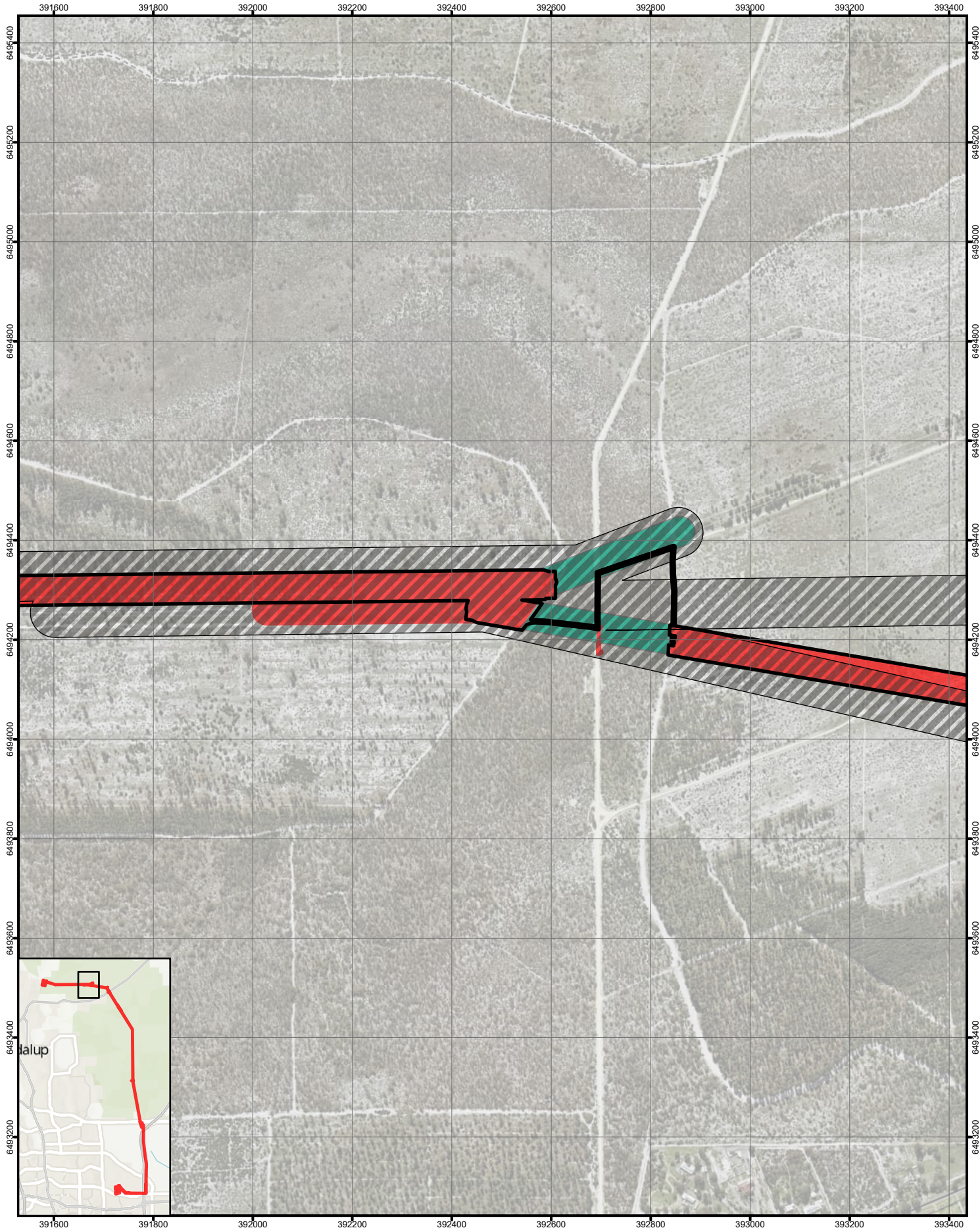
- Development Envelope (Clearing)
- EIA Boundary
- Biological Survey (AECOM, 2023)
- Biological Survey NREP SCP (AECOM, 2024)

**Previous Survey and Report Boundaries**

**WESTERN POWER**

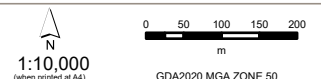
**ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW AND BLACK COCKATOO REFINED ASSESSMENT**

Figure **2.2**



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**LEGEND**

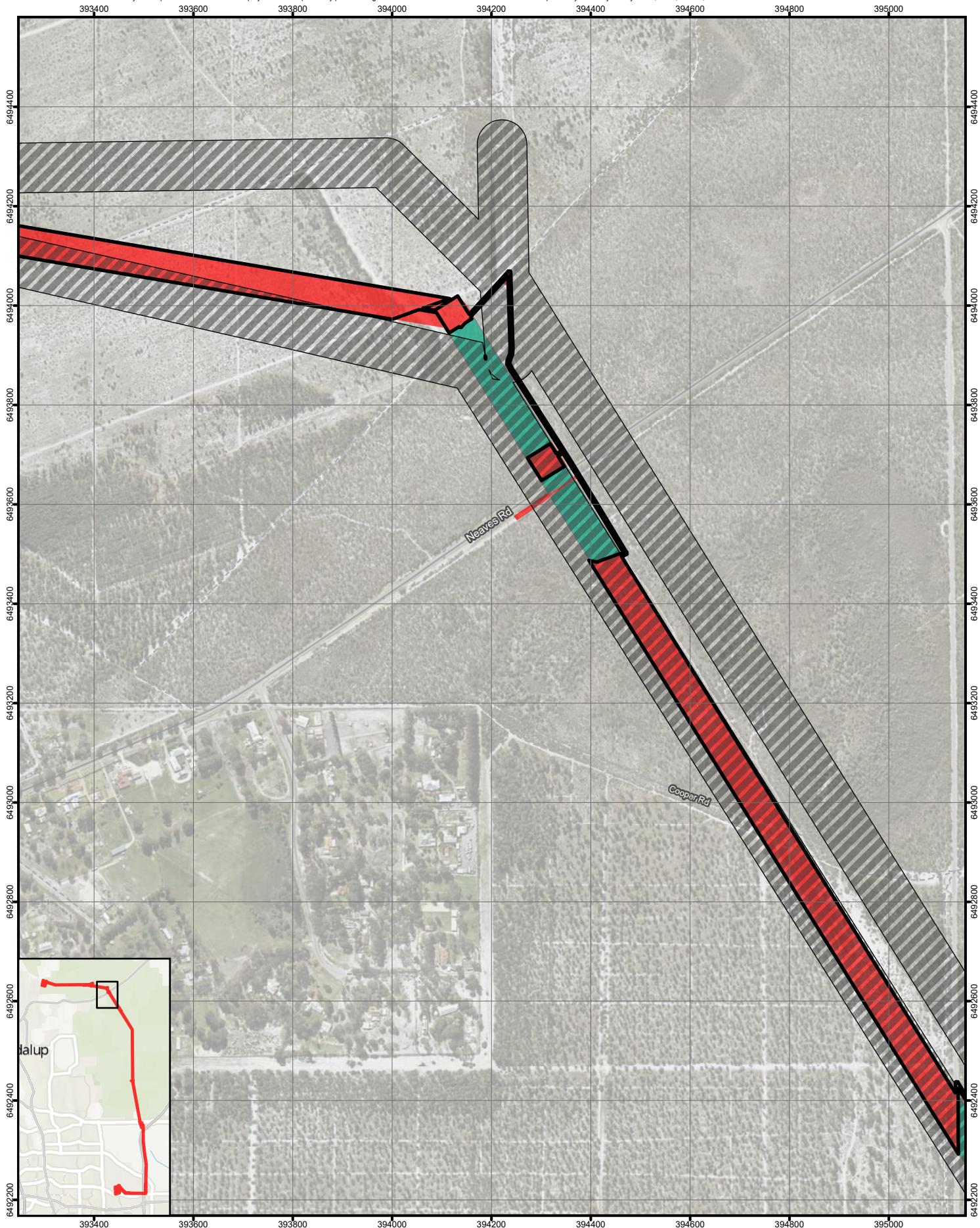
- Development Envelope (Clearing)
- Development Envelope (No Clearing)
- EIA Boundary
- Biological Survey (AECOM, 2023)

**Previous Survey and Report Boundaries**

**WESTERN POWER**

**ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW AND  
 BLACK COCKATOO REFINED  
 ASSESSMENT**

Figure  
**2.3**



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 Service Layer Credits: World Topographic Map: Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community World Imagery: Maxar/WGS, World Hydrography: Esri, USGS

Project: L:\Legacy\Projects\60743139\_WP\_NREP\_Cockatoo\_Survey\900\_CAD\_GIS\920\_GIS\02\_MXD\_APRX\03\_ReportFigures\60743139\_WP\_NREP\_Cockatoo\_Survey\_ReportFigures.aprx (Wyattk2).  
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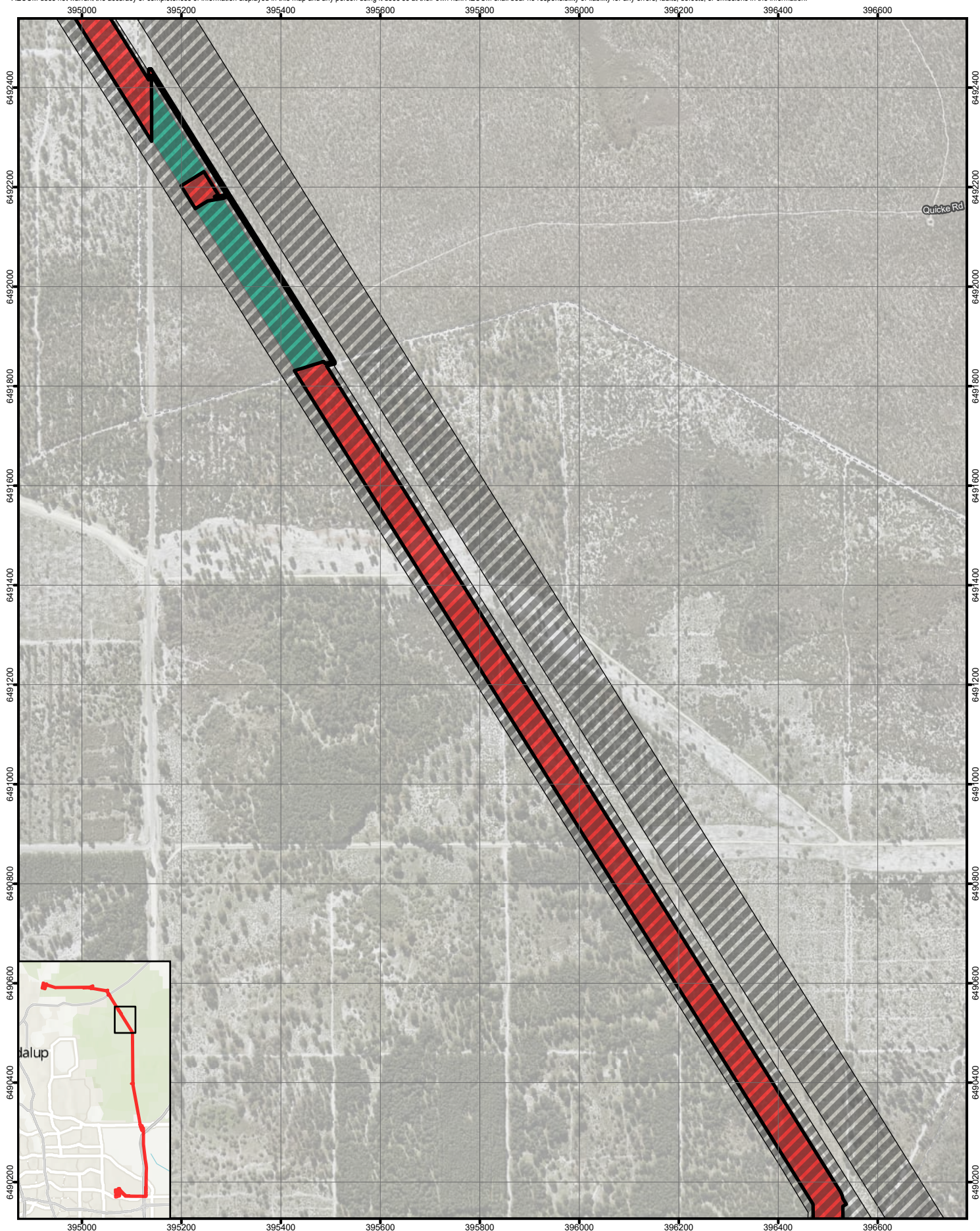
- Development Envelope (Clearing)
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- EIA Boundary
- Biological Survey (AECOM, 2023)

**Previous Survey and Report Boundaries**

**WESTERN POWER**

**ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW AND  
 BLACK COCKATOO REFINED  
 ASSESSMENT**

Figure  
**2.4**



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1:10,000  
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 Service Layer Credits: World Topographic Map: Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community World Imagery: Maxar, Airbus, World Hibrida: Esri, USGS

**LEGEND**

- Development Envelope (Clearing)
- Development Envelope (No Clearing)
- EIA Boundary
- Biological Survey (AECOM, 2023)

**Previous Survey and Report Boundaries**

**WESTERN POWER**

**ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW AND  
 BLACK COCKATOO REFINED  
 ASSESSMENT**

Figure  
**2.5**

395800

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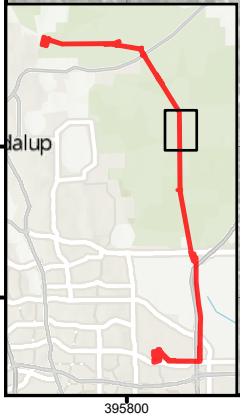
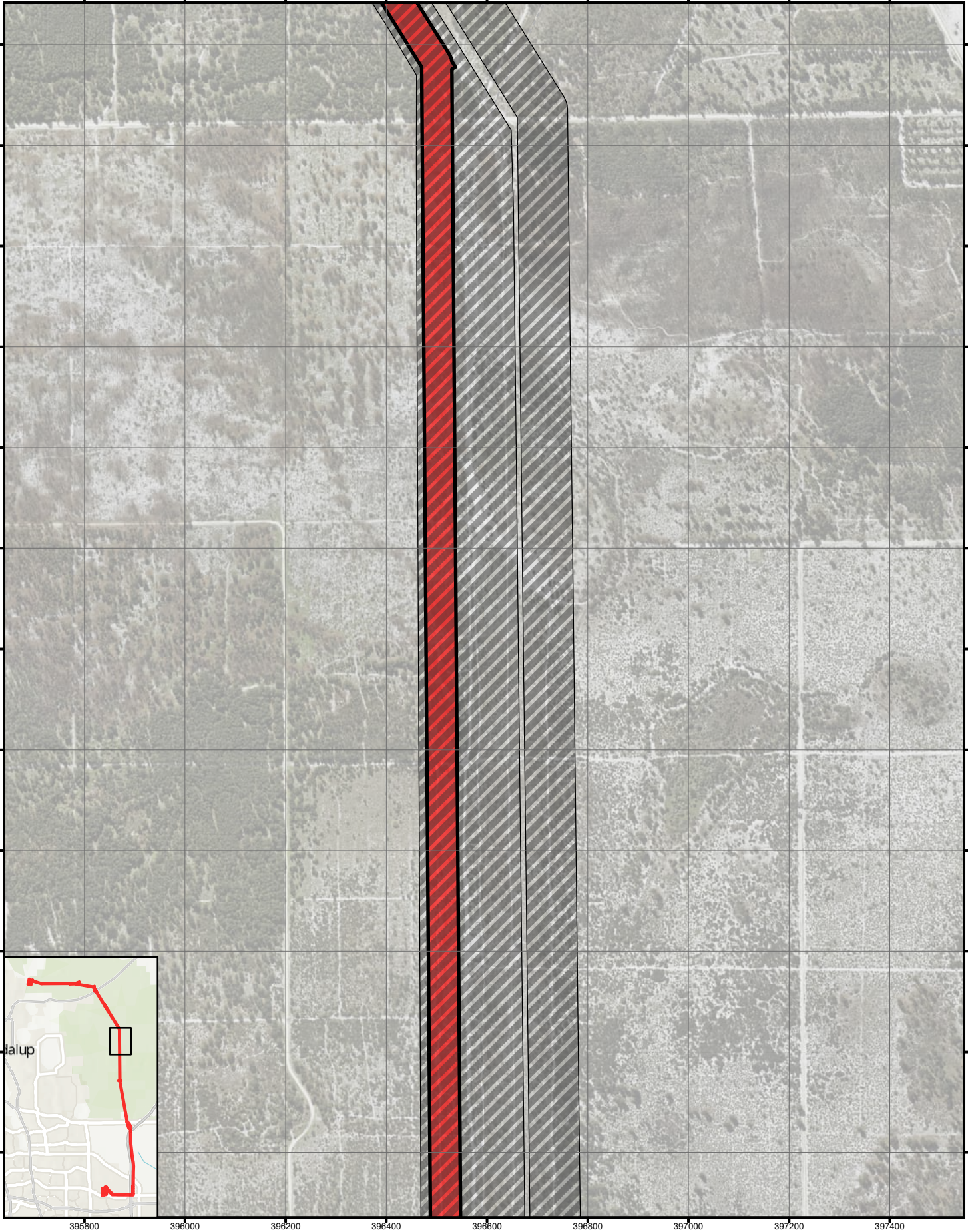
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DATA SOURCES Base Data: (c) Based on information provided by and with the permission of the Western Australian Land Information Authority trading as Landgate (2010).  
 Service Layer Credits: World Topographic Map: Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community World Imagery: Maxar/WGS, World Imagery: Esri, USGS

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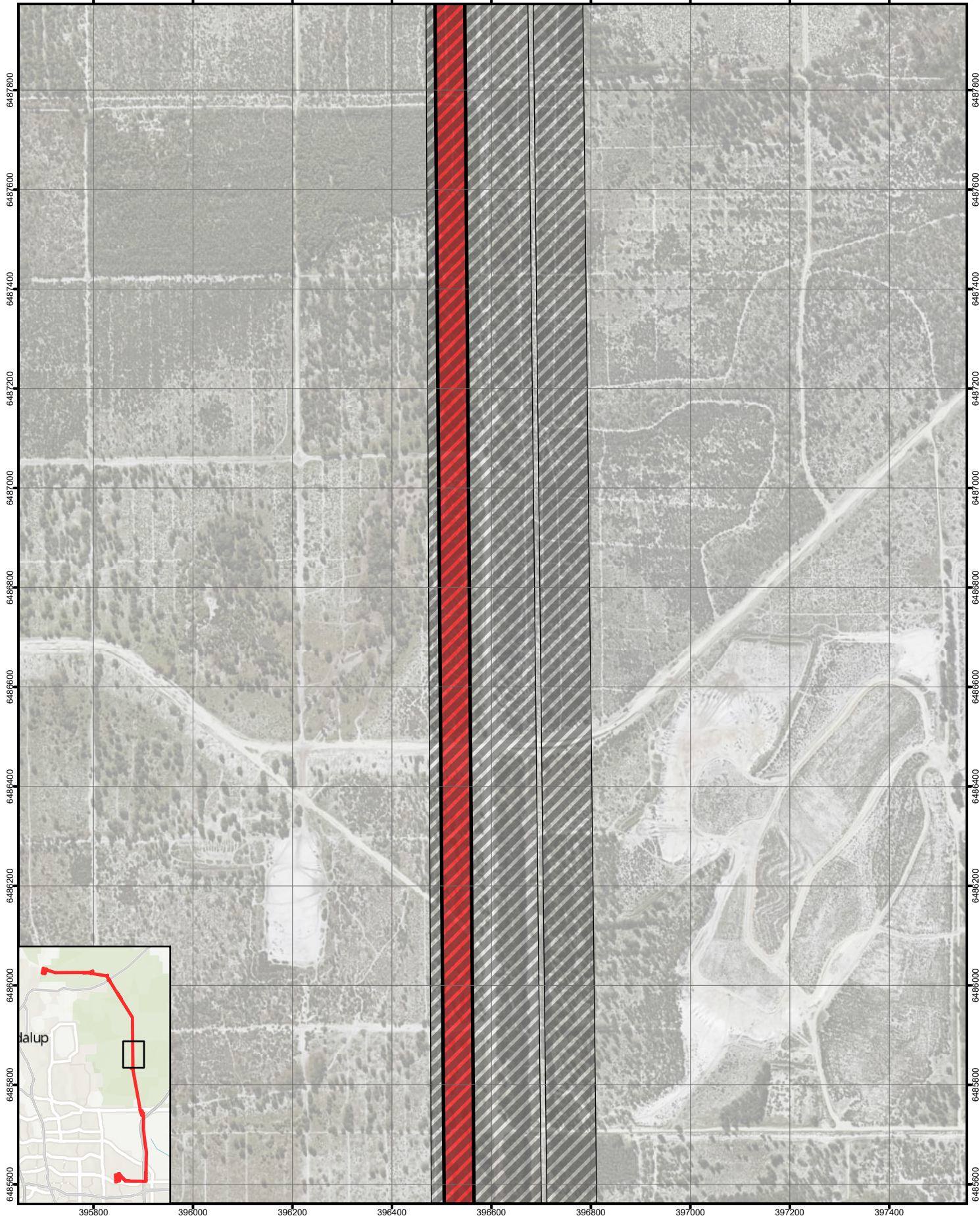
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- EIA Boundary
- Biological Survey (AECOM, 2023)

**Previous Survey and Report Boundaries**

**WESTERN POWER**

**ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW AND BLACK COCKATOO REFINED ASSESSMENT**

Figure **2.6**



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- LEGEND**
- Development Envelope (Clearing)
  - EIA Boundary
  - Biological Survey (AECOM, 2023)

**Previous Survey and Report Boundaries**

**WESTERN POWER**  
**ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW AND BLACK COCKATOO REFINED ASSESSMENT**

Figure  
**2.7**

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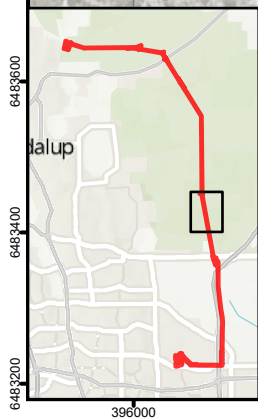
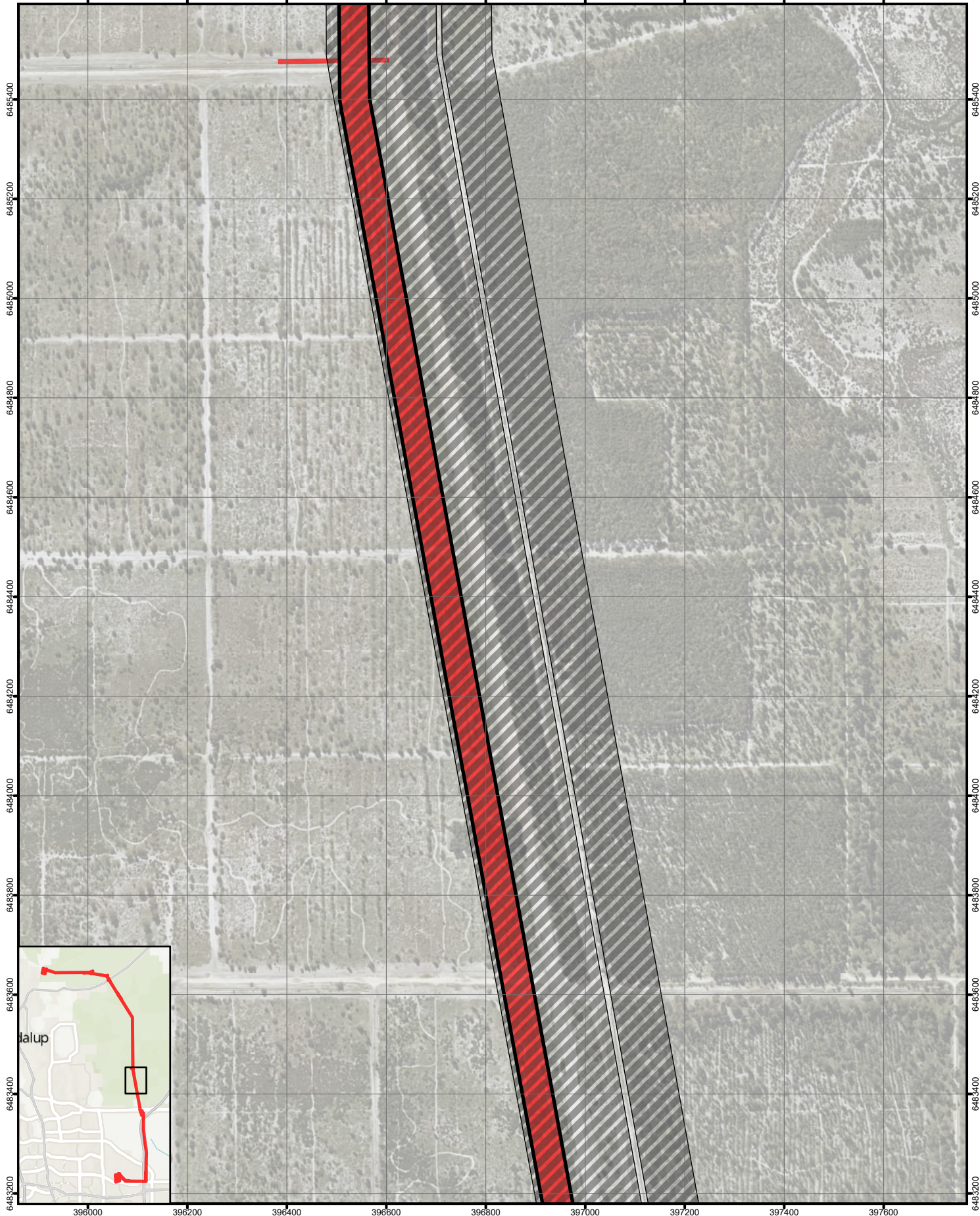
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**AECOM** Delivering a better world

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DATE MODIFIED 13 MAY 2025 APPROVED BY H. SPANSWICK

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DATA SOURCES Base Data: (c) Based on information provided by and with the permission of the Western Australian Land Information Authority trading as Landgate (2010).  
Service Layer Credits: World Topographic Map: Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community World Imagery: Maxar/WGS, World Hydrobase: Esri, USGS

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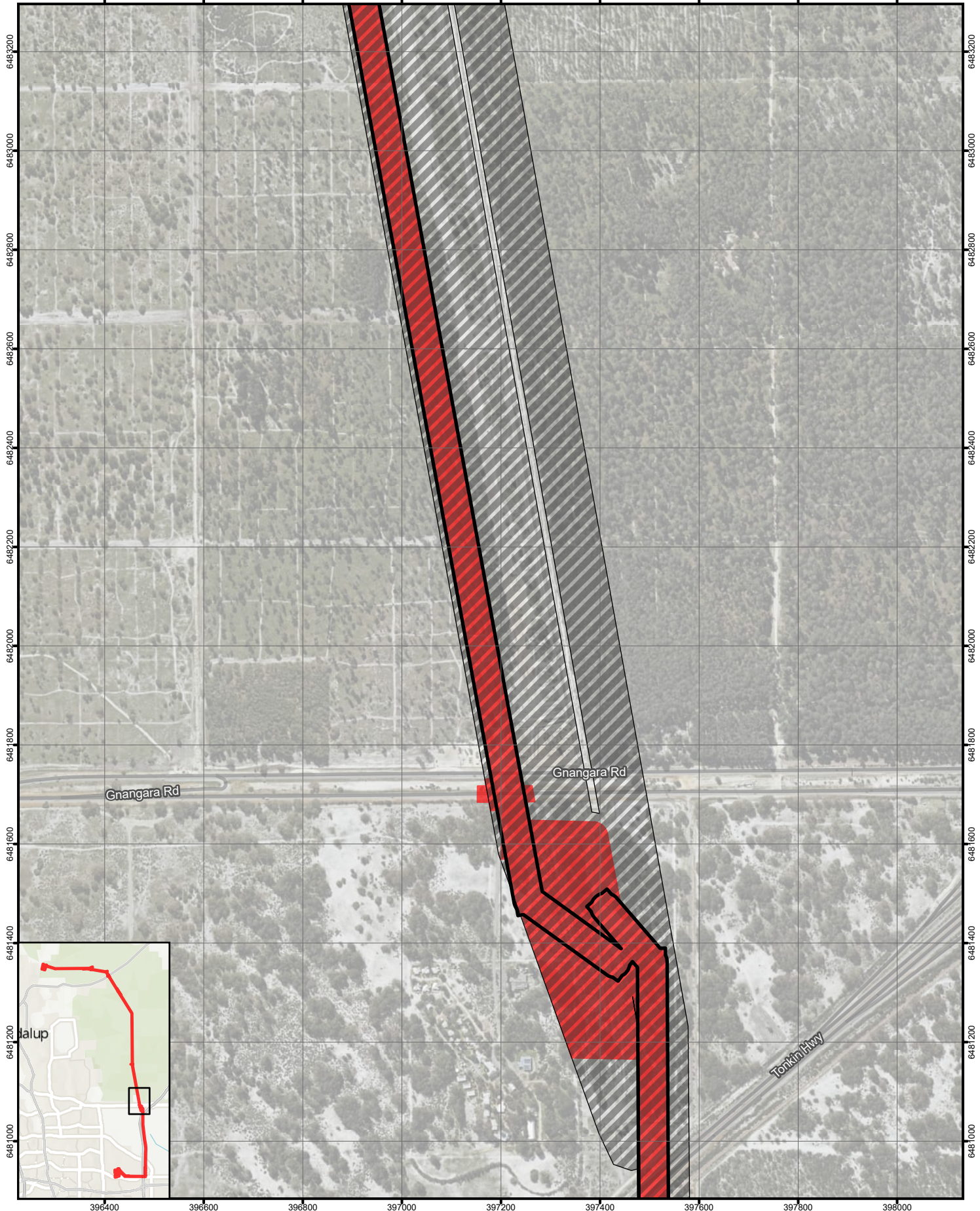
- Development Envelope (Clearing)
- EIA Boundary
- Biological Survey (AECOM, 2023)

**Previous Survey and Report Boundaries**

**WESTERN POWER**

**ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW AND BLACK COCKATOO REFINED ASSESSMENT**

Figure  
**2.8**



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 Service Layer Credits: World Topographic Map: Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FMO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community World Imagery: Maxar/WGS, WorldView-3: Esri, USGS

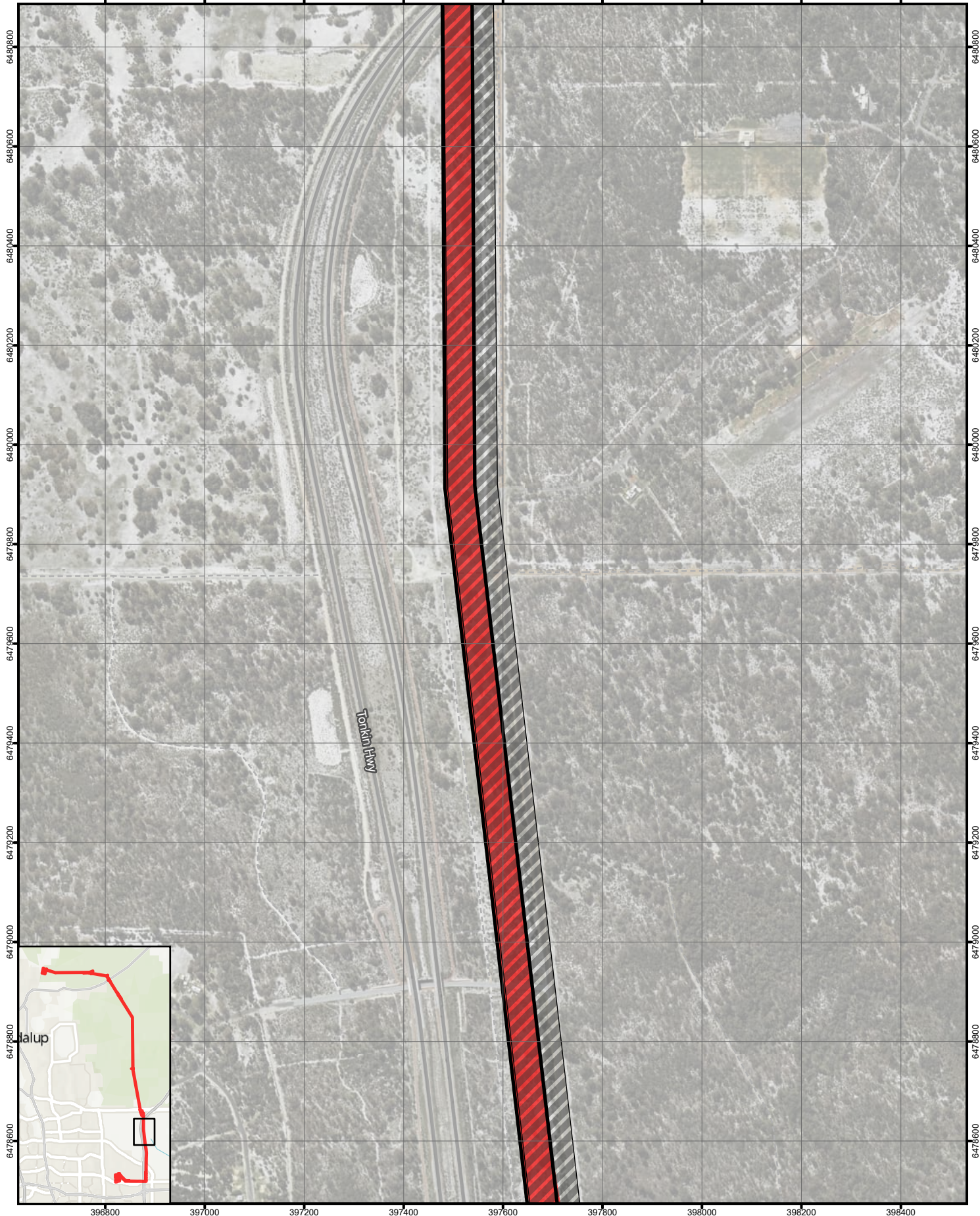
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- LEGEND**
- Development Envelope (Clearing)
  - EIA Boundary
  - Biological Survey (AECOM, 2023)

**Previous Survey and Report Boundaries**

**WESTERN POWER**  
**ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW AND BLACK COCKATOO REFINED ASSESSMENT**

Figure  
**2.9**



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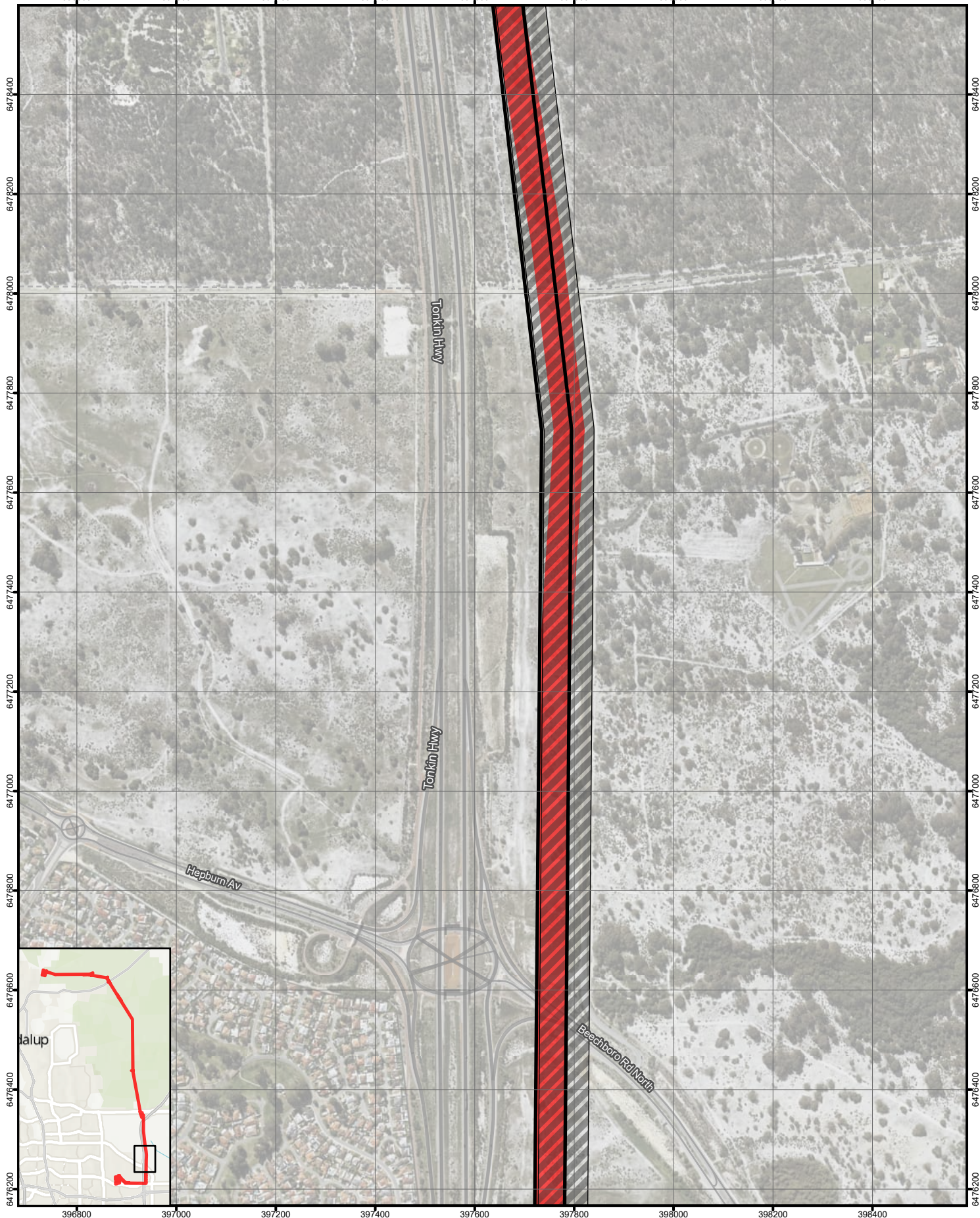
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-  EIA Boundary
-  Biological Survey (AECOM, 2023)

**Previous Survey and Report Boundaries**

**WESTERN POWER**

**ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW AND  
 BLACK COCKATOO REFINED  
 ASSESSMENT**

Figure  
**2.10**



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 Service Layer Credits: World Topographic Map: Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community World Imagery: Maxar/WGS, WorldView-3, Earth Star, USGS

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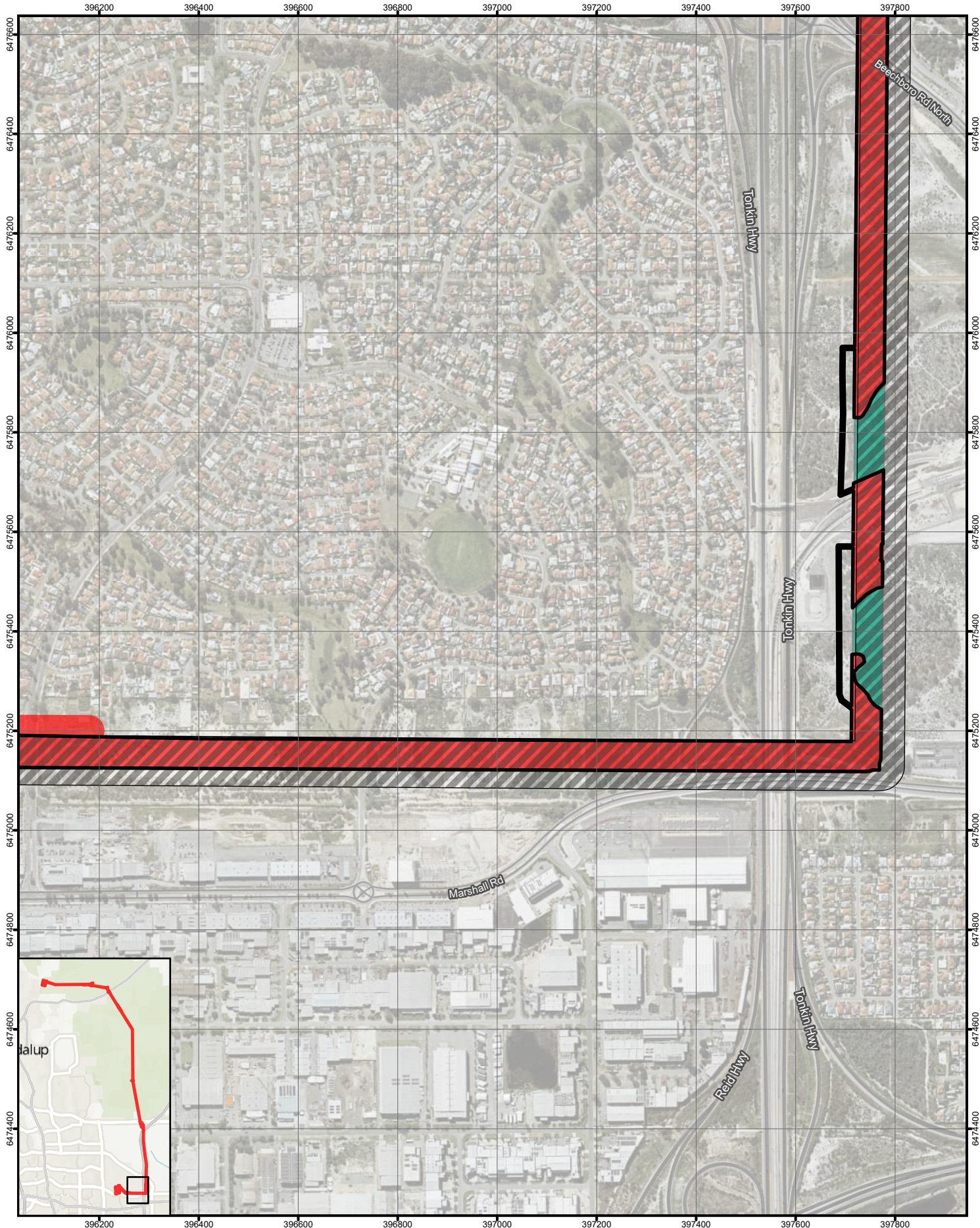
- Development Envelope (Clearing)
- EIA Boundary
- Biological Survey (AECOM, 2023)

**Previous Survey and Report Boundaries**

**WESTERN POWER**

**ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW AND  
 BLACK COCKATOO REFINED  
 ASSESSMENT**

Figure  
**2.11**



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 Service Layer Credits: World Topographic Map: Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community World Imagery: Maxar, Airbus, World Hibrida: Esri, USGS

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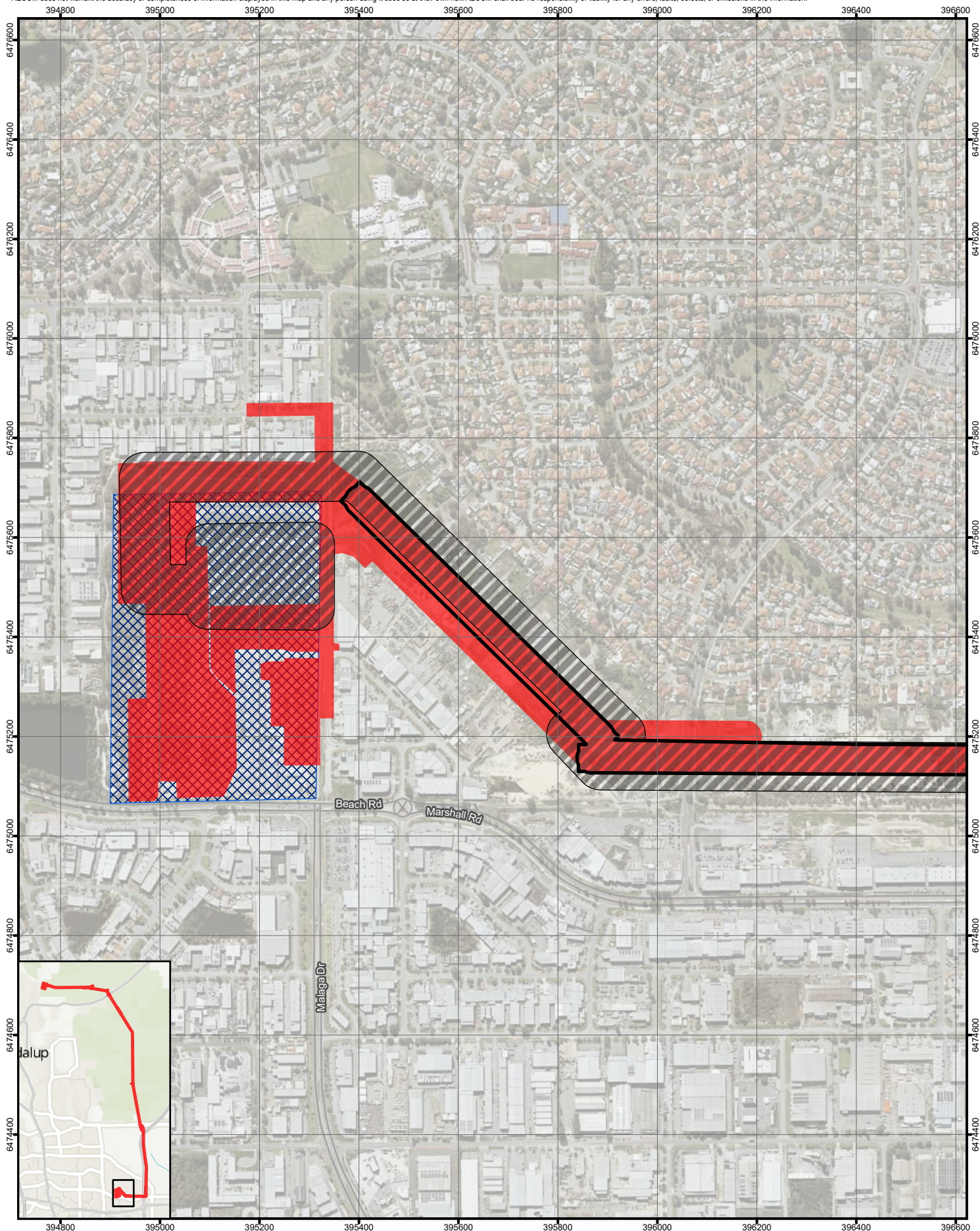
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- Development Envelope (No Clearing)
- EIA Boundary
- Biological Survey (AECOM, 2023)

**Previous Survey and Report Boundaries**

**WESTERN POWER**

**ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW AND  
 BLACK COCKATOO REFINED  
 ASSESSMENT**

Figure  
**2.12**



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 Service Layer Credits: World Topographic Map; Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community World Imagery; Measure: WGS, World Hillshade: Esri, USGS

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- Development Envelope (Clearing)
- EIA Boundary
- Biological Survey (AECOM, 2023)
- Biological Survey NREP SCP (AECOM, 2024)

**Previous Survey and Report Boundaries**

**WESTERN POWER**

**ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW AND  
 BLACK COCKATOO REFINED  
 ASSESSMENT**

Figure  
**2.13**

# Appendix B

Fauna Site Details

## Appendix B Fauna Site Details

For fauna habitat attributes (hollows, trees, leaf litter etc.), information was recorded by their abundance with the following descriptions:

- Absent
- Rare / Rare to occasional
- Occasional / Occasional to common
- Common / Common to abundant
- Abundant.

AECOM (2023) Fauna site details			
Site No: 1	Date: 5/09/2022	Longitude: 115.917472	Latitude -31.809177
<b>General vegetation:</b> Open grass trees		<b>Large trees and hollows:</b> Large hollows (rare)	
<b>Soil type:</b> Not recorded		<b>Logs and leaf litter:</b> Occasional logs (small – large), leaf litter (common)	
<b>Surface water:</b> None		<b>Bare ground:</b> Bare ground was occasional to common, small stones present (rare). No large boulders or rocks present.	
<b>Disturbance:</b> None		<b>Notes:</b> No fauna observations. Evidence of under grasstree habitats.	
Site No: 2	Date: 8/09/2022	Longitude: 115.903062	Latitude: -31.854718
<b>General vegetation:</b> Unnatural sand		<b>Large trees and hollows:</b> None	
<b>Soil type:</b> Yellow Sand		<b>Logs and leaf litter:</b> Occasional coarse litter, fine litter rare	
<b>Surface water:</b> None		<b>Bare ground:</b> Bare ground was common, grass was occasional to common. No rocks or boulders present.	
<b>Disturbance:</b> Unnatural sand		<b>Notes:</b> Trash and dumping present. Invasive dogs and rabbits sighted.	
Site No: 3	Date: 8/09/2022	Longitude: 115.910045	Latitude: -31.752989
<b>General vegetation:</b> Open shrublands		<b>Large trees and hollows:</b> None	
<b>Soil type:</b> Sand and grass		<b>Logs and leaf litter:</b> Rare to occasional logs (small – large), bark occasional, leaf litter rare.	
<b>Surface water:</b> None		<b>Bare ground:</b> Bare ground occasional, grass common. No rocks or boulders present.	
<b>Disturbance:</b> Burnt 10 years approx..		<b>Notes:</b> Grass trees with weeds and shrubs. Kangaroo sighted, heavy bird life.	
Site No: 4	Date: 8/09/2022	Longitude: 115.909744	Latitude: -31.725119
<b>General vegetation:</b> Dense shrublands		<b>Large trees and hollows:</b> Large trees common to abundant. Hollows occasional (small – large).	
<b>Soil type:</b> Sand		<b>Logs and leaf litter:</b> Logs occasional (small – large), bark common, coarse leaf litter occasional, fine leaf litter rare to occasional.	
<b>Surface water:</b> Abundant		<b>Bare ground:</b> Bare ground rare to occasional, grass common. No rocks or boulders present. Cryptogram rare to occasional.	

AECOM (2023) Fauna site details			
<b>Disturbance:</b> Minimal		<b>Condition Notes:</b> Mature paperbarks, evidence of burn but full skirts on grass trees. Kangaroo, emu and other birds sighted.	
<b>Site No:</b> 5	<b>Date:</b> 8/09/2022	<b>Longitude:</b> 115.909743	<b>Latitude:</b> -31.727153
<b>General vegetation:</b> Open wetlands		<b>Large trees and hollows:</b> Large trees rare, hollows rare (small – large).	
<b>Soil type:</b> Sand		<b>Logs and leaf litter:</b> Logs rare to occasional (small – large), bark and leaf litter occasional to common.	
<b>Surface water:</b> Common		<b>Bare ground:</b> Bare ground and grass common, no rocks or boulders present.	
<b>Disturbance:</b> Less mature trees and dense.		<b>Condition Notes:</b> Semi-open wetlands. Birds and mammals present.	
<b>Site No:</b> 6	<b>Date:</b> 8/09/2022	<b>Longitude:</b> 115.899165	<b>Latitude:</b> -31.705052
<b>General vegetation:</b> Pine trees and grass trees		<b>Large trees and hollows:</b> Large trees common to abundant, hollows absent.	
<b>Soil type:</b> Sand		<b>Logs and leaf litter:</b> Logs occasional (small – large), bark and leaf litter occasional to common.	
<b>Surface water:</b> Common		<b>Bare ground:</b> Bare ground and grass occasional. No rocks or boulders present.	
<b>Disturbance:</b> Evident knocked over vegetation and tracks		<b>Condition Notes:</b> Birds and mammals present.	
<b>Site No:</b> 7	<b>Date:</b> 9/09/2022	<b>Longitude:</b> 115.900583	<b>Latitude:</b> -31.707184
<b>General vegetation:</b> Pine and native mix wetlands		<b>Large trees and hollows:</b> Large trees occasional to common, vines rare, hollows absent.	
<b>Soil type:</b> Sand		<b>Logs and leaf litter:</b> Logs rare to occasional (small – large), bark occasional, leaf litter common.	
<b>Surface water:</b> Occasional to common		<b>Bare ground:</b> Bare ground and grass rare to occasional. No rocks or boulders present.	
<b>Disturbance:</b> Fire 10+		<b>Condition Notes:</b> Dense vegetation and dense understorey. No fauna observations.	
<b>Site No:</b> 8	<b>Date:</b> 9/09/2022	<b>Longitude:</b> 115.832366	<b>Latitude:</b> -31.680908
<b>General vegetation:</b> Pine shrubland		<b>Large trees and hollows:</b> Large trees and hollows absent.	
<b>Soil type:</b> Sand		<b>Logs and leaf litter:</b> Small logs common, medium logs occasional to common, large logs rare to occasional. Bark rare, leaf litter rare to occasional.	
<b>Surface water:</b> None		<b>Bare ground:</b> Bare ground and grass common to abundant. No rocks or boulders present.	
<b>Disturbance:</b> Planted with tracks, trash and dumping		<b>Condition Notes:</b> Heavy bird presence, small finches, mammal tracks (wallaby, kangaroo, bandicoot). Feral dogs.	
<b>Site No:</b> 9	<b>Date:</b> 9/09/2022	<b>Longitude:</b> 115.867918	<b>Latitude:</b> -31.681442
<b>General vegetation:</b> Banksia Woodlands		<b>Large trees and hollows:</b> Large trees rare, no hollows present. Vines common.	

AECOM (2023) Fauna site details			
<b>Soil type:</b> Sand		<b>Logs and leaf litter:</b> Small logs occasional, medium logs rare to occasional, large logs absent. Bark rare, leaf litter occasional to common.	
<b>Surface water:</b> None		<b>Bare ground:</b> Bare ground rare, grass occasional to common. No rocks or boulders present.	
<b>Disturbance:</b> Minimal, established tracks.		<b>Condition Notes:</b> Wildflowers present. Large kangaroo (boomer) sighted, heavy bird presence and bees.	
<b>Site No:</b> 10	<b>Date:</b> 9/09/2022	<b>Longitude:</b> 115.875424	<b>Latitude:</b> -31.681896
<b>General vegetation:</b> Open cleared grassland		<b>Large trees and hollows:</b> No large trees or hollows present.	
<b>Soil type:</b> Sand		<b>Logs and leaf litter:</b> Small logs common, medium logs occasional to common, large logs absent. Bark occasional, leaf litter absent.	
<b>Surface water:</b> None		<b>Bare ground:</b> Bare ground abundant, grass common to abundant. No rocks or boulders present.	
<b>Disturbance:</b> Large scale clearing and burn off.		<b>Condition Notes:</b> Pigeon sighted.	
<b>Site No:</b> 11	<b>Date:</b> 9/09/2022	<b>Longitude:</b> 115.884842	<b>Latitude:</b> -31.685298
<b>General vegetation:</b> Banksia Woodlands		<b>Large trees and hollows:</b> Large trees occasional, no hollows present. Vines rare to occasional.	
<b>Soil type:</b> Sand		<b>Logs and leaf litter:</b> Small logs occasional to common, medium logs rare to occasional, large logs absent. Leaf litter occasional to common.	
<b>Surface water:</b> None		<b>Bare ground:</b> Bare ground and grass occasional to common. No rocks or boulders present.	
<b>Disturbance:</b> Minimal		<b>Condition Notes:</b> Kangaroo sighted. Bird and mammal species observed.	

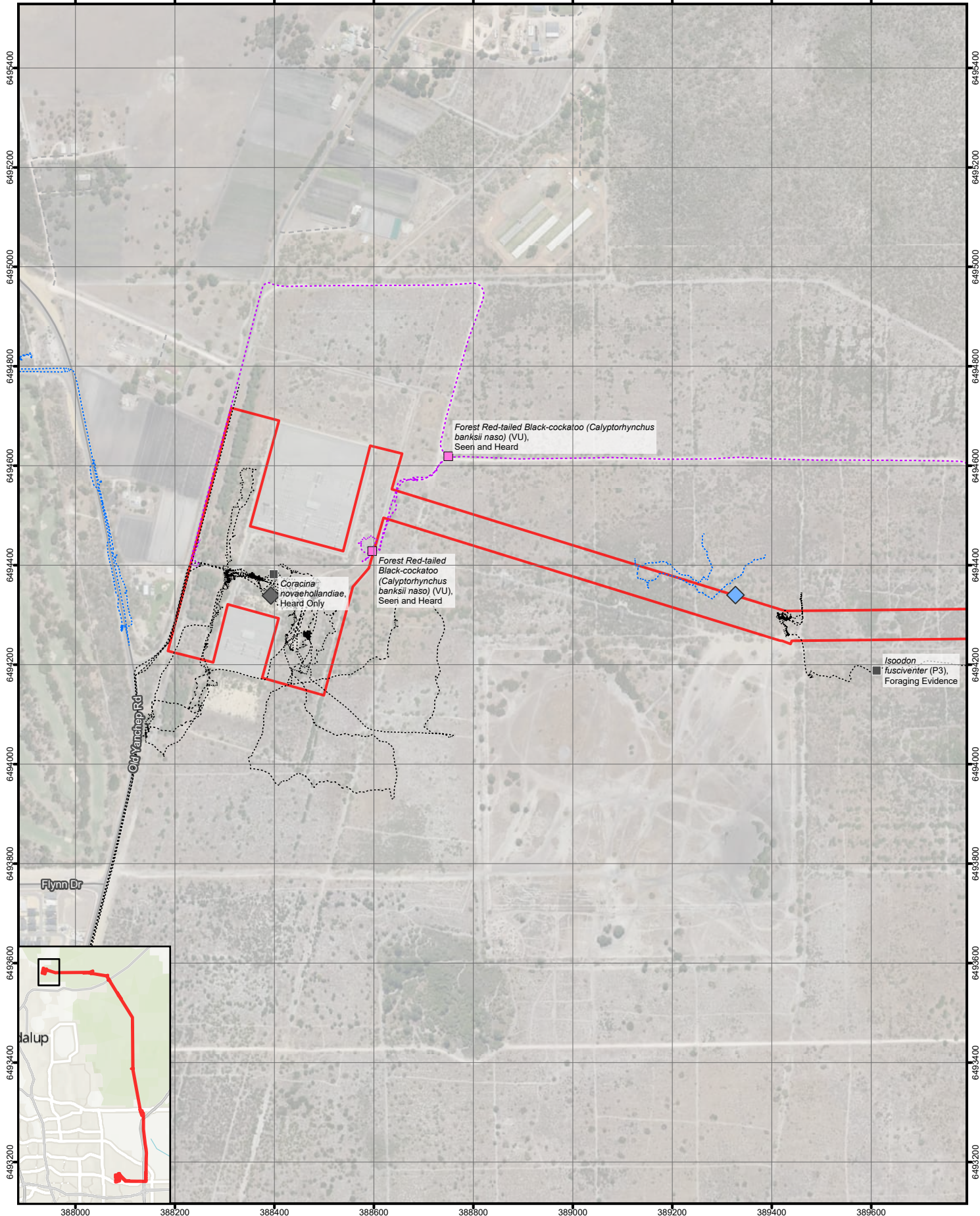
AECOM (2024) Fauna site details			
<b>Site No:</b> 1	<b>Date:</b> 19/10/2023	<b>Longitude:</b> 115.8224567	<b>Latitude:</b> -31.6805498
<b>General vegetation:</b> Banksia Woodland		<b>Large trees and hollows:</b> Not recorded	
<b>Soil type:</b> Not recorded		<b>Logs and leaf litter:</b> Not recorded	
<b>Surface water:</b> None		<b>Bare ground:</b> Not recorded	
<b>Disturbance:</b> Not recorded		<b>Notes:</b> Black-faced Cuckooshrike recorded (heard)	

AECOM (2025) Fauna site details			
<b>Site No:</b> 1	<b>Date:</b> 11/04/2025	<b>Longitude:</b> 115.8696835	<b>Latitude:</b> -31.6808309
<b>General vegetation:</b> Adenanthos/Plantation		<b>Large trees and hollows:</b> Not recorded	
<b>Soil type:</b> Not recorded		<b>Logs and leaf litter:</b> Not recorded	
<b>Surface water:</b> None		<b>Bare ground:</b> Not recorded	
<b>Disturbance:</b> Not recorded		<b>Notes:</b> No fauna observations.	

AECOM (2025) Fauna site details			
Site No: 2	Date: 11/04/2025	Longitude: 115.8757976	Latitude: -31.6843448
<b>General vegetation:</b> Adenanthos/Plantation Understory of low native shrubland <i>Xanthorea</i> spp. and myrt. Occasional immature pine overstorey.		<b>Large trees and hollows:</b> Not recorded	
<b>Soil type:</b> Not recorded		<b>Logs and leaf litter:</b> Not recorded	
<b>Surface water:</b> None		<b>Bare ground:</b> Not recorded	
<b>Disturbance:</b> Not recorded		<b>Notes:</b> No fauna observations.	
Site No: 3	Date: 11/04/2025	Longitude: 115.910045	Latitude: -31.752989
<b>General vegetation:</b> Adenanthos/Plantation Juvenile pines scattered over paddock, weeds and <i>Xanthorea</i> spp.		<b>Large trees and hollows:</b> Not recorded	
<b>Soil type:</b> Grey, dry sand		<b>Logs and leaf litter:</b> Not recorded	
<b>Surface water:</b> None		<b>Bare ground:</b> Not recorded	
<b>Disturbance:</b> Not recorded		<b>Notes:</b> No fauna observations.	

# Appendix C

## Fauna Survey Effort



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1:10,000  
 GDA2020 MGA ZONE 50

0 50 100 150 200 m

DATA SOURCES: Base Data: (c) Based on information provided by and with the permission of the Western Australian Land Information Authority trading as Landgate (2019).  
 Satellite Layer Credits: World Hillsshade Etc., CGAR, World Topographic Map, Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FMO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community World Imagery, Mapbox, WMS.

**LEGEND**

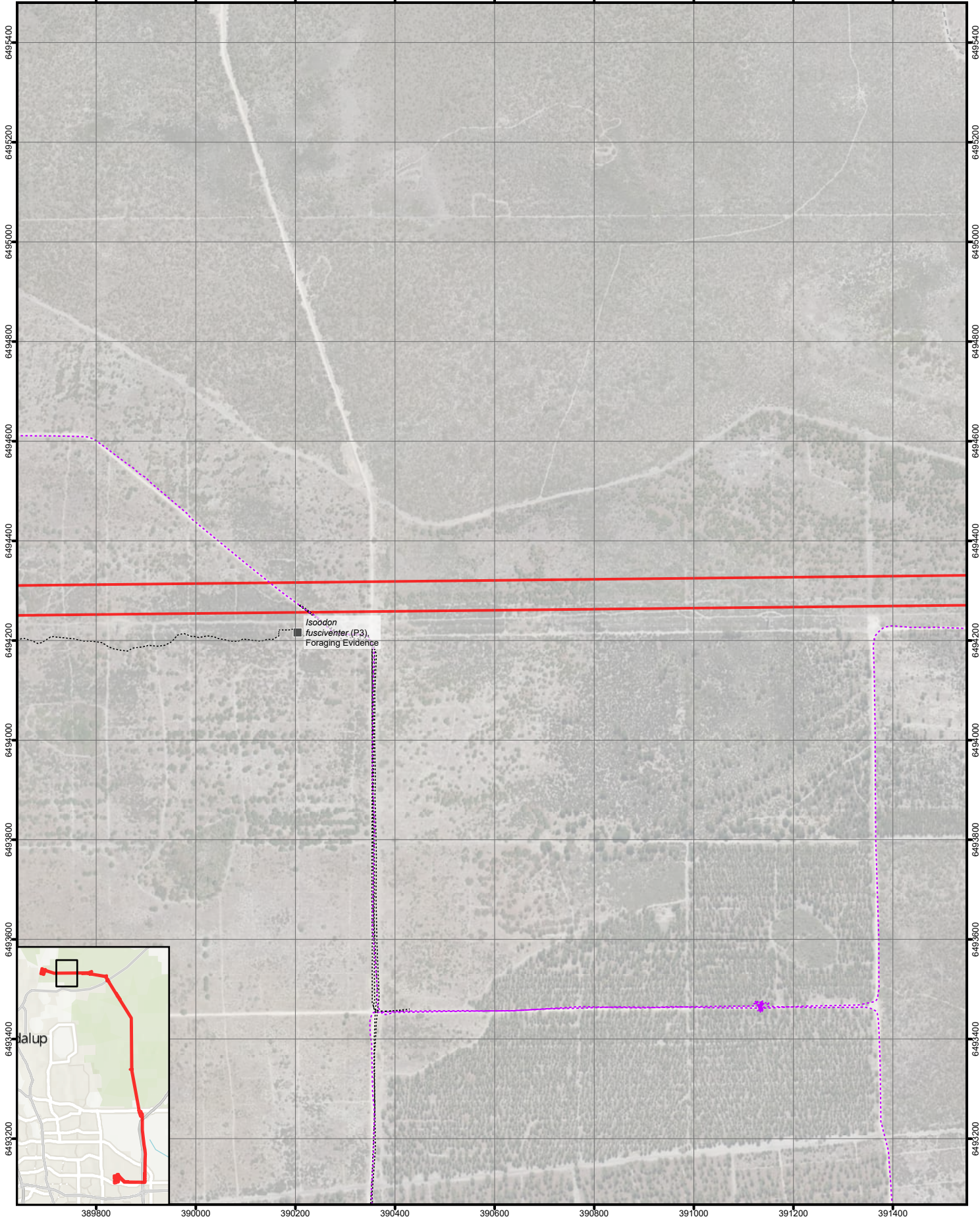
- Development Envelope
- Tracklogs (2023)
- Tracklogs (2024)
- Tracklogs (2025)
- Opportunistic Fauna Observation (2024)
- Opportunistic Fauna Observation (2025)
- ◆ Fauna Habitat Assessment Site (2023)
- ◆ Fauna Habitat Assessment Site (2024)

**Survey Effort**

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**ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW AND BLACK COCKATOO REFINED ASSESSMENT**

Figure  
**6.1**



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1:10,000  
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DATA SOURCES Base Data: (c) Based on information provided by and with the permission of the Western Australian Land Information Authority trading as Landgate (2010) Service Layer Credits: World Hillshade Esri, CGAR World Topographic Map, Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FMO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community World Imagery, Mapbox, WMS

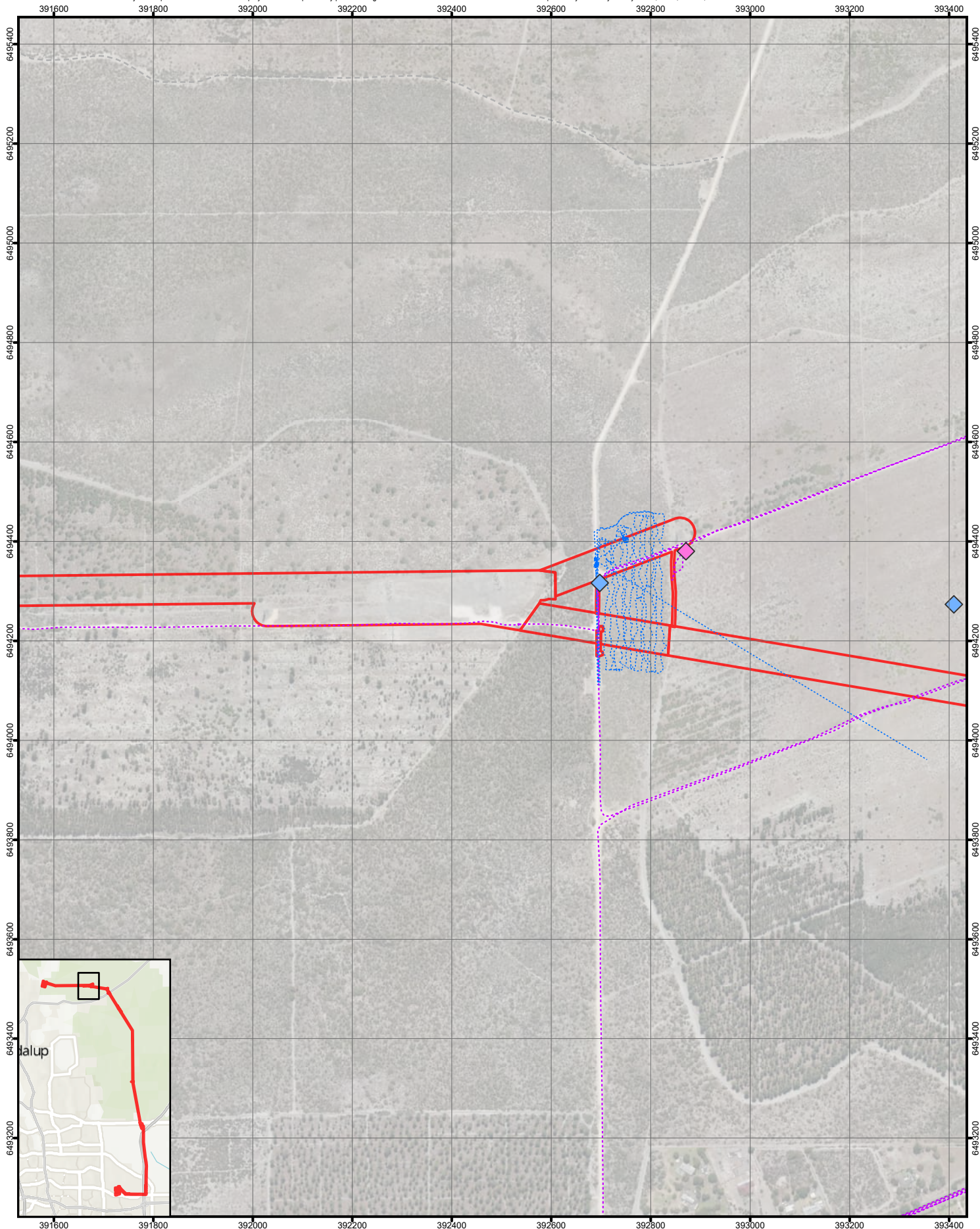
- LEGEND**
- Development Envelope
  - Tracklogs (2024)
  - Tracklogs (2025)
  - Opportunistic Fauna Observation (2024)

**Survey Effort**

**WESTERN POWER**

**ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW AND BLACK COCKATOO REFINED ASSESSMENT**

Figure  
**6.2**



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DATA SOURCES Base Data: (c) Based on information provided by and with the permission of the Western Australian Land Information Authority trading as Landgate (2010)  
 Service Layer Credits: World Topographic Map: Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community World Imagery: Maxar/WGS, World Imagery: Esri, USGS

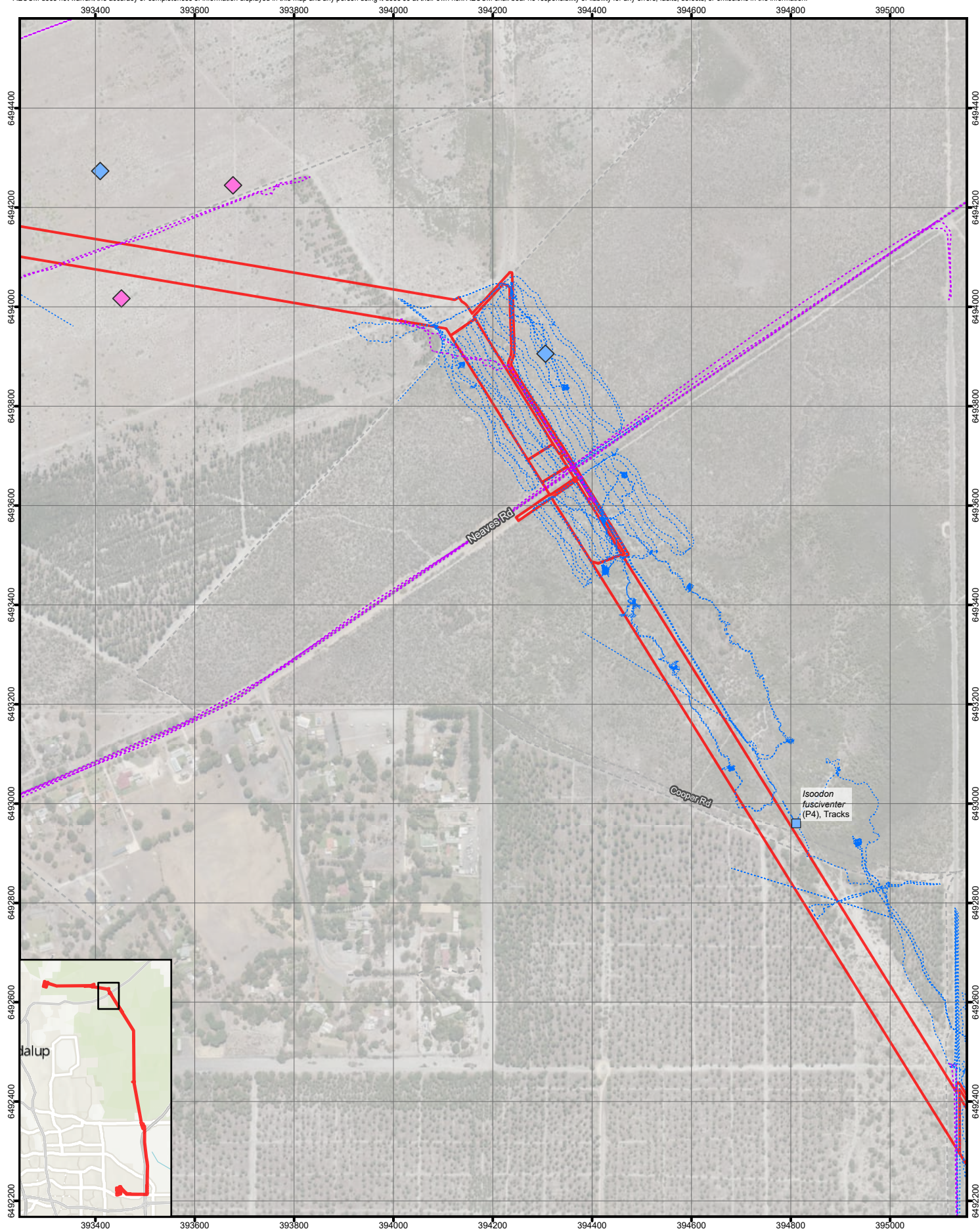
**LEGEND**

- Development Envelope
- Tracklogs (2023)
- Tracklogs (2025)
- ◆ Fauna Habitat Assessment Site (2023)
- ◆ Fauna Habitat Assessment Site (2025)

**Survey Effort**

**WESTERN POWER**  
**ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW AND**  
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**ASSESSMENT**

Figure  
**6.3**



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 Service Layer Credits: World Hillshade Ext; CGAR World Topographic Map; Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FMO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community/World Imagery, Mapbox/WMS.

**LEGEND**

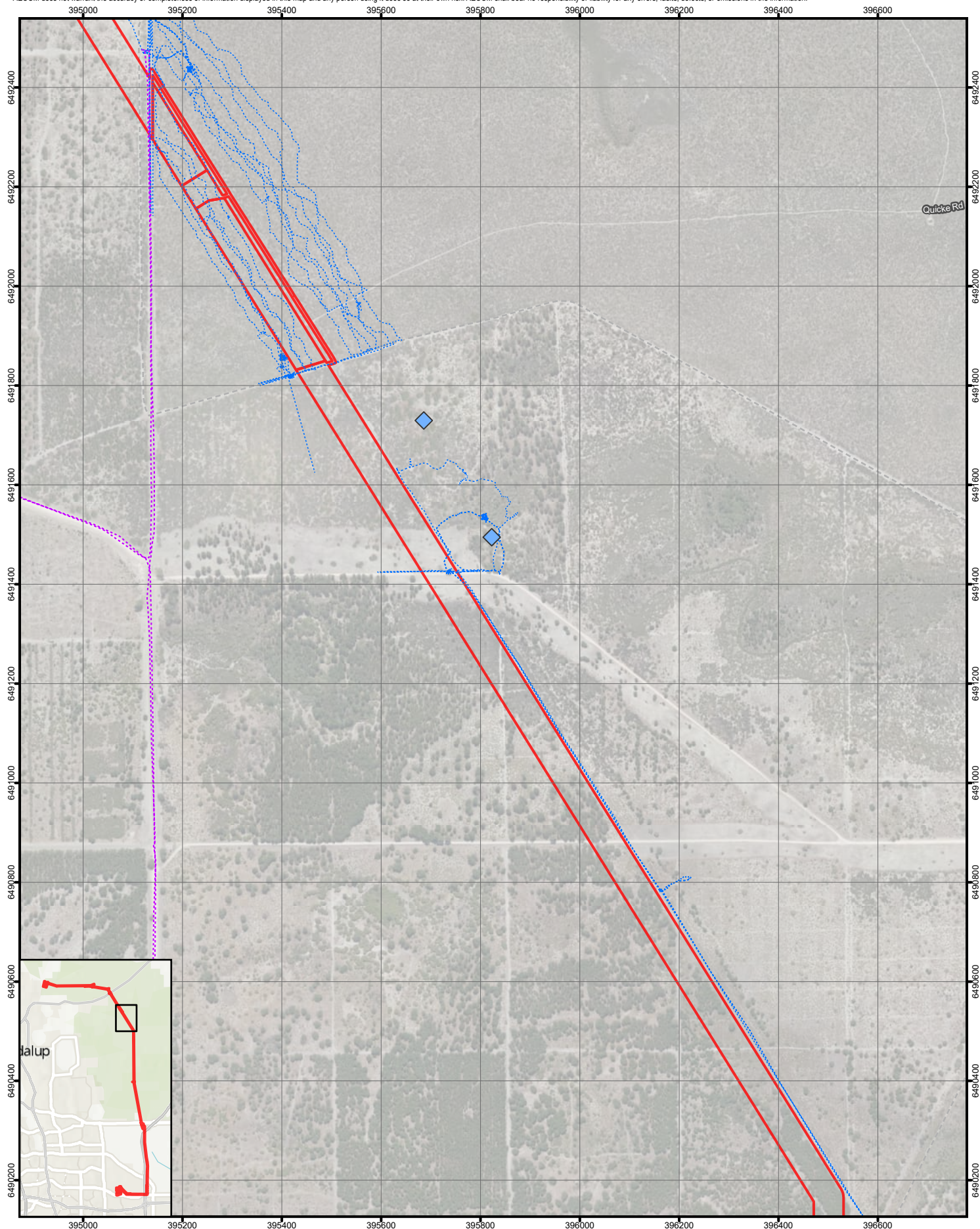
- Development Envelope
- ◆ Fauna Habitat Assessment Site (2023)
- ◆ Fauna Habitat Assessment Site (2025)
- ◆ Opportunistic Fauna Observation (2023)
- ◆ Opportunistic Fauna Observation (2025)
- ◆ Tracklogs (2023)
- ◆ Tracklogs (2025)

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**ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW AND  
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Figure  
**6.4**



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 Service Layer Credits: World Topographic Map: Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community World Imagery: Maxar/WGS, World Hydrology: Esri, USGS

**LEGEND**

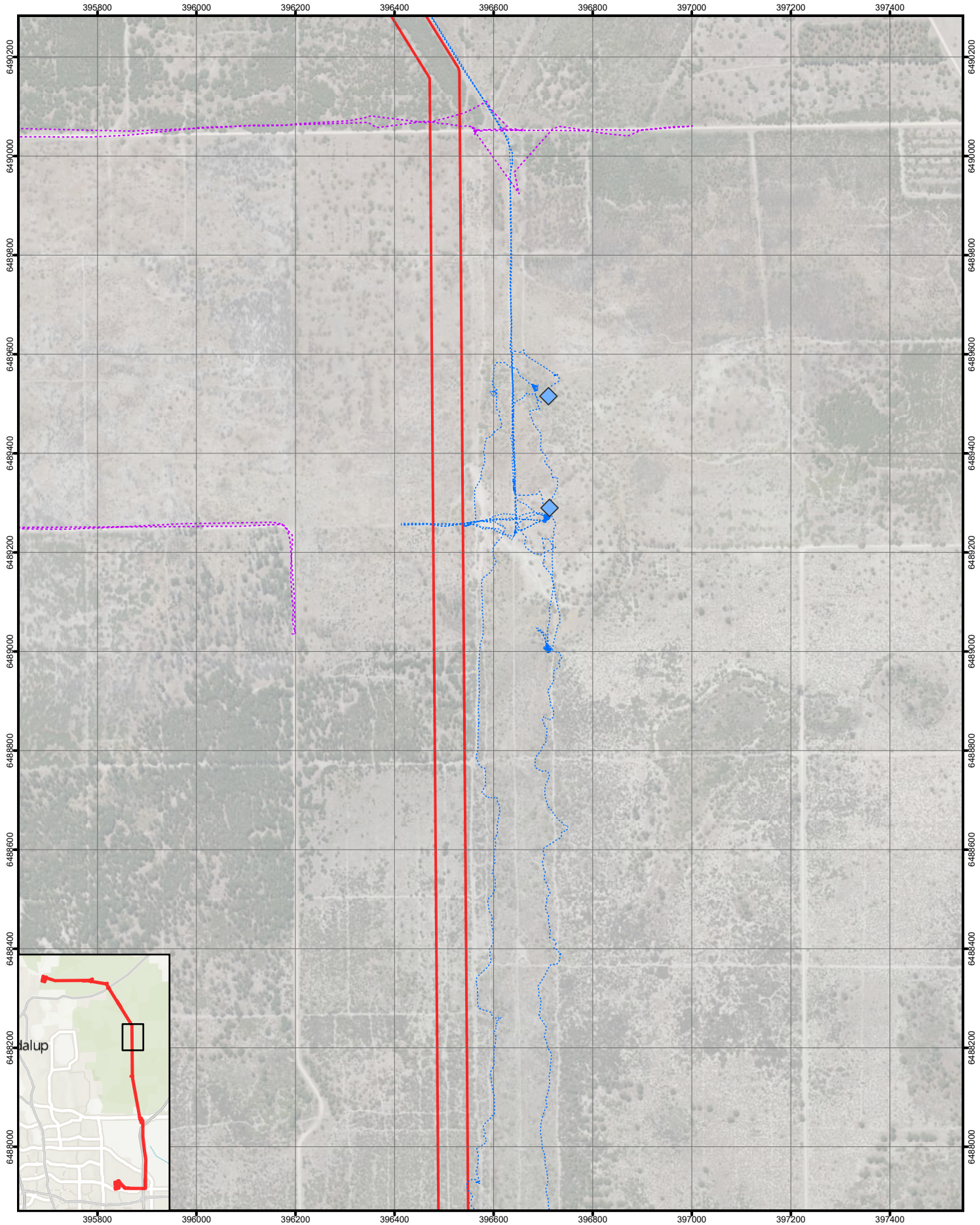
- Development Envelope
- Tracklogs (2023)
- Tracklogs (2025)
- ◆ Fauna Habitat Assessment Site (2023)

**Survey Effort**

**WESTERN POWER**

**ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW AND  
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Figure  
**6.5**



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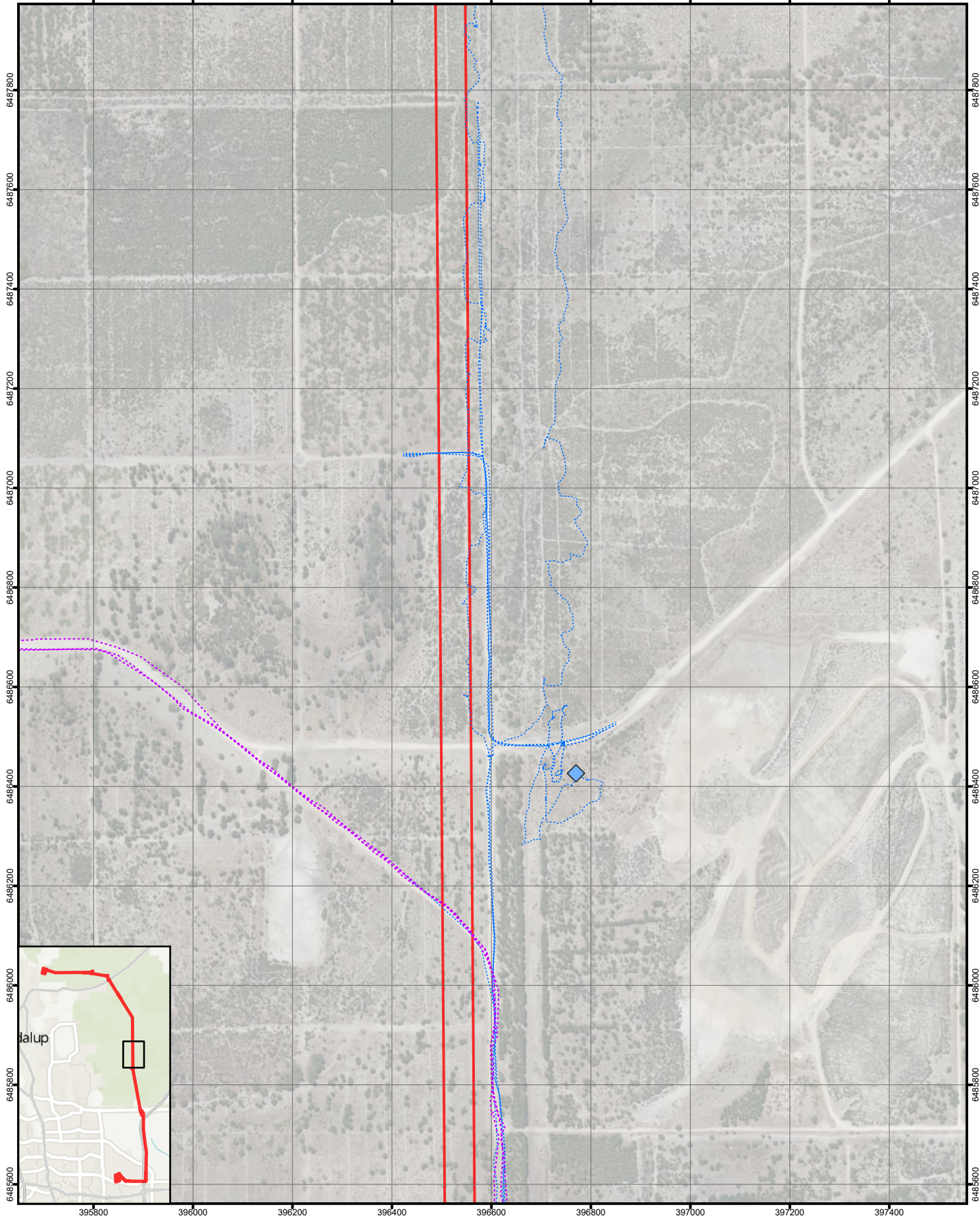
**LEGEND**

- ▭ Development Envelope
- ⋯ Tracklogs (2023)
- ⋯ Tracklogs (2025)
- ◆ Fauna Habitat Assessment Site (2023)

**Survey Effort**

**WESTERN POWER**  
**ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW AND**  
**BLACK COCKATOO REFINED**  
**ASSESSMENT**

Figure  
**6.6**



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1:10,000  
 GDA2020 MGA ZONE 50

DATA SOURCES Base Data: (c) Based on information provided by and with the permission of the Western Australian Land Information Authority trading as Landgate (2010).  
 Service Layer Credits: World Topographic Map; Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community World Imagery; Measur.WEB; World Historical; Esri, USGS

**LEGEND**

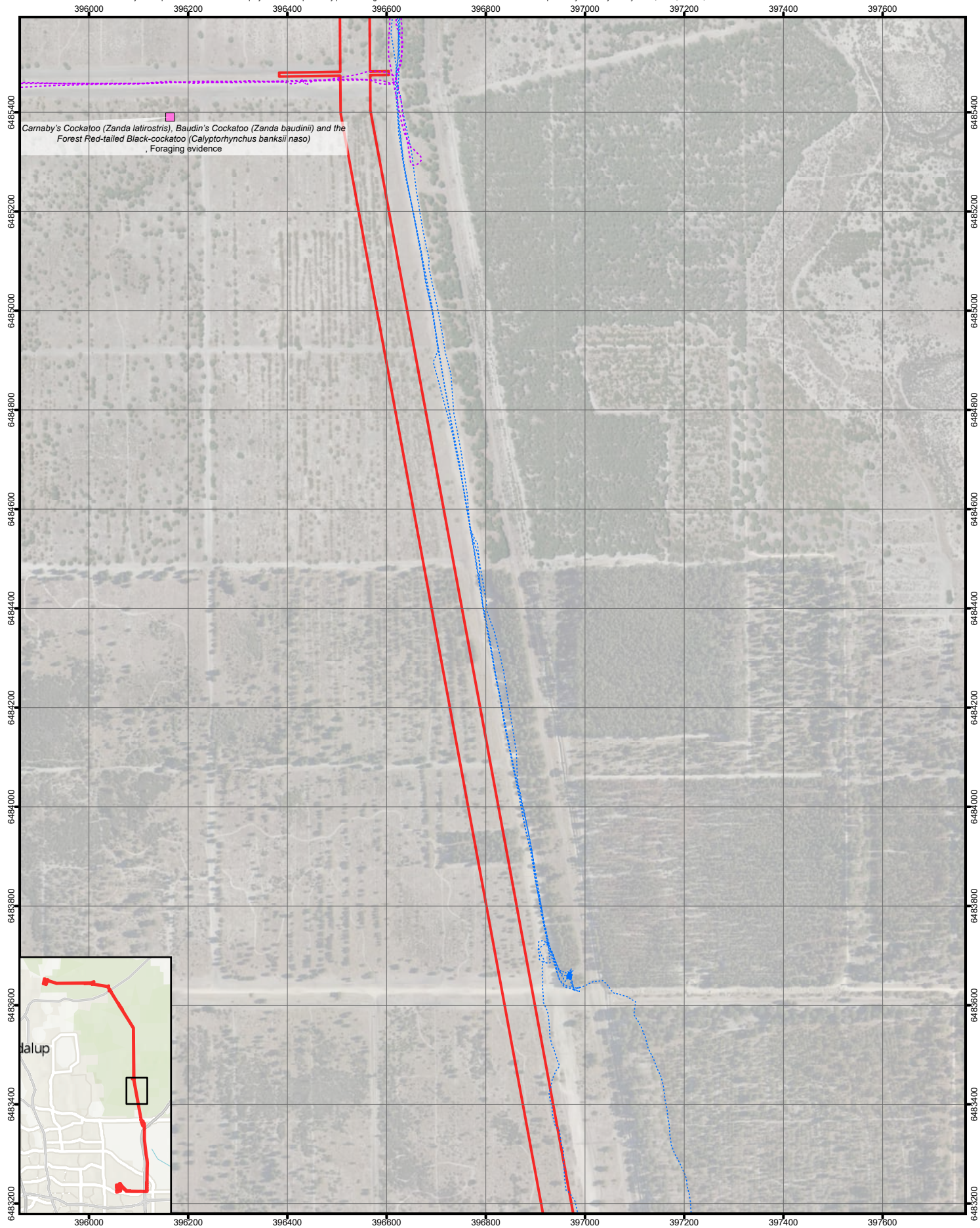
- ▭ Development Envelope
- ⋯ Tracklogs (2023)
- ⋯ Tracklogs (2025)
- ◆ Fauna Habitat Assessment Site (2023)

**Survey Effort**

**WESTERN POWER**

**ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW AND BLACK COCKATOO REFINED ASSESSMENT**

Figure **6.7**



**AECOM** Delivering a better world

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1:10,000  
 GDA2020 MGA ZONE 50  
 (when printed at A4)

DATA SOURCES Base Data: (c) Based on information provided by and with the permission of the Western Australian Land Information Authority trading as Landgate (2010).  
 Service Layer Credits: World Topographic Map: Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community World Imagery: Measur.WEB, World Hydrodata: Esri, USGS

**LEGEND**

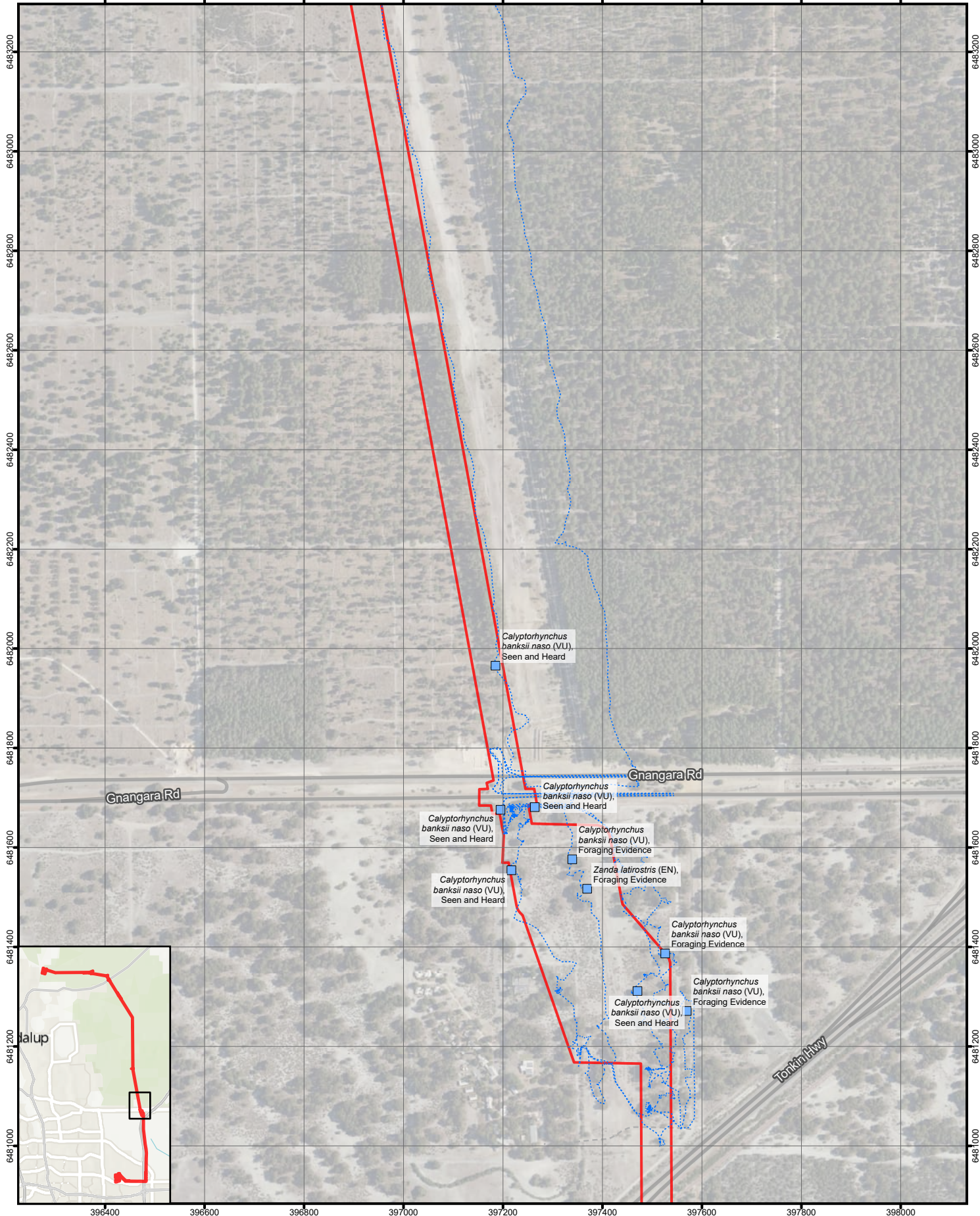
- Development Envelope
- Tracklogs (2023)
- Tracklogs (2025)
- Opportunistic Fauna Observation (2025)

**Survey Effort**

**WESTERN POWER**

**ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW AND BLACK COCKATOO REFINED ASSESSMENT**

Figure **6.8**



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Project: L:\Legacy\Projects\60743139\_WP\_NREP\_Cockatoo\_Survey\900\_CAD\_GIS\920\_GIS\02\_MXD\_APRX\03\_ReportFigures\60743139\_WP\_NREP\_Cockatoo\_Survey\_ReportFigures.aprx (Wyattk2).  
Layout: 60743139\_Fig6\_SurveyEffort\_A4P\_v1, Last exported: 20/05/2025 1:01 PM

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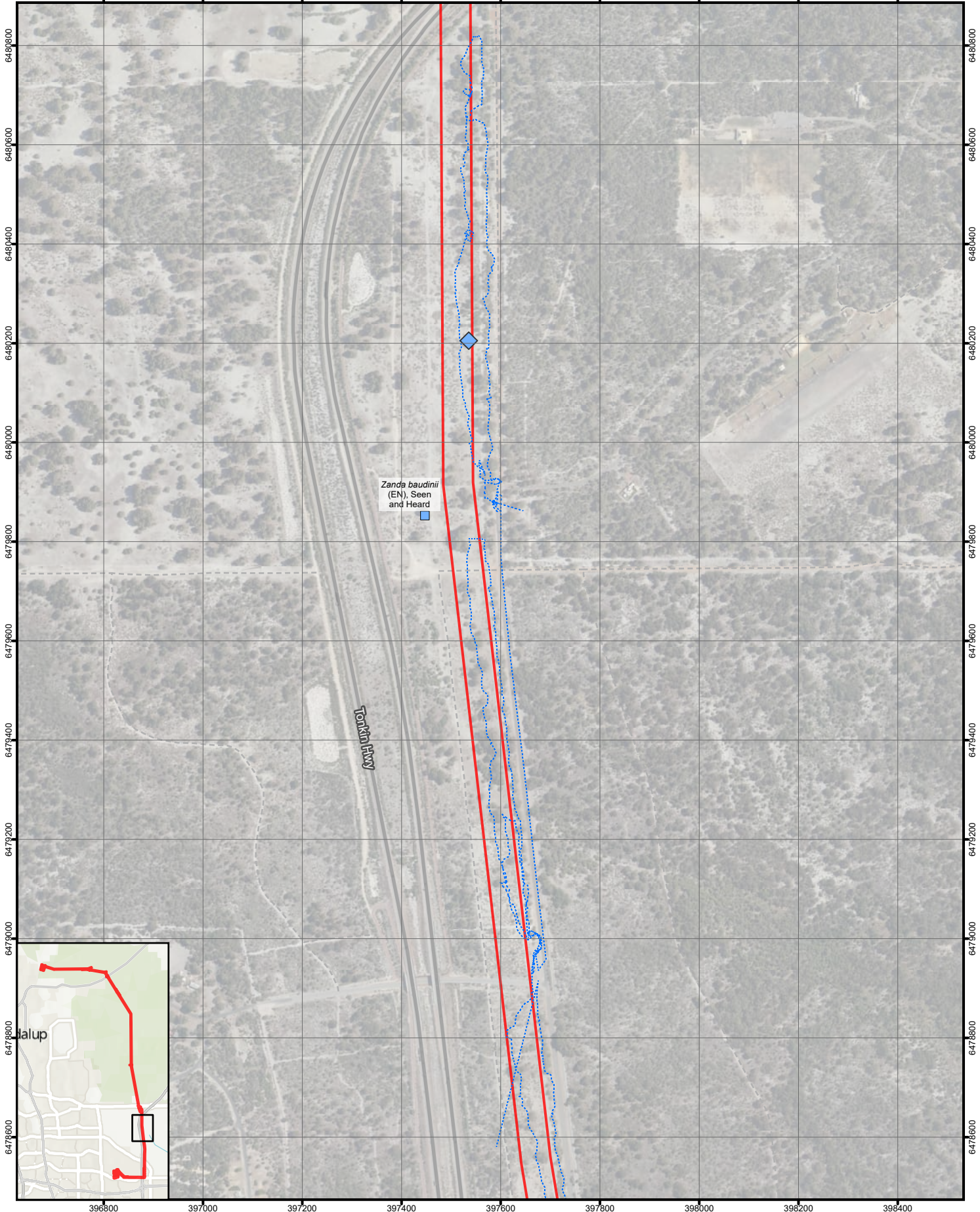
- Development Envelope
- Tracklogs (2023)
- Opportunistic Fauna Observation (2023)

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ASSESSMENT**

Figure  
**6.9**



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 (when printed at A4)

0 50 100 150 200  
 m

GDA2020 MGA ZONE 50

DATA SOURCES Base Data: (c) Based on information provided by and with the permission of the Western Australian Land Information Authority trading as Landgate (2010).  
 Service Layer Credits: World Topographic Map: Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community World Imagery: Maxar, Airbus, World Hibrida: Esri, USGS

**LEGEND**

- Development Envelope
- Tracklogs (2023)
- Opportunistic Fauna Observation (2023)
- Fauna Habitat Assessment Site (2023)

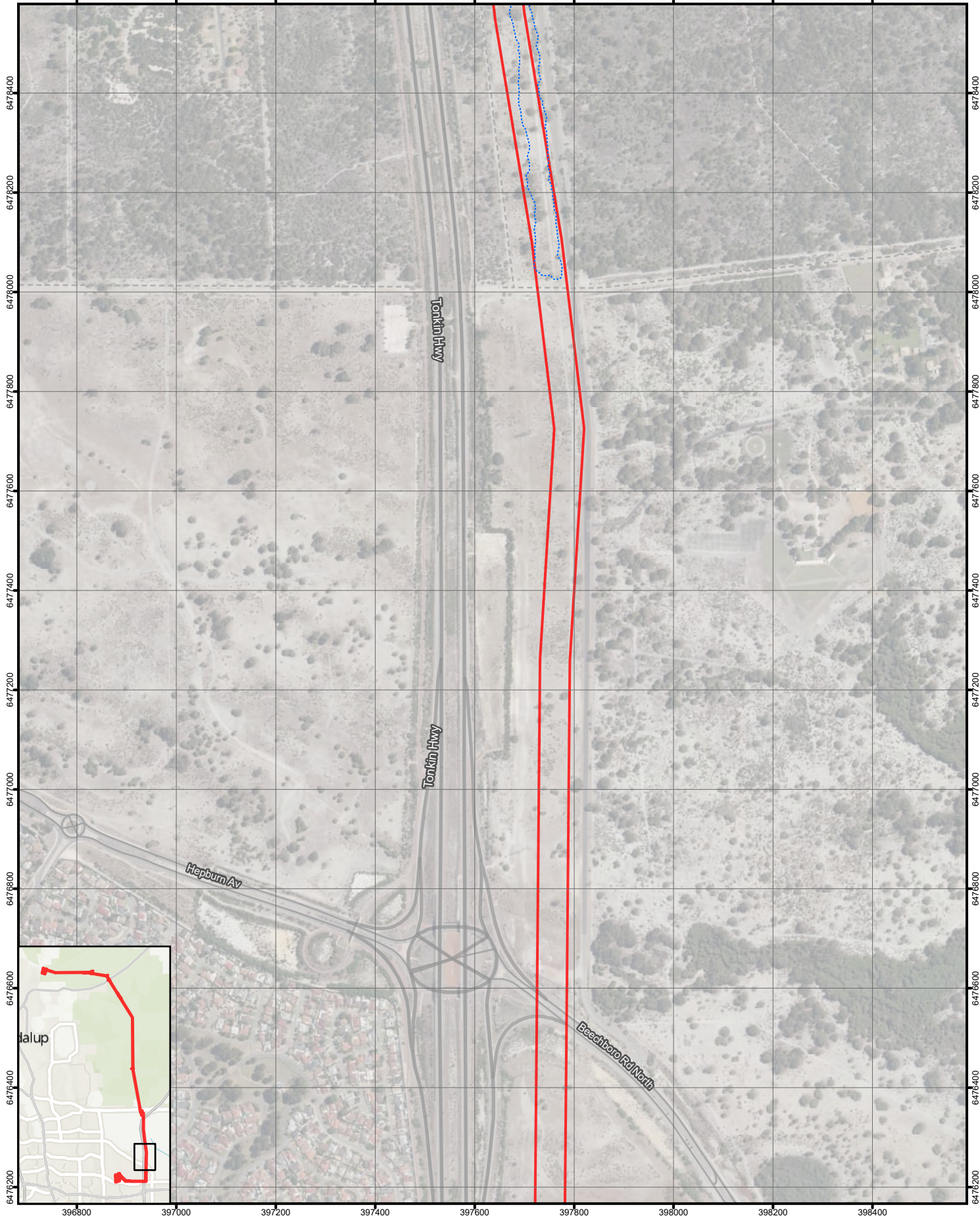
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**ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW AND BLACK COCKATOO REFINED ASSESSMENT**

Figure **6.10**

**A4 size**



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Service Layer Credits: World Topographic Map: Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community World Imagery: Maxar, Airbus, World Hibrida: Esri, USGS

**LEGEND**

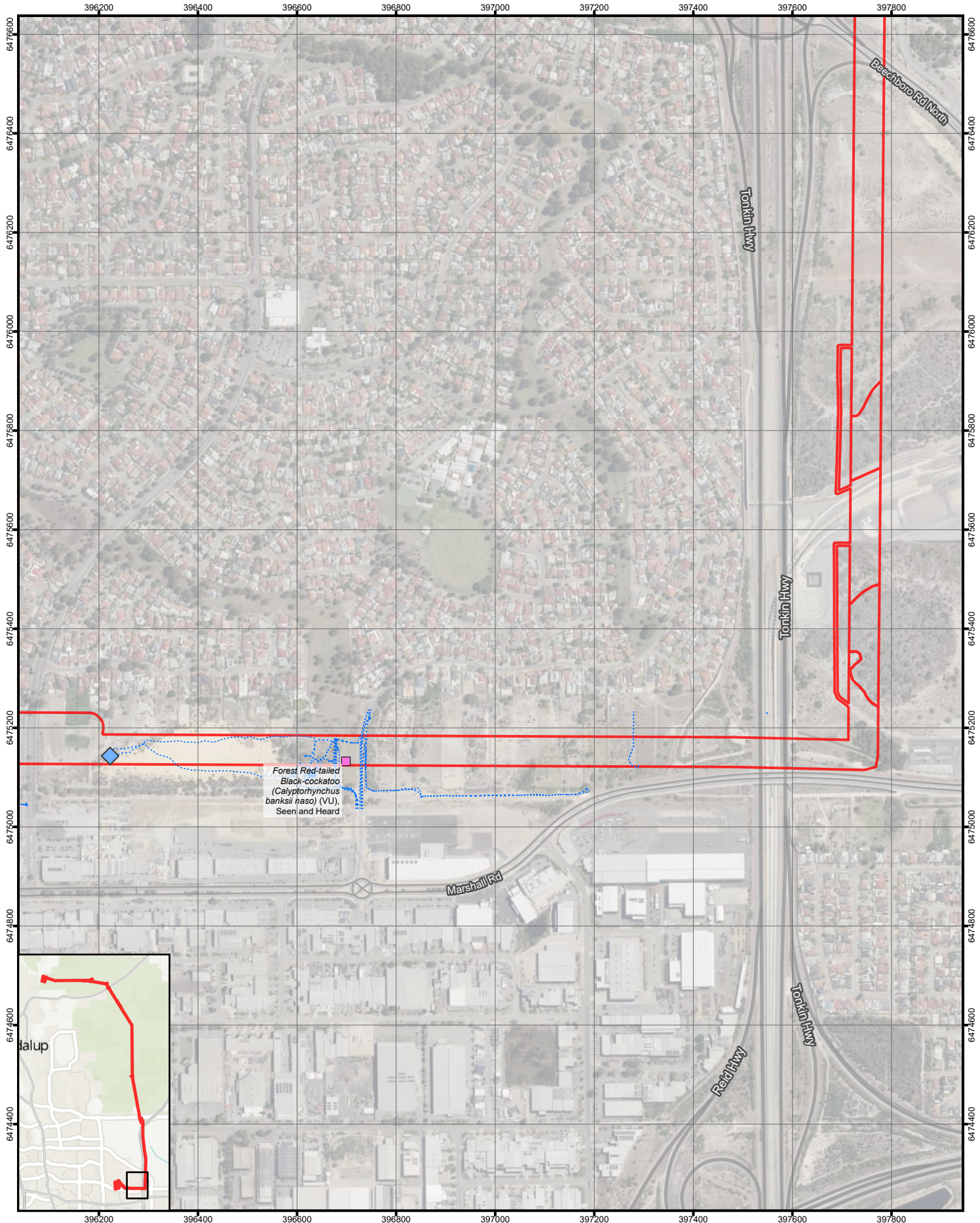
- Development Envelope
- Tracklogs (2023)

**Survey Effort**

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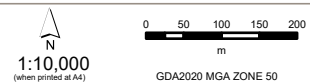
**ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW AND  
BLACK COCKATOO REFINED  
ASSESSMENT**

Figure  
**6.11**



**AECOM** Delivering a better world

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 Service Layer Credits: World Topographic Map: Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community; World Imagery: Microsoft, World WideWeb, Esri, USGS

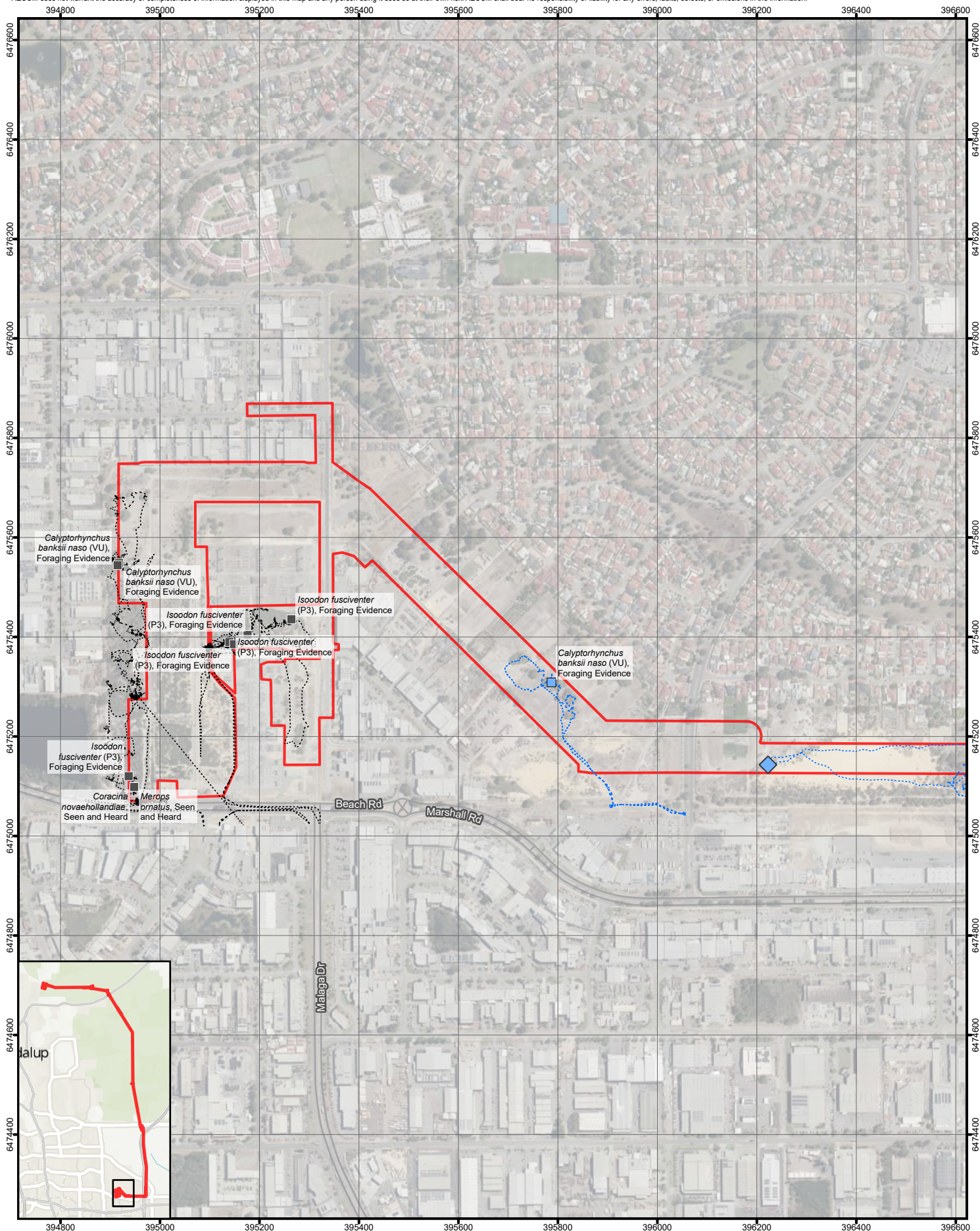
**LEGEND**

- Development Envelope
- Tracklogs (2023)
- Opportunistic Fauna Observation (2025)
- ◆ Fauna Habitat Assessment Site (2023)

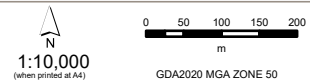
**Survey Effort**

**WESTERN POWER**  
**ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW AND BLACK COCKATOO REFINED ASSESSMENT**

Figure  
**6.12**



PROJECT ID 60743139 CREATED BY WYATTK2  
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DATA SOURCES Base Data: (c) Based on information provided by and with the permission of the Western Australian Land Information Authority (walinga.gov.au) (2019).  
 Service Layer Credits: World Topographic Map: Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community World Imagery: Maxar/WGS, World Hydrobase: Esri, USGS

Project: L:\Legacy\Projects\60743139\_WP\_NREP\_Cockatoo\_Survey\900\_CAD\_GIS\920\_GIS\02\_MXD\_APRX\03\_ReportFigures\60743139\_WP\_NREP\_Cockatoo\_Survey\_ReportFigures.aprx (WyattK2).  
 Layout: 60743139\_Fig\_SurveyEffort\_A4P\_v1, Last exported: 20/05/2025 1:01 PM

**LEGEND**



- Development Envelope
- Tracklogs (2023)
- Tracklogs (2024)
- Opportunistic Fauna Observation (2024)
- Opportunistic Fauna Observation (2023)
- Fauna Habitat Assessment Site (2023)

**Survey Effort**



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**BLACK COCKATOO REFINED**  
**ASSESSMENT**

Figure  
**6.13**

**Appendix C Fauna habitat descriptions (AECOM 2025)**

Habitat Type	Photo
Native fauna habitats	
<p><b>sia Woodlands</b></p> <p>Dense <i>sia</i> sp. woodlands with mixed understorey with Jarrah and Marri scattered overstorey. Moderate understorey density including <i>Xanthorrhoea preissii</i>. Containing species including <i>Gastrolobium</i> spp., <i>Leschenaultia</i> sp. and <i>Lomandra hermaphrodita</i>. Leaf litter and debris common over light loose sand. Frequent logs of large mature.</p> <p>71.48 ha (11.85%)</p>	
<p><b>Eucalyptus Woodlands</b></p> <p>Marri (<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>), Coastal Blackbutt (<i>Eucalyptus todtiana</i>) and Jarrah (<i>Eucalyptus marginata</i>) dominate low woodland with mixed understorey. Leaf litter and debris common.</p> <p>70.90 ha (11.75%)</p>	
<p><b>Wetlands</b></p> <p>Mixed ephemeral Paperbark (<i>Melaleuca preissiana</i>) wetlands, with <i>Kunzea micrantha</i> dominated shrub and mixed heath patches. Thick vegetation, Thick ground covering. Moist sandy soils.</p> <p>32.05 ha (5.31%)</p>	

Habitat Type	Photo
<p><b>Mixed Shrubland</b>            Grasstree (<i>Xanthorrhoea preissii</i>) dominated shrublands, with mixed native understorey. Grasstrees have full skirts, and the soil present is sandy. Signs of native diggings were common. Infrequent Paperbark (<i>Melaleuca preissiana</i>) and other native trees.</p> <p>12.40 ha (0.40%)</p>	
<b>Modified fauna habitat</b>	
<p><b>Juvenile Plantations</b>            Pine (<i>Pinus pinaster</i>) plantation d to be less than 10 years old or recently cleared land containing minimal to no native species. Consistent fine leaf litter. No understorey present and frequent logs common. Trees are comparatively short, with a simple branch structure. Branches are bushier, letting less light through and obscuring branches. Fruit and seed can be produced in smaller . Insect activity is ed.</p> <p>68.52 ha (11.36%)</p>	
<p><b>Mature Plantations</b>            Pine (<i>Pinus pinaster</i>) plantation that is d to be over 10 years old. Consistent fine leaf litter with little to no bare ground. No understorey present and frequent logs common. Trees are thickly stocked and are able to produce large amounts of seed and fruit, with well established branches and canopies. Insect activity is likely . Sandy ground is compact. Gravel moderately common.</p> <p>50.83 ha (8.43%)</p>	

Habitat Type	Photo
<p><b>Burnt Plantations</b>            Pine (<i>Pinus pinaster</i>) plantation that is estimated to be over 10 years old and recently burnt. Minimal leaf litter. No understorey present and frequent logs common. Trees are burnt, resulting in minimal to no canopy cover. Trees are severely affected in their fruiting and seeding ability. Some trees may recover or avoided the fire resulting in a patchy mosaic of cover in the future. Insect activity is likely absent.            48.03 ha (7.96%)</p>	
<p><b>Adenanthos/Plantation</b>            Isolated pine (<i>Pinus pinaster</i>) regrowth over Woollybush (<i>Adenanthos cygnorum</i> var. <i>cygnorum</i>), scattered Grasstree (<i>Xanthorrhoea preissii</i>) and <i>Macrozamia fraseri</i>. Proximately Woollybush, with minimal leaf litter and scattered native shrub on white/light sandy soil. Ground cover includes mostly weeds and grasses. Logs and leaf litter largely absent. Scattered individuals of <i>Xanthorrhoea preissii</i> would provide minimal foraging value for <i>Zanda</i>. sp.            164.18 ha (27.22%)</p>	
<p><b>Trees over Cleared</b>            Scattered native species including <i>Eucalyptus</i>, <i>Acacia</i>, <i>Xanthorrhoea</i> and <i>Hypocalymma</i> species over cleared land. Sandy soils, with minimal leaf litter and logs. Ground cover includes paddock weeds and grasses.            6.19 ha (1.03%)</p>	<p>N/A</p>

<b>Habitat Type</b>	<b>Photo</b>
<p><b>Urban/Residential</b> Mixed urban/residential land, containing both scattered native and introduced vegetation, including garden species and weeds. Includes some tall mature trees.</p> <p><i>This habitat type was inaccessible during the 2025 surveys and therefore the black cockatoo value is inferred.</i></p> <p>21.16 ha (3.51%)</p>	