

10 RELEVANT POLICIES AND PUBLICATIONS

The relevant recovery plans and threat abatement plans that have been considered during the preparation of the Proposal have been outlined in Table 10-1.

Table 10-1 Relevant Recovery Plans and Threat Abatement Plans

EPBC ACT LISTED	PLAN/ CONSERVATION ADVICE AND THREATS	RESPONSE
Banksia Woodland TEC	Approved Conservation Advice (incorporating listing advice) for the Banksia Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain ecological community (DoEE, 2016a)	
	1 Land clearing and impacts associated with fragmentation	The Proposal may exacerbate this threat due to direct impact on the TEC of up to 3.7 ha.
	2 Groundwater drawdown	The Proposal may cause temporary (dewatering activities) change to groundwater levels associated with the TEC but is not expected to exacerbate this threat.
	3 Altered fire regimes	<p>The Proposal is not expected to exacerbate this threat.</p> <p>There is considered to be a low risk of accidental fire as a result of construction activities.</p> <p>Clearing activities are a potential risk of fire generation. To minimise the risk of fire, clearing activities will not be undertaken when the Fire Danger Rating is severe or higher.</p> <p>The CEMP will include an emergency management plan.</p>
	4 Plant pathogens (dieback)	<p>The Proposal is not expected to exacerbate this threat.</p> <p>A dieback occurrence assessment has been completed to identify priority areas within the Proposal Area (Great Southern Bio Logic, 2018). A Hygiene Management Plan will be implemented for</p>

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			construction of the Proposal as per the CEMP to minimise risk of the impact of disease.
	5	Invasive flora and fauna	<p>The Proposal is not expected exacerbate this threat.</p> <p>A Hygiene Management Plan will be implemented for construction of the Proposal as per the CEMP, to minimise risk of the impact of disease and spread of invasive flora.</p>
	6	Other disturbances to patches (dumped rubbish, access by unauthorised vehicles, paths from trampling through the vegetation, illegal cutting of vegetation, firewood collections, bare patches of ground where vegetation cover has been destroyed, erosion, feral animals and domestic animals)	The Proposal is not expected to exacerbate this threat. Access to the Proposal Area will be managed through the construction phase and access to remnant vegetation controlled during the operational phase through appropriate fencing and vehicle management.
Clay Pans TEC	National Recovery Plan for the Clay Pans of the Swan Coastal Plain Ecological Community (DBCA, 2019)		
	1	Clearing	<p>The Proposal will have a direct impact on the TEC of up to 0.63 ha.</p> <p>The Proposal is not expected to exacerbate this threat.</p>
	2	Hydrological changes	<p>The Proposal is not expected to exacerbate this threat.</p> <p>A Drainage Strategy has been developed for the project with principle support from DWER of which one of the main objectives of the strategy is “maintenance of existing water cycle balance within the project area whilst also improving the surface and groundwater quality” (BORR IPT, 2018).</p> <p>Drainage design will be undertaken at the detailed design stage to allow for pre-development flows to be maintained within the Proposal Area.</p>

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	3 Weed invasion	<p>The Proposal is not expected to exacerbate this threat.</p> <p>A Hygiene Management Plan will be implemented for construction of the Proposal as per the CEMP, to minimise risk of the impact of disease and spread of invasive flora.</p>
	4 Altered fire regimes	<p>The Proposal is not expected to exacerbate this threat.</p> <p>There is considered to be a low risk of accidental fire as a result of construction activities.</p> <p>Clearing activities are a potential risk of fire generation. To minimise the risk of fire, clearing activities will not be undertaken when the Fire Danger Rating is severe or higher.</p> <p>The CEMP will include an emergency management plan.</p>
	5 Disease	<p>The Proposal is not expected to exacerbate this threat.</p> <p>A dieback occurrence assessment has been completed to identify priority areas within the Proposal Area (Great Southern Bio Logic, 2018). A Hygiene Management Plan will be implemented for construction of the Proposal as per the CEMP to minimise risk of the impact of disease.</p>
Black Cockatoos	<p>Western Australian Department of Parks and Wildlife (2013), Carnaby's Cockatoo (<i>Calyptorhynchus latirostris</i>) Recovery Plan.</p> <p>1 Loss of breeding habitat</p>	<p>The Proposal is designed to maximise use of existing disturbed areas to minimise the loss of breeding habitat. The Proposal is not expected to exacerbate this threat.</p> <p>Up to 37.8 ha of native vegetation will be removed for the Proposal which has been assessed as potential Black Cockatoo breeding habitat.</p>

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		A total of up to 710 Black Cockatoo Suitable DBH Trees will be removed for the Proposal, three of which are considered to be Trees with a Suitable Hollow. No known Black Cockatoo hollows were recorded within the Proposal Area.
	2 Loss of non-breeding, foraging and night roosting habitat	Proposal is designed to maximise the use of existing disturbed areas to minimise the loss of foraging and night-roosting habitat. The Proposal is not expected to exacerbate this threat.
	3 Tree health	A Hygiene Management Plan will be implemented for construction of the Proposal as per the CEMP, to minimise risk of the impact of dieback on tree health. The Proposal is not expected to exacerbate this threat.
	4 Illegal shooting	The Proposal will not exacerbate this threat. No firearms will be permitted on site as per the CEMP.
	5 Illegal taking	The Proposal will not exacerbate this threat. Only qualified fauna handlers will relocate fauna as per management measures outlined in Section 4.2.
	6 Collisions with motor vehicles	The Proposal is not expected to exacerbate this threat.
	Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts (2009). <i>Approved Conservation Advice for Calyptorhynchus banksii naso (Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo)</i> . Canberra: Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts.	
	1 Illegal shooting	The Proposal will not exacerbate this threat. No firearms will be permitted on site as per the CEMP.
	2 Habitat loss	Proposal is designed to maximise the use of existing disturbed areas to minimise the loss of breeding habitat. The Proposal is not expected to exacerbate this threat.

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		Up to 37.8 ha of native vegetation will be removed for the Proposal which has been assessed as potential Black Cockatoo breeding habitat.
	3 Nest hollow shortage	The Proposal is not expected to exacerbate this threat. A total of up to 710 Black Cockatoo Suitable DBH Trees will be removed for the Proposal, three of which are considered to be Trees with a Suitable Hollow.
	4 Competition from other species	The Proposal is not expected to exacerbate this threat. There are various other birds known to occur within the Proposal Area (e.g. other Black Cockatoo species, Galahs and Wood Ducks) and other fauna (WRPs and South-western Brush-tailed Phascogales), which may compete for hollows with the Black Cockatoo.
	5 Injury or death from <i>Apis mellifera</i> (European Honeybees)	The Proposal is not expected to exacerbate this threat. The Proposal will result in the clearing of three trees with suitable hollows for Black Cockatoo breeding. A general reduction in the amount of tree hollows may increase competition between fauna using the hollows and the European Honeybee. There are no plans to control European Honeybee populations.
	Forest Black Cockatoo (Baudin's Cockatoo <i>Calyptorhynchus Baudinii</i> and Forest Red-Tailed Black Cockatoo <i>Calyptorhynchus Banksii Naso</i>) Recovery Plan (Department of Environment and Conservation, 2008)	
	1 Killing by illegal shooting	The Proposal will not exacerbate this threat. No firearms will be permitted on site as per the CEMP.
	2 Feral honeybees	The Proposal is not expected to exacerbate this threat. The Proposal will result in the clearing of three trees with suitable hollows for Black Cockatoo breeding. A general reduction in the amount of tree hollows may increase competition between fauna

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		using the hollows and the European Honeybee. There are no plans to control European Honeybee populations.
	3 Habitat loss	<p>Proposal is designed to maximise the use of existing disturbed areas to minimise the loss of breeding habitat.</p> <p>Up to 37.8 ha of native vegetation will be removed for the Proposal which has been assessed as potential Black Cockatoo breeding habitat.</p> <p>The Proposal is not expected to exacerbate this threat.</p>
	4 Nest hollow shortage	<p>A total of up to 710 Black Cockatoo Suitable DBH Trees will be removed for the Proposal, three of which are considered to be Trees with a Suitable Hollow.</p> <p>The Proposal is not expected to exacerbate this threat.</p>
	5 Nest hollow competition	<p>There are various other birds known to occur within the Proposal Area (e.g. other Black Cockatoo species, Galahs and Wood Ducks) and other fauna (WRPs and South-western Brush-tailed Phascogales), which may compete for hollows with the Black Cockatoo.</p> <p>The Proposal is not expected to exacerbate this threat.</p>
	<p>Threatened Species Scientific Committee (2018). Conservation Advice <i>Calyptorhynchus baudinii</i> Baudin's cockatoo. Canberra: Department of the Environment and Energy.</p>	
	1 Destruction of nesting and foraging trees from fire events	<p>The Proposal is not expected to exacerbate this threat.</p> <p>The threat of bushfires will be managed as per the CEMP.</p>
	2 Loss of hollows from European honey bees (<i>Apis mellifera</i>)	<p>The Proposal is not expected to exacerbate this threat. The Proposal will result in the clearing of up to three trees with 'suitable' hollows for Black Cockatoo breeding. A general reduction in the amount of</p>

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		tree hollows may increase competition between fauna using the hollows and the European Honeybee. There are no plans to control European Honeybee populations.
	3 Nest hollow shortage due to competition with native bird species	<p>The Proposal is not expected to exacerbate this threat. There are various other birds known to occur within the Proposal Area (e.g. other Black Cockatoo species, Galahs and Wood Ducks), which may compete for hollows with Baudin's Cockatoo.</p> <p>Sixty eight hollows not considered suitable or had limited suitability for Black Cockatoo breeding, but suitable for other bird species, would be cleared. A general reduction in the number of available hollows may increase competition between bird species.</p>
	4 Illegal shooting	The Proposal will not exacerbate this threat. No firearms will be permitted on site as per the CEMP.
	5 Phytopathogens (Dieback)	<p>The Proposal is not expected to exacerbate this threat.</p> <p>A dieback occurrence assessment has been completed to identify priority areas within the Proposal Area (Great Southern Bio Logic, 2018). A Hygiene Management Plan will be implemented for construction of the Proposal as per the CEMP, to minimise risk of the impact of disease.</p>
Western Ringtail Possum	Department of Parks and Wildlife (2017). Western Ringtail Possum <i>Pseudocheirus occidentalis</i> Recovery Plan. Wildlife Management Program No. 58. Department of Parks and Wildlife, Perth, WA.	
	1 Habitat loss and fragmentation	The Proposal is expected to clear up to 43.9 ha of suitable WRP habitat. The Proposal is not expected to exacerbate this threat.
	2 Timber harvesting	The Proposal is not expected to exacerbate this threat as timber harvesting will not be undertaken, other than to recover the timber resource within clearing area.

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	3 Fire	<p>The Proposal is not expected to exacerbate this threat.</p> <p>There is considered to be a low risk of accidental fire as a result of construction activities.</p> <p>Clearing activities are a potential risk of fire generation. To minimise the risk of fire, clearing activities will not be undertaken when the Fire Danger Rating is severe or higher.</p> <p>The CEMP will include an emergency management plan.</p>
	4 Competition for tree hollows	<p>The Proposal is expected to clear up to 43.9 ha of WRP habitat within the Proposal Area.</p> <p>The Proposal is not expected to exacerbate this threat.</p>
	5 Habitat tree decline	<p>The Proposal is not expected to exacerbate this threat.</p> <p>A dieback occurrence assessment has been completed to identify priority areas within the Proposal Area (Great Southern Bio Logic, 2018). A Hygiene Management Plan will be implemented for construction of the Proposal as per the CEMP to minimise risk of the impact of disease.</p>
	6 Unregulated relocation of orphaned, injured and rehabilitated Western Ringtail Possums	<p>The Proposal is not expected to exacerbate this threat.</p> <p>Fauna relocation will be considered for conservation significant terrestrial fauna species, including trapping for WRPs. A Fauna Management Plan inclusive of the proposed measures in Section 4.2 will be written for the Proposal.</p> <p>An appropriately qualified fauna handler will be on site during clearing of WRP habitat.</p>

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	7 Disease	<p>The Proposal is not expected to exacerbate this threat.</p> <p>A dieback occurrence assessment has been completed to identify priority areas within the Proposal Area (Great Southern Bio Logic, 2018). A Hygiene Management Plan will be implemented for construction of the Proposal as per the CEMP to minimise risk of the impact of disease.</p>
	8 Gaps in knowledge	<p>The Proposal will not exacerbate this threat as numerous studies and investigations have been undertaken for the purpose of reducing gaps in knowledge regarding the Proposal.</p>
Threatened Species Scientific Committee (2018). Conservation Advice <i>Pseudocheirus occidentalis</i> Western Ringtail Possum. Canberra: Department of the Environment and Energy.		
	1 Groundwater depletion and altered hydrology	<p>The Proposal is not expected to exacerbate this threat.</p> <p>A Drainage Strategy has been developed for the project with in principle support from DWER. Of which one of the main objectives of the strategy is “maintenance of existing water cycle balance within the project area whilst also improving the surface and groundwater quality” (BORR IPT, 2018).</p> <p>Drainage design will be undertaken at the detailed design stage to allow for pre-development flows to be maintained within the Proposal Area.</p>
	2 Land clearing and habitat fragmentation caused by urbanisation	<p>The Proposal is not expected to exacerbate this threat.</p>
	3 Fire	<p>The Proposal is not expected to exacerbate this threat.</p> <p>There is considered to be a low risk of accidental fire as a result of construction activities.</p>

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		Clearing activities are a potential risk of fire generation. To minimise the risk of fire clearing activities will not be undertaken when the Fire Danger Rating is severe or higher. The CEMP will include an emergency management plan.
4	Tree decline and insect outbreaks	The Proposal is not expected to exacerbate this threat. A dieback occurrence assessment has been completed to identify priority areas within the Proposal Area (Great Southern Bio Logic, 2018). A Hygiene Management Plan will be implemented for construction of the Proposal as per the CEMP to minimise risk of the impact of disease.
5	Competition for tree hollows	The Proposal is not expected to exacerbate this threat.
6	Logging	The Proposal will not exacerbate this threat as timber harvesting will not be undertaken other than to recover the timber resource within clearing area.
7	Myrtle rust	The Proposal is not expected to exacerbate this threat. A Hygiene Management Plan will be implemented for construction of the Proposal as per the CEMP to minimise risk of the impact of disease.
8	Injury and mortality due to vehicle strike	The Proposal is not expected to exacerbate this threat.
9	Unregulated relocation of orphaned, injured and rehabilitated Western Ringtail Possums	The Proposal will not exacerbate this threat. Fauna relocation will be considered for conservation significant terrestrial fauna species, including trapping for WRPs. A Fauna

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		<p>Management Plan inclusive of the proposed measures in Section 4.2 will be written for the Proposal.</p> <p>An appropriately qualified fauna handler will be on site during clearing of WRP habitat.</p>
Black-stripe Minnow	Threatened Species Scientific Committee Conservation Advice <i>Galaxiella nigrostriata</i> Black-stripe Minnow (DoEE, 2018)	
	<p>1 Introduced invasive fish:</p> <p>The introduction of exotic fish, including the mosquitofish <i>Gambusia holbrooki</i>, could impact on <i>Galaxiella nigrostriata</i> through food competition, aggressive or predatory behaviour (i.e. fin-nipping) leading to displacement, injury and/or death, and introduction of diseases.</p>	<p>The Proposal is not expected to exacerbate this threat.</p>
	<p>2 Habitat modification leading to degradation and loss of habitat:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Filling and draining of wetlands and waterways for various land-use practices, including agriculture, urbanisation, road construction and maintenance, forestry, dams and other related infrastructure, and mineral and quartzite sand mining • Excessive anthropogenic groundwater extraction • Altered fire regimes • Increased salinity due to agricultural practices/historical land clearing. 	<p>The Proposal is not expected to exacerbate this threat. Minor loss of cleared and degraded wetlands within the Proposal Area will occur however, hydrological regimes of wetlands adjacent to the Proposal Area will be maintained through the implementation a Drainage Strategy. Where appropriate, drainage design will incorporate designs to facilitate the movement of aquatic fauna.</p>
Carter's Freshwater Mussel	Threatened Species Scientific Committee Conservation Advice <i>Westralunio carteri</i> Carter's Freshwater Mussel (DoEE, 2018)	
	<p>1 Water extraction, dehydration and heat stress</p>	<p>The Proposal is not expected to exacerbate this threat.</p> <p>Potential impacts to or disturbance of waterways during and post construction of bridges at the Collie, Ferguson and Preston Rivers</p>

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		<p>will be carefully managed through implementation of the Drainage Strategy and CEMP. A Fauna Management Plan inclusive of the proposed measures in Section 4.2 will be developed and may include a relocation of CFM if required.</p>
	<p>2 Nutrient pollution</p>	<p>The Proposal is not expected to exacerbate this threat.</p> <p>Runoff during and post construction will be carefully managed during and post construction of bridges at the Collie, Ferguson and Preston Rivers through the implementation of the Drainage Strategy and the CEMP.</p>