WA Environmental Offsets Calculator

Step 1: Determining conservation significance

Key:

(yellow)	**Data to be entered**
(orange)	**Drop-down selection**
(grey)	**Automatically-generated scores** (Or, if appropriate, manual data entry permitted)

***Area / feature* (Impact site)**

Conservation significance determination for the environmental value impacted		
Conservation significance	**Description**	Impacts to 2.52 ha of Banksia woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain (EPBC-listed TEC; State-listed PEC) for residential development.
	Type of environmental value	Ecological community
	Conservation significance of environmental value	Threatened ecological community - endangered
	Conservation significance score	**1.2%**

Please select *area* or *feature* for the calculations	**Area**

WA Environmental Offsets Calculator

Step 2: Calculating significant residual impact

Key:

(yellow)	**Data to be entered**
(orange)	**Drop-down selection**
(grey)	**Automatically-generated scores**

Environmental value (step 1)	Impacts to 2.52 ha of Banksia woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain (EPBC-listed TEC; State-listed PEC) for residential development.

***Area* (impact site)**

Part A: Significant impact calculation *Area*				
Significant impact	**Description**	**Quantum of impact**		
	Clearing of 2.52 ha of Banksia Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain	**Significant impact (hectares)**	2.52	
		Quality (scale)	5.00	
		Total quantum of impact	**1.26**	

Part B: Rehabilitation credit calculation *Area* (onsite)					
Rehabilitation Credit	**Description**	**Proposed rehabilitation (area in hectares)**	0.00	**Time until ecological benefit (years)**	0.00
	No rehabilitation is proposed.	**Current quality of rehabilitation site (scale)**	0.00	**Confidence in rehabilitation result (%)**	0.0%
		Future quality WITHOUT rehabilitation (scale)	0.00	**Rehabilitation credit**	**0.00**
		Future quality WITH rehabilitation (scale)	0.00		

Part C: Significant residual impact calculation *Area*		
Significant residual impact	**Total quantum of impact**	**1.26**
	Rehabilitation credit	**0.00**
	Significant residual impact	**1.26**

WA Environmental Offsets Calculator

Step 3: Calculating offsets

Key:

(yellow)	**Data to be entered**
(orange)	**Drop-down selection**
(grey)	**Automatically-generated scores**

Environmental value (step 1)	Impacts to 2.52 ha of Banksia woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain (EPBC-listed TEC; State-listed PEC) for residential development.	Significant impact (step 2, part A)	2.52
		Rehabilitation credit (step 2, part B)	0.00
		Significant residual impact (step 2, part C)	1.26

Area **(offset site)**

Offsets calculation							
Offset calculation *Area*							
Description	**Proposed offset (area in hectares)**	13.86	**Duration of offset implementation (maximum 20 years)**	20.00	**Offset value**	**3.55**
Revegetation of a site in the City of Cockburn to establish like-for-like habitat.	**Current quality of offset site (scale)**	0.00	**Time until offset site secured (years)**	1.00		**281.6%**
	Future quality WITHOUT offset (scale)	0.00	**Risk of future loss WITHOUT offset (%)**	0.0%		
	Future quality WITH offset (scale)	5.00	**Risk of future loss WITH offset (%)**	0.0%		
	Time until ecological benefit (years)	20.00				
	Confidence in offset result (%)	65.0%			**OFFSET ADEQUATE?**	**YES**

WA Environmental Offsets Calculator

Rationale for scores used in the offsets calculator

Environmental value to be offset			
Calculation	***Score (Area)***		***Rationale***
Conservation significance			
Description	Impacts to 2.52 ha of Banksia woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain (EPBC-listed TEC; State-listed PEC) for residential development.		The proposed clearing will impact 2.52 ha of Banksia woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain ecological community.
Type of environmental value	Ecological community		Drop-down list
Conservation significance of environmental value	Threatened ecological community - endangered		Drop-down list
Landscape-level value impacted	yes/no		
Significant impact			
Description	Clearing of 2.52 ha of Banksia Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain		The proposed clearing will impact 2.52 ha of Banksia woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain ecological community, based on the flora and vegetation survey prepared by PGV Environmental (2023).
Significant impact (hectares) / Type of feature	2.52		A total of 2.52 ha of Banksia woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain ecological community is proposed to be impacted by residential development.
Quality (scale) / Number	5.00		Assessment against the Banksia TEC HQS provided by DCCEEW (based on data collated by PGV Environmental, 2023).
Rehabilitation credit			
Description	No rehabilitation is proposed.		No rehabilitation credit is sought.
Proposed rehabilitation (area in hectares)	0.00		
Current quality of rehabilitation site / Start number (of type of feature)	0.00		
Future quality WITHOUT rehabilitation (scale) / Future number WITHOUT rehabilitation	0.00		
Future quality WITH rehabilitation (scale) / Future number WITH rehabilitation	0.00		
Time until ecological benefit (years)	0.00		
Confidence in rehabilitation result (%)	0		
Offset			
Description	Revegetation of a site in the City of Cockburn to establish like-for-like habitat.		Revegetation of a 13.86 ha portion of Rose Shanks Reserve in the City of Cockburn that is not currently representative of the ecological community.
Proposed offset (area in hectares)	13.86		Total extent of Rose Shanks Reserve that has not currently been utilised as an environmental offset for any other project, and which does not currently contain Banksia woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain ecological community.
Current quality of offset site / Start number (of type of feature)	0.00		The proposed offset site does not currently contain vegetation that is representative of the Banksia woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain ecological community. Therefore, a starting score of 0/10 has been applied.
Future quality WITHOUT offset (scale) / Future number WITHOUT offset	0.00		In the absence of the offset, there is no obligation on the part of the City of Cockburn to undertake revegetation (nor any other party). In particular, revegetation for the Banksia woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain ecological community is highly specific, and the existing immature vegetation is currently not on track to meet the diagnostic criteria for the TEC. Therefore, in the absence of the offset, the ecological community will remain absent from the site.
Future quality WITH offset (scale) / Future number WITH offset	5.00		The proposed offset is centred on revegetation within land that is predominantly cleared and does not represent the ecological community. The proposed offset will involve the following management activities: - Fencing and access restriction - Weed management - Planting of tubestock and direct seeding within degraded areas and cleared land. - Infill planting of tubestock in less degraded areas. - Fauna exclusion and/or feral animal control. - Ongoing monitoring to ensure the survival of a range of species that comprise high quality foraging habitat.
Time until ecological benefit (years)	20.00		20 years has been nominated to align with the Commonwealth's assessment of the same offset proposal. Engagement with the Commonwealth has indicated that a 20-year timeframe is necessary to provide greater confidence that the ecological community will be established to the degree specified above.

Confidence in offset result (%)	0.65		The confidence in the offset result has been determined to reflect the degree of improvement sought through revegetation. The stated 65% confidence reflects that there is evidence of successful revegetation for the ecological community undertaken by similar land managers on sites similar to the proposed offset. In addition, the revegetation will be implemented through a process of adaptive management with clear SMART objectives and contingency measures, to maximise the likelihood of success.
Duration of offset implementation (maximum 20 years)	20.00		The maximum timeframe has been applied, as the site will be managed for Conservation in perpetuity by the City of Cockburn.
Time until offset site secured (years)	1.00		The site is currently held by the City of Cockburn. Up to 1 year has been specified to allow for administrative arrangements to be set in place to allow the revegetation to commence.
Risk of future loss WITHOUT offset (%)	0.0%		The proposed offset is not currently representative of the ecological community given its prior use for sand mining. The site is not currently proposed for any specific use that would further cause vegetation to be removed. Therefore, a risk of loss of 0% has been applied.
Risk of future loss WITH offset (%)	0.0%		The proposed offset will be besed with the City of Cockburn and managed for Conservation in perpetuity. Therefore, there is no risk of loss with the offset.
Offset ratio (Conservation area only)	N/A		

WA Environmental Offsets Calculator

Step 1: Determining conservation significance

Key:

(yellow)	**Data to be entered**
(orange)	**Drop-down selection**
(grey)	**Automatically-generated scores**
	(Or, if appropriate, manual data entry permitted)

***Area / feature* (Impact site)**

Conservation significance determination for the environmental value impacted		
Conservation significance	**Description**	Impacts to 3.65 ha of Carnaby's black cockatoo foraging habtiat for residential development.
	Type of environmental value	Species (flora/fauna)
	Conservation significance of environmental value	Rare/threatened species - endangered
	Conservation significance score	**1.2%**

Please select *area* or *feature* for the calculations	**Area**

WA Environmental Offsets Calculator

Step 2: Calculating significant residual impact

Key:

(yellow)	**Data to be entered**
(orange)	**Drop-down selection**
(grey)	**Automatically-generated scores**

Environmental value (step 1)	Impacts to 3.65 ha of Carnaby's black cockatoo foraging habtiat for residential development.

Area **(impact site)**

Part A: Significant impact calculation *Area*			
Significant impact	**Description**	**Quantum of impact**	
	Clearing of 3.65 ha of foraging habitat for Carnaby's black cockatoo	**Significant impact (hectares)**	3.65
		Quality (scale)	6.00
		Total quantum of impact	**2.19**

Part B: Rehabilitation credit calculation *Area* (onsite)					
Rehabilitation Credit	**Description**	**Proposed rehabilitation (area in hectares)**	0.00	**Time until ecological benefit (years)**	0.00
	No rehabilitation is proposed.	**Current quality of rehabilitation site (scale)**	0.00	**Confidence in rehabilitation result (%)**	0.0%
		Future quality WITHOUT rehabilitation (scale)	0.00	**Rehabilitation credit**	**0.00**
		Future quality WITH rehabilitation (scale)	0.00		

Part C: Significant residual impact calculation *Area*		
Significant residual impact	**Total quantum of impact**	**2.19**
	Rehabilitation credit	**0.00**
	Significant residual impact	**2.19**

WA Environmental Offsets Calculator

Step 3: Calculating offsets

Key:

(yellow)	Data to be entered
(orange)	Drop-down selection
(grey)	Automatically-generated scores

Environmental value (step 1)	Impacts to 3.65 ha of Carnaby's black cockatoo foraging habtiat for residential development.	Significant impact (step 2, part A)	3.65
		Rehabilitation credit (step 2, part B)	0.00
		Significant residual impact (step 2, part C)	2.19

Area **(offset site)**

Offset calculation ***Area***							
Offsets calculation	**Description**	**Proposed offset (area in hectares)**	16.16	**Duration of offset implementation (maximum 20 years)**	20.00	**Offset value**	**3.31**
	Revegetation of a site in the City of Cockburn to establish like-for-like habitat.	**Current quality of offset site (scale)**	3.00	**Time until offset site secured (years)**	1.00		**151.1%**
		Future quality WITHOUT offset (scale)	3.00	**Risk of future loss WITHOUT offset (%)**	0.0%		
		Future quality WITH offset (scale)	7.00	**Risk of future loss WITH offset (%)**	0.0%		
		Time until ecological benefit (years)	20.00				
		Confidence in offset result (%)	65.0%			**OFFSET ADEQUATE?**	**YES**

WA Environmental Offsets Calculator

Rationale for scores used in the offsets calculator

Environmental value to be offset			
Calculation	***Score (Area)***		***Rationale***
Conservation significance			
Description	Impacts to 3.65 ha of Carnaby's black cockatoo foraging habtiat for residential development.		The proposed clearing will impact 3.65 ha of foraging habitat for Carnaby's black cockatoo.
Type of environmental value	Species (flora/fauna)		Drop-down list
Conservation significance of environmental value	Rare/threatened species - endangered		Drop-down list
Landscape-level value impacted	yes/no		
Significant impact			
Description	Clearing of 3.65 ha of foraging habitat for Carnaby's black cockatoo		The proposed clearing will impact 3.65 ha of foraging habitat for Carnaby's black cockatoo, based on the basic fauna survey prepared by Terrestrial Ecosystems (2023) and flora and vegetation survey prepared by PGV Environmental (2023).
Significant impact (hectares) / Type of feature	3.65		A total of 3.65 ha of foraging habitat for Carnaby's black cockatoo is proposed to be impacted by residential development.
Quality (scale) / Number	6.00		Assessment against the black cockatoo HQS tool provided by DCCEEW, based on data collated by 360 Environmental, 2023 specifically the % cover of suitable foraging species recorded via quadrat data.
Rehabilitation credit			
Description	No rehabilitation is proposed.		No rehabilitation credit is sought.
Proposed rehabilitation (area in hectares)	0.00		
Current quality of rehabilitation site / Start number (of type of feature)	0.00		
Future quality WITHOUT rehabilitation (scale) / Future number WITHOUT rehabilitation	0.00		
Future quality WITH rehabilitation (scale) / Future number WITH rehabilitation	0.00		
Time until ecological benefit (years)	0.00		
Confidence in rehabilitation result (%)	0		
Offset			
Description	Revegetation of a site in the City of Cockburn to establish like-for-like habitat.		Revegetation of a 16.16 ha portion of Rose Shanks Reserve in the City of Cockburn.
Proposed offset (area in hectares)	16.16		Total extent of Rose Shanks Reserve that has not currently been utilised as an environmental offset for any other project, and which is comprised of predominantly cleared land with scattered Carnaby's black cockatoo foraging habitat.
Current quality of offset site / Start number (of type of feature)	3.00		The weighted average quality of foraging habitat present within the 16.16 ha area was assessed to be 3/10 by WEPL (2025). The habitat was scored by applying the black cockatoo habitat quality scoring tool provided by DCCEEW (n.d.).
Future quality WITHOUT offset (scale) / Future number WITHOUT offset	3.00		In the absence of an offset that is established within land where there are no existing obligations to improve vegetation (and therefore habitat) quality, nor monitoring data that suggests the site is degrading over time, no change in habtiat quality would be expected. Therefore, the future quality without offset is the same as the current quality.
Future quality WITH offset (scale) / Future number WITH offset	7.00		The proposed offset is centred on revegetation within currently cleared (or predominantly cleared areas) and on-ground improvement of areas that currently contain foraging habitat. The proposed offset will involve the following management activities: - Fencing and access restriction - Weed management - Planting of tubestock and direct seeding within degraded areas and cleared land. - Infill planting of tubestock in less degraded areas. - Fauna exclusion and/or feral animal control. - Ongoing monitoring to ensure the survival of a range of species that comprise high quality foraging habitat.
Time until ecological benefit (years)	20.00		20 years has been nominated to align with the Commonwealth's assessment of the same offset proposal. Engagement with the Commonwealth has indicated that a 20-year timeframe is necessary to provide greater confidence that the foraging habitat will be established to the degree specified above. This is supported by publications such as Maron et al. (2021) which specify that it is possible to create foraging habitat for Carnaby's black cockatoo through management in the medium-term.

Confidence in offset result (%)	0.65		The confidence in the offset result has been determined to reflect the degree of improvement sought through revegetation. The stated 65% confidence reflects that there is evidence of successful revegetation for Carnaby's black cockatoo undertaken by similar land managers on sites similar to the proposed offset. In addition, the revegetation will be implemented through a process of adaptive management with clear SMART objectives and contingency measures, to maximise the likelihood of success.
Duration of offset implementation (maximum 20 years)	20.00		The maximum timeframe has been applied, as the site will be managed for Conservation in perpetuity by the City of Cockburn.
Time until offset site secured (years)	1.00		The site is currently held by the City of Cockburn. Up to 1 year has been specified to allow for administrative arrangements to be set in place to allow the revegetation to commence.
Risk of future loss WITHOUT offset (%)	0.0%		The proposed offset currently contains minimal habitat for Carnaby's black cockatoo given its prior use for sand mining. The site is not currently proposed for any spedcific use that would further cause vegetation to be removed. Therefore, a risk of loss of 0% has been applied.
Risk of future loss WITH offset (%)	0.0%		The proposed offset will be besed with the City of Cockburn and managed for Conservation in perpetuity. Therefore, there is no risk of loss with the offset.
Offset ratio (Conservation area only)	N/A		

DCCEEW Habitat Scoring Tool for Banksia TEC

Table 1: Banksia Woodland TEC Habitat Quality Scoring Framework (based on Woodman 2018) – Site Condition

Habitat Quality Scoring Framework		Score – Impact Site
Site Condition (70%)	**Vegetation condition (Keighery 1994)** - Pristine (100) - Excellent (80) - Very Good (60) - Good (40) - Degraded (20) - Completely Degraded (0)	1.5% of mapped Banksia TEC is in Very Good condition and the remaining 98.5% is in Good condition. Therefore, a score of **40** (Good) has been assigned.
	Species Richness: - Average native species richness within the top half of recorded range for the TEC (10) - Average native species richness within the bottom half of recorded range for the TEC (0)	As per approved conservation advice (DEECCW, 2016), the average species richness in the Banksia TEC is 50 species within 100 m2 sample plots. Quadrats BR4, BR6, and BR8 reported by PGV Environmental (2023) to contain between 22 and 28 native species per plot, with an average of 24 species. Therefore, a score of 0 has been applied.
	Presence of Threatened taxa: - Patch is critical habitat for, and hosts Threatened taxa (10) - Patch is critical habitat for Threatened taxa (5) - Patch is not critical habitat for Threatened taxa (0)	No Threatened taxa were recorded. Prior to the survey, habitat for *Caladenia huegelii*, *Drakaea elastica* and *Drakaea micrantha* was considered to possibly occur, however none of these species were recorded. Critical habitat is not considered to occur. Therefore, a score of 0 has been applied.
	Contains State-listed TEC/PEC: - Patch contains WA FCT listed as State TEC (20) - Patch contains WA FCT listed as State PEC (10) - Patch does not contain WA FCT listed as either TEC or PEC (0)	The patch is representative of FCT 21c which is a Priority 3 State PEC. Therefore, a score of **10** has been applied.

Habitat Quality Scoring Framework		Score – Impact Site
	Presence of Dieback: - Patch is dieback free (10) - Patch is partly dieback free (5) - Patch is dieback infested (0)	The patch has not been subject to dieback assessment. A conservative value of **10** has therefore been applied.
	Condition total (out of 150)	60
	Condition Score (Condition total / 150 * 70)	**28**

Table 2: Banksia Woodland TEC Habitat Quality Scoring Framework (based on Woodman 2018) – Site Context

Habitat Quality Scoring Framework		Score – Impact Site
Site Context (30%)	**Connectivity:** - Patch is continuous with remnant vegetation and forms a corridor that links different landscape units (30) - Patch is continuous with remnant vegetation that forms a medium to large local remnant (20) - Patch is within 1km of other medium to large remnants (10) - Patch is within 12km of other significant remnants and contributes to support of significant avifauna (i.e. known Black Cockatoo Breeding sites are located within 12km) (5) - Patch does not meet any of the above criteria (0)	The patch forms part of remnant native vegetation that forms a medium to large local remnant (to the south and east). Therefore, a score of **20** has been applied.
	Patch size: - 20 hectares or more (50) - 10-20 hectares (40) - 5-10 hectares (30) - 2-5 hectares (20) - Less than 2 hectares (10)	The patch is between 2 and 5 hectares in size; however it does currently form part of a broader patch which will be impacted by Stage 1 of the proposed development. Therefore, a score of **30** has been applied.
	Site location and risk: - Patch is located in an area where the TEC has been extensively cleared (10)	The TEC has been extensively cleared throughout its range, therefore a score of **10** has been applied.

Habitat Quality Scoring Framework		Score – Impact Site
	Site location and risk: - Patch is located at the geographical edge of the recorded range (10)	The patch is not located at the geographical edge of the recorded range. Therefore, a score of **0** has been applied.
	Context total (out of 100)	60
	Context score (context total / 100 * 30)	**18**

Habitat Quality Scoring Framework		Score – Impact Site
Quality total (out of 100)	Condition score + Context score	46
Final Patch Habitat Quality Score (out of 10)	Quality total / 10	**4.6**

DCCEEW Habitat Scoring Tool for Black Cockatoo

This habitat scoring system describes elements indicative of suitable foraging habitat[1] for the three WA black cockatoo species (Carnaby's Black Cockatoo, Baudin's Black Cockatoo and the Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo) in WA. Its use must be supported by survey information and reporting, undertaken by suitably qualified and experienced ecologists.

Appropriate scores will best fit a description. Where all components of the 'detail' column description are not met, this must be specified, and justification provided for that score to be accepted by the Department.

For an offset site to be considered by the Department, the offset site must have a start score of 1 for each indicator (e.g., there must be a species stocking rate score of at least 1).

Table 1: Assessment of Habitat Quality

Indicator	Score	Detail		Impact site
		Site Condition		
		Foraging value	**Details**	
Vegetation Condition and structure **Habitat features**	7	Very High	Carnaby's Black Cockatoo	
			Native kwongan heath and shrubland (>30% projected foliage cover), banksia and eucalypt woodlands with >50% projected foliage cover. Low percentage (< 5%) of tree deaths[2].	
			Baudin's Black Cockatoo	
			Marri-Jarrah Forest and woodlands with >50% projected foliage cover. Low percentage (< 5%) of tree deaths.	
			Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo	

[1] In some cases, an impact or offset site may contain or require both foraging and breeding habitat for one or more black cockatoos. Breeding habitat is species of trees known to support breeding within the range of the species which either have a suitable nest hollow or are of a suitable diameter at breast height (DBH) to develop a nest hollow. For most species of trees, suitable DBH is 500 mm. For salmon gum and wandoo, suitable DBH is 300 mm.

[2] No tree deaths indicate robustness of habitat, unlikely for the habitat to decline in the medium-term. Tree deaths may be owing to disease, water stress, fire, etc.

Indicator	Score		Detail	Impact site
			Marri-Jarrah-Karri Forest, other eucalypt woodlands, or allocasuarina woodlands, with >50% projected foliage cover. Low percentage (< 5%) of tree deaths.	
	6	High	Carnaby's Black Cockatoo	
			Native kwongan heath and shrubland (>25% projected foliage cover), banksia and eucalypt woodlands with >40% projected foliage cover. Low percentage (< 10%) of tree deaths.	
			Baudin's Black Cockatoo	
			Marri-Jarrah Forest and woodlands with >40% projected foliage cover. Low percentage (< 10%) of tree deaths.	
			Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo	
			Marri-Jarrah-Karri Forest, other eucalypt woodlands, or allocasuarina woodlands, with >40% projected foliage cover. Low percentage (< 10%) of tree deaths.	
	5	Moderate to High	Carnaby's Black Cockatoo	
			Native kwongan heath and shrubland (>20% projected foliage cover), banksia and eucalypt woodlands with 30-40% projected foliage cover; OR > 60% projected foliage cover but veg. condition reduced due to tree deaths (up to 20%).	
			Baudin's Black Cockatoo	
			Marri-Jarrah Forest or woodlands with 30-40% projected foliage cover; OR > 60% projected foliage cover but veg. condition reduced due to tree deaths (up to 20%).	
Vegetation Condition and structure **Habitat features**			Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo	
			Marri-Jarrah-Karri Forest, other eucalypt woodlands, or allocasuarina woodlands, with 30-40% projected foliage cover; OR > 60% projected foliage cover but veg. condition reduced due to tree deaths (up to 20%).	
	4	Moderate	Carnaby's Black Cockatoo	

Indicator	Score		Detail	Impact site
			Native kwongan heath and shrubland, banksia or eucalypt woodlands with 20-30% projected foliage cover. Moderate percentage of tree deaths (30-40%).	Vegetation type AfBiKg as mapped by PGV Environmental (2023). AfBiKg quadrats were reported to contain between 16% and 21% cover of suitable foraging species for Carnaby's black cockatoo. Comprises approximately 14% of habitat within impact site.
			Baudin's Black Cockatoo	
			Marri-Jarrah Forest or woodlands with 20-30% projected foliage cover; OR Marri-Jarrah Forest with 40-60% projected foliage cover but vegetation condition reduced due to tree deaths (up to 30-40%).	
			Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo	
			Marri-Jarrah-Karri Forest, other eucalypt woodlands, or allocasuarina woodlands with: 20-30% projected foliage cover; OR 40-60% projected foliage cover but veg. condition reduced due to tree deaths (up to 30-40%).	
	3	Low to Moderate	Carnaby's Black Cockatoo	
			Native kwongan heath and shrubland, banksia or eucalypt woodlands with 10-20% projected foliage cover.	Vegetation type AfBaBmKg as mapped by PGV Environmental (2023). AfBaBmKg quadrats were reported to contain between 10% and 12% cover of suitable foraging species of Carnaby's black cockatoo. Comprises approximately 86% of habitat within impact site.
			Baudin's Black Cockatoo	
			Marri-Jarrah Forest or woodlands with 5-20% projected foliage cover.	
			Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo	
			Marri-Jarrah-Karri Forest, other eucalypt woodlands, or allocasuarina woodlands with 5-20% projected foliage cover.	

Indicator	Score		Detail	Impact site
Vegetation Condition and structure **Habitat features**	2	Low	Carnaby's Black Cockatoo	
			Native kwongan heath and shrubland, banksia and eucalypt woodlands with <10% projected foliage cover; OR Paddocks and/or urban areas with scattered foraging trees such as banksias, marri.	
			Baudin's Black Cockatoo	
			Marri-Jarrah Forest or woodlands with 1-5% projected foliage cover; OR Paddocks and/or urban areas with scattered foraging trees such as banksia, hakea, dryandra.	
			Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo	
			Marri-Jarrah-Karri Forest, other eucalypt woodlands, or allocasuarina woodlands with 1-5% projected foliage cover; OR Paddocks and/or urban areas with scattered food plants such as Cape Lilac, *Eucalyptus caesia* and *E. erythrocorys*.	
	1	Negligible to Low	All species	
			Scattered specimens of known food plants but projected foliage cover of these is <2%. May include: paddocks or urban areas with scattered foraging trees.	
	0	None	All species	
			No Proteaceae, eucalypts or other potential sources of food. May include bare ground or developed sites devoid of vegetation (e.g. infrastructure, roads, gravel pits).	

Table 2: Regional Context of the Site

Site Context					
Proximity of the site in relation to other habitat	3	Site is within 6 km of known breeding site.	or	Site is within 12 km of other foraging resources with site condition of at least 3.	3
	2	Site is within 12 km of known breeding site.		Site is within 15 km of other foraging resources with site condition of at least 4.	
	1	Site is within 15 km of known breeding site.		Site is between 15 km and 20 km of other foraging resources with site condition of at least 5.	
	0	Site is further than 15 km from known breeding site.		Site is further than 20 km from other foraging resources.	
				Totals	3

Final Totals	Weighted average quality is **6.14**/10

Table 3: Presence of Black Cockatoo Within the Site

Indicator		Species Stocking Rate[3]	Impact Site		
			CBC	BBC	FRT
Confirm presence/ absence of species	Yes	Species is seen or reported regularly and/or there is abundant foraging evidence, e.g. chewed nuts can be identified as this species. Regularly is when the species is seen at intervals of every few days or weeks for at least several months of the year.	Yes		
	No	Species is recorded or reported very infrequently and there is little or no foraging evidence.			

[3] Species stocking rate is indicated by yes or no to confirm if any of the species is frequently present or not. If yes, the presence must be for the species being impacted by the proposal, not for a species that will not be impacted.