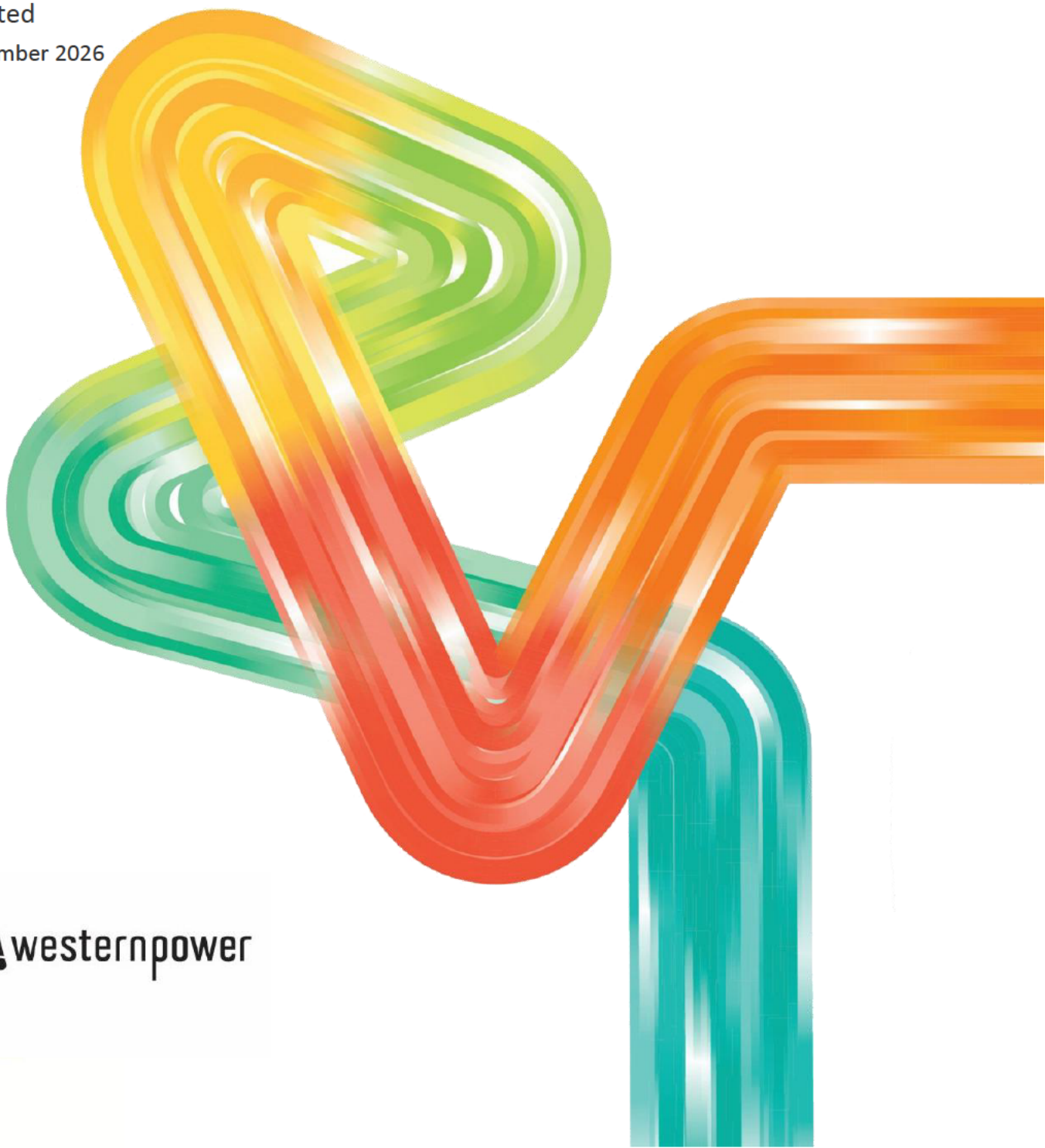
# CEL North Lowlands Revegetation Management Plan

## Wangara-Neerabup Terminal 132kV Transmission Line Offset - Part V Clearing Permit

Commercial-in-confidence

Protected

8 September 2026



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# 1. Purpose

Western Power (the proponent) is required to offset the clearing of native vegetation and black cockatoo habitat associated with the installation of a 132 kV transmission line connecting the Neerabup Terminal (Ziatis Rd, Pinjar) with an existing transmission running between the Mullaloo (Edgewater) and Wangara substations, as part of Clean Energy Link (CEL) North.

In accordance with the approved Offset Strategy for the project, a potential offset site has been identified to deliver the required offsets. A standalone Revegetation Management Plan (RMP) is to be developed for this site, and this plan has been prepared for a portion of Lot 303, Lowlands Road, Mardella.

The purpose of this RMP is to guide all revegetation activities at the site and ensure compliance with the conditions of the pending Part V Environmental Protection Act 1986 (EP Act) approval and Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act) approval. The RMP outlines the required actions for site preparation, weed and pest management, revegetation methodology, performance criteria, adaptive management responses, maintenance requirements, monitoring, reporting, and the overarching pathway to achieving the mandated offset outcomes.

# 2. Scope

## 2.1 Project Information

Western Power's Clean Energy Link (CEL) North project involves the construction of a 132 kV transmission line connecting the Neerabup Terminal (Ziatis Rd, Pinjar) with an existing transmission running between the Mullaloo (Edgewater) and Wangara substations, as part of Clean Energy Link (CEL) North. The project was referred for assessment in February 2024 under *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act) and the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act).

Following determination by the EPA that the project will not require formal assessment under Part IV, clearing requirements for the project will be assessed under Part V of the EP Act.

The environmental assessment process identified that the project would result in significant residual impacts on all three species of threatened black cockatoo native to WA – Carnaby's black cockatoo (*Zanda latirostris*), forest red-tailed cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus banksii naso*), and Baudin's black cockatoo (*Zanda baudinii*) and Bush Forever (regionally significant bushland). As a result, environmental offsets are required, and Western Power prepared and submitted an Offset Strategy (Western Power, 2026) in support of the project referral.

To fulfil the offset strategy commitments, an RMP is to be prepared for the offset site. This plan will direct revegetation activities and ensure alignment with the conditions of the projects pending Part V EP Act and DPLH Development Approval.

## 2.2 Offset Requirements

The extent of native vegetation disturbance that will occur as a result of the transmission line construction and operation is detailed in the Offset Strategy (Western Power, 2026). Revegetation works within Lot 303 are to achieve 100% of the offset requirements related to the NBT to WGA 132kV transmission line. These outcomes will be achieved within this site with this RMP prepared to describe the offset restoration objectives. The values contributing towards the overall strategy for this site are summarised in Table 1 below.

**Table 1: Summary of Offset site locations for the NBT – WGA 132kV Transmission Line**

| Site Name | Location | Area (ha) | Restoration Objectives | RMP Name |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lowlands | Lot 303 Lowlands Road, Mardella | 15.57 | • Generate 15.57 ha of HQS 6 Carnaby's, 14.1 ha of Baudin's and 7.02 ha of Forest Red Tail Cockatoo Foraging Habitat | CEL Nth : Lowlands |
| Lowlands | Lot 303 Lowlands Road, Mardella | 1.40 | • 1.40 ha of regional significant bushland. Note this is a subset of the overall 15.57 ha offset area. | CEL Nth : Lowlands |

## 2.3 Approvals Conditions

The CEL North project is pending approvals with Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER), Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA), Department of Planning, lands and Heritage (DPLH) and National Environmental Protection Agency (NEPA). This RMP has been prepared to offset DWER approvals residual impacts by rehabilitating approximately 15.57 ha of black-cockatoo foraging habitat and DPLH approvals by rehabilitating approximately 1.40 ha of regionally significant bushland.

# 3. Site Description

This site is located at Lot 303 Lowlands Road, Mardella (the property) in the Shire of Serpentine-Jarrahdale, approximately 62 km south of the Northern Terminal. The property is under contract, pending subdivision and settlement and is zoned for rural use. The site is approximately 195 ha in size, and 15.57 ha has been deemed suitable for offset rehabilitation efforts in association with the Part V clearing permit application for the NBT-WGA 132 kV line. The remaining area (179 ha) is listed as suitable for rehabilitation and is requested to be banked for use in other future projects, this RMP does not incorporate the area to be banked, which will be subject to a separate RMP. It is noted that the offset shapefile will be verified once subdivision has been completed.

A site visit was undertaken in July 2026 by Tranen Revegetation Systems and Mark Angeloni (property caretaker) to assess site conditions and identify opportunities, constraints, and threats associated with the proposed activities.

## 3.1 Target Environmental Values

The primary objective of this RMP is to re-establish vegetation delivering the following environmental outcomes within a ten-year period:

- 15.57 ha of low - moderate quality (score of 6) black cockatoo foraging habitat.
- 1.40 ha regionally significant bushland.

## 3.2 Climate

Mardella experiences a Mediterranean climate, marked by hot, dry summers and mild, wet winters. The nearest weather station to the site is station 9253, Hopeland. Between 2020-2025 the average annual rainfall was 719 mm. June to August is the wettest period with July typically being the wettest month of the year (Table 2).

**Table 2 : Monthly Average Rainfall for Station 9253**

| Year | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Annual |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2020 | 2.2 | 4.0 | 41.2 | 11.6 | 74.4 | 111.4 | 114.6 | 74.4 | 79 | 20.6 | 57.7 | 0.0 | **591.1** |
| 2021 | 0.0 | 52.8 | 28.6 | 54.2 | 102.8 | 95.4 | 278.9 | 82.6 | 77.0 | 95.2 | 5.6 | 1.5 | **874.6** |
| 2022 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 8.5 | 66.8 | 105.1 | 140.6 | 180.4 | 156.4 | 64.8 | 23.0 | 37.2 | | **782.8*** |
| 2023 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 24.4 | 66.7 | 21.6 | 185.0 | 157.0 | 58.7 | 64.7 | | 5.8 | 6.0 | **589.9*** |
| 2024 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 113.4 | 130.4 | 196.2 | 160.4 | 42.8 | 41.8 | 11.2 | 0.0 | **701.2** |
| 2025 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 10.2 | 15.2 | 63.0 | 144.4 | 178.7 | 199.8 | 87.8 | 67.8 | 9.2 | 0.0 | **776.1** |
| **Monthly Average** | **0.4** | **9.8** | **19.0** | **36.1** | **80.1** | **134.5** | **184.3** | **122.1** | **69.4** | **49.7*** | **21.1** | **1.5*** | **719.3*** |

**Indicates incomplete monthly record available.*

## 3.3 Soils and Hydrology

Soil mapping identifies the primary soil type within the site as Bassendean complex (Department of Agriculture and Food, Western Australia, 2003). Soil mapping identifies two primary soil types within the site as Bassendean complex and Pinjarra complex. Soil mapping (DPIRD 027, 2019) identifies seven soil systems within the site, and Table 3 below provides information on soil types identified on site.

Table 3: Soil Complex names and descriptions identified on site as written by DPIRD 027, 2019.

| Soil System Name | Soil System Description (as written by DPRID 027, 2019) |
|---|---|
| Bassendean B1 phase | Extremely low to very low relief dunes, undulating sandplain and discrete sand rises with deep bleached grey sands sometimes with a pale yellow B horizon or a weak iron-organic hardpan at depths generally greater than 2 m; banksia dominant |
| Pinjarra P1d phase | Flat to very gently undulating plain with deep acidic mottled yellow duplex (or coeffective duplexes) soils. Shallow pale sand to sandy loam over clay; imperfect to poorly drained and moderately susceptible to salinity |
| Bassendean B2 phase | Flat to very gently undulating sandplain with well to moderately well drained deep bleached grey sands with a pale yellow B horizon or a weak iron-organic hardpan 1-2 m |
| Bassendean B2 phase | Flat to very gently undulating sandplain with well to moderately well drained deep bleached grey sands with a pale yellow B horizon or a weak iron-organic hardpan 1-2 m |
| Sw - Swamp (Bassendean) | Swamp |
| Sw - Swamp (Bassendean) | Swamp |
| Pinjarra P6c phase | Very gently undulating alluvial terraces and fans. Moderate to moderately well drained uniform friable brown loams, or well structured gradational brown earths |
| Bassendean B2 phase | Flat to very gently undulating sandplain with well to moderately well drained deep bleached grey sands with a pale yellow B horizon or a weak iron-organic hardpan 1-2 m |
| Bassendean B4 phase | Broad poorly drained sandplain with deep grey siliceous sands or bleached sands, underlain at depths generally greater than 1.5 m by clay or less frequently a strong iron-organic hardpan |

The site is relatively flat with elevation ranging between 8 – 10 mAHD. Water tolerant species are present throughout the site, indicating a close proximity to the water table. The site is mapped as a flat to gently undulating site with duplex soils that are poorly draining (DPIRD-027, 2019).

Analysis of the soil complexes, existing vegetation characteristics, and aerial imagery indicate the potential for seasonal inundation in lower lying parts of the site in the wetter months. However, the duration, depth, and spatial extent of inundation cannot be reliably determined from aerial photography alone. These soil characteristics will guide species selection and site preparation techniques within the revegetation zones.

## 3.4 Vegetation

In July 2026 Tranen Revegetation Systems completed a site visit and conducted an informal vegetation assessment of the site. The findings have been incorporated into this RMP, with the survey conclusions directly informing the implementation requirements outlined in this document.

### 3.4.1 Vegetation Complex

Vegetation complex on site is mapped as both Bassendean complex Central and South and Southern River complex (DBCA-046, 2026). Pre-European vegetation mapping identifies the site as being *Eucalyptus marginata, Corymbia calophylla, Eucalyptus rudis, Banksia sp., Casuarina sp.,* and *Eucalyptus wandoo* (DPIRD -006, 2019).

Vegetation of the designated rehabilitation area consists of scattered trees over introduced grasses, and *Juncus pallidus*. *Eucalyptus rudis* was the predominant species of eucalypt identified within the established vegetation areas, while *Corymbia calophylla* was recorded generally in single stands throughout the site. *Eucalyptus marginata* was observed at the eastern portion of the site with *Banksia littoralis* adjacent the site both south and east *Banksia ilicifolia* was also identified to the east of the site. Mid-storey species primarily consisted of *Melaleuca preissiana, Kunzea sp.* and *Babingtonia camphorosmae.* Primary understory throughout the site was introduced pasture grasses, and Juncus pallidus.

### 3.4.2 Vegetation Condition

Vegetation condition on site ranges from completely degraded to degraded, due to previous livestock grazing pressure. There is very little evidence of native understorey present in pasture areas.

### 3.4.3 Bush Forever

The site is not mapped as Bush Forever, with the closest site approximately 12 km away.

## 3.5 Black Cockatoo Nesting and Foraging Habitat

Existing mature marri (*Corymbia calophylla*), jarrah (*Eucalyptus marginata*), flooded gum (*Eucalyptus rudis*) trees occur within the offset site. The marri and jarrah trees offer potential for foraging and habitat for all three black cockatoo species. *Banksia littoralis* and *Banksia ilicifolia* provide foraging value for all three black cockatoo species and *Eucalyptus rudis* provides low foraging potential for all three species.

The site lies within the known range of all three threatened black cockatoo species. There are 10 known roost sites for forest red-tailed black cockatoos within a 15 km radius of the site. There are no known breeding sites for Baudin's and Carnaby's black cockatoos identified within 15 km of the revegetation site.

### 3.5.1 Black Cockatoo Roosting and Foraging Framework

The purpose of this revegetation management plan is to provide potential foraging and roosting opportunities for the endangered Carnaby's black cockatoo, Baudin's black cockatoo and the vulnerable forest red-tailed black cockatoo. This framework will provide the guiding principle for the completion criteria around which the revegetation offset strategy is based.

### 3.5.2 Establishing the Baseline

In 2020 (revised in 2023) Bamford consulting ecologists developed a habitat quality scoring (HQS) system for the assessment of foraging value for black cockatoos. This scoring system was developed to accompany the Offset Assessment Guide developed by the federal government (Bamford. M., 2023). The scoring system is out of 10 with three determining factors:

1. Site condition – this is a score out of six for the vegetation composition, condition, and structure.
2. Site context – this is a score out of three for the context of the site.
3. Species stocking rate – determining a score out of one for species density. In some cases, modification to the score is required to properly determine the site score.

# 4. Risk Assessment

The risk matrix in Table 5 outlines the key factors that may affect the success of the revegetation program. Each identified risk has been assigned both a consequence rating and a likelihood rating, which are then used in conjunction with Table 4 to determine an overall risk score. For each risk, appropriate control measures and contingency actions have also been identified, enabling the development of a refined residual risk rating following the application of these measures.

The completion criteria outlined in Completion Criteria and the revegetation strategy detailed in Revegetation Plan have been informed by the outcomes of this risk assessment, ensuring that risk considerations are embedded within all aspects of program planning and implementation. Where monitoring or site conditions indicate that outcomes are not tracking toward the desired targets, an adaptive management approach will be applied. This allows for timely adjustments to management actions, ensuring that the revegetation program remains responsive, resilient, and capable of achieving long-term ecological objectives.

**Table 4: Risk matrix consequence vs likelihood**

| Consequence | Likelihood | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Extremely Likely | Very Likely | Likely | Unlikely | Rarely |
| Catastrophic | High | High | High | Medium | Low |
| Serious | High | High | Medium | Medium | Low |
| Moderate | High | Medium | Medium | Medium | Low |
| Minor | Medium | Medium | Medium | Low | Low |
| Insignificant | Low | Low | Low | Low | Low |

**Table 5: Risk Register**

| ID | Risk | Description | Potential Consequences | Likelihood | Risk Score | Control / Contingency Measures | Result |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **R1** | ***Phytophthora* Dieback** | Soil borne disease could impact on vegetation quality and diversity. | **Serious**<br>Inability to establish vegetation in dieback affected areas, or lesser quality than envisioned. Dieback will only affect susceptible species. Once in an area is practically impossible to contain or eradicate with current industry knowledge. | **Likely**<br>*Banksia* woodlands are susceptible to dieback. While not identified on site the disease can spread easily (by machinery, humans, animals, etc.) through movement of contaminated soil, and then is slower to move through established vegetation. | **Medium** | Follow established industry hygiene practises for prevention of introducing Dieback during site works. If potential exposure occurs on site, consult Dieback specialist for treatment and potential outcomes. | **Medium** |
| **R2** | **Fire** | Fire is a random, unplanned event that can have significant impacts on remnant vegetation and revegetation projects. | **Moderate**<br>Consequences dependent on stage of project and source. Can be used as a management technique to remove weed biomass and encourage germination for improving weed control efficiency. However, if fire impacts revegetation efforts before they reach a self-sustaining stage then impacts could be high. | **Unlikely**<br>Area not densely populated so arson is low risk. No significant bushland remnants nearby reducing risk of fire spreading from this source. Lightning strike or fast moving grass fire highest risks for this site. | **Medium** | There is low connectivity between vegetation layers throughout the area minimising the risk of spread. Contingency for additional revegetation / rework in fire affected early-stage rehabilitation. | **Low** |

| ID | Risk | Description | Potential Consequences | Likelihood | Risk Score | Control / Contingency Measures | Result |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| R3 | **Weeds** | High competition with native germinants and seedlings during the growing season. | **Serious**<br>Rehabilitation of remnant vegetation does not achieve the required condition improvement. Weeds outcompete plantings causing failure or poor performance of revegetation. The required Habitat Quality Scores are not achieved. | **Unlikely**<br>Common weeds with known control methods identified on site. | **Medium** | Conduct at least one year of weed control prior to planting to exhaust weed seed bank and gain understanding of the weed community. Post-installation weed management to continue until native vegetation resilient. | **Low** |
| R4 | **Drought / Prolonged Dry-spell** | Perth experiences long dry summers with recent dry-spells of 4-8 months. | **Serious**<br>Drought in early establishment years can lead to premature plant death and loss of revegetation works, potentially resulting in mass failure. May affect some established plants in later years depending on severity of drought. | **Likely**<br>Perth has faced multiple droughts in recent years spanning almost 8 months at times. | **Medium** | Prioritise drought-hardy species. Monitor plant condition regularly. Supplementary summer watering during establishment phase if required. Infill planting / seeding to replace losses. | **Medium** |
| R5 | **Resource Availability** | Moderate quantity of seed and propagules required for a large number of species. Availability constrained by population extents, provenance sources, and seasonal production. | **Minor**<br>Species selection could be constrained in the initial phases of the project. | **Unlikely**<br>Market availability currently such that project needs could be met with sufficient forward planning. | **Low** | Secure resources immediately upon approval of RMP. Monitor seed collection programme and scale accordingly. Staging of works over multiple years as resources allow including purchase of local provenance seed commercially available. Infill plant key species not initially available if required. | **Low** |

| ID | Risk | Description | Potential Consequences | Likelihood | Risk Score | Control / Contingency Measures | Result |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| R6 | **Pest Fauna** | Some fauna can be a serious disturbance to revegetation and rehabilitation efforts. Impacts of fauna include herbivory, soil disturbance and destruction to plants. | **Moderate**<br>Soil types do not suit rabbits creating extensive warrens. However, rabbits can breed quickly and harbor in undergrowth. Kangaroos graze on understorey and establishing species, impacting plant survival and development. | **Likely**<br>Evidence of cattle, rabbit or kangaroo activity on site. Fencing is required and proposed in the RMP. | **Medium** | Installation of cattle, kangaroo and rabbit proof fencing around the revegetation areas. Targeted rabbit control methods (i.e. warren destruction, virus release) may be required. | **Low** |
| R7 | **Uncontrolled Access** | Pedestrian and vehicles access into the site is controlled by perimeter fencing and locked gates. No public access is permitted. | **Serious**<br>Dieback spread is a potential risk of uncontrolled access. Increased likelihood of weeds and rubbish. Uncontrolled vehicle access can result in damage to remnant vegetation, revegetation areas, erosion and rubbish. | **Rarely**<br>Site has until recently been privately owned, very few opportunities to enter the reserve and dump rubbish or transfer weeds. The surrounding area is rural. | **Low** | Maintain fencing, and install signage as required. | **Low** |
| R8 | **Sub-contractors** | Sub contractors will be required to complete aspects of the revegetation works | **Moderate**<br>Sub contractor risks include poor quality work, delays to works, unsuitable equipment hygiene measures, and damage to existing native vegetation | **Likely**<br>Sub contractors may be unfamiliar with the site and requirements unless communicated. | **Medium** | Prequalify contractors: require evidence of similar projects, set contractual timelines and/or milestones, green card training completed prior to site works, provide clear site maps and undertake completion inspections | **Low** |

| ID | Risk | Description | Potential Consequences | Likelihood | Risk Score | Control / Contingency Measures | Result |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| R9 | **Completion targets not met** | Monitoring of installed revegetation works shows site is not required density, diversity and other targets as identified in the RMP | **Minor**<br>Project timeline and budget increases. Delays with site completion and handover. | **Rarely**<br>RMP identifies potential issues with implementation including contingencies for infill and maintenance | **Low** | Ensure site is managed in accordance with the RMP. Communicate potential issues and delays throughout the programme and undertake remedial actions as required. | **Low** |

# 5. Completion Criteria

The goal is for the revegetation is to achieve a final HQS of 6. Given the site is considered local to known roost sites and once established could represent >1% of the local habitat values a site context score of 2 has been assigned. The species density score is also assumed to rise to a 1 with the birds expected to visit the established site to forage.

**Table 6 Projected HQS Component Scores Post Rehabilitation**

| Foraging Score | Vegetation Characteristics (out of 6) | Context (out of 3) | Species Density (out of 1) | Total (out of 10) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Carnaby's BC Baudins BC Forest red-tailed BC** | 3 | 2 | 1 | 6 |

To achieve a HQS of 6 in the pasture areas, a score of 3 is required for the vegetation characteristics component of the HQS, which corresponds to a low - moderate foraging value in the Bamford system. The descriptors for which are detailed in Table 7below.

**Table 7 Bamford Description of Low - Moderate Foraging Value**

| Carnaby's Black-Cockatoo | Baudin's Black-Cockatoo | Forest Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo |
|---|---|---|
| – Shrubland in which species of foraging value, such as shrubby banksias, have 10-20% projected foliage cover;<br>– Woodland with tree banksias 5-20% projected foliage cover;<br>– **Eucalypt Woodland with Marri 5-10% projected foliage cover.**<br>– Eucalypt Woodland/Forest with known food plants such as Marri 10-40% projected foliage cover but badly degraded understorey (poor long-term viability without management). | – Eucalypt Woodland with known food plants (especially Marri) 5-10% projected foliage cover;<br>– Eucalypt Woodland/Forest with known food plants such as Marri 10-40% projected foliage cover but badly degraded understorey (poor long-term viability without management);<br>– **Managed revegetation with known food plants 10-40% projected foliage cover (establishing food sources with good long-term viability).**<br>– Paddocks with Erodium spp. and other weeds at a high density or close to high value forest. | – **Eucalypt Woodland with known food plants (especially Marri and Jarrah) 5-20% projected foliage cover;**<br>– Parkland-cleared Eucalypt Woodland/Forest with known food plants such as Marri 10-40% projected foliage cover but badly-degraded understorey (poor long-term viability without management);<br>– Managed revegetation with known food plants 10-40% projected foliage cover (establishing food sources with good long-term viability). |

Therefore, to achieve a score of 3 that meets the needs of all three black-cockatoo species requires establishment of a "marri-jarrah forest with 10-40% projected foliage cover". In order to achieve this, the following measurable completion criteria have been set.

The proposed completion criteria for the offset site are listed in Table 8. These criteria apply to the whole site except where indicated otherwise. Final completion targets are the primary objective of the

revegetation. However, due to plant development rates, some criteria (e.g. cover and seed production) will not be achievable until later stages as vegetation matures. Interim targets have therefore been set based on expected progress at the five-year mark. Performance will be assessed against these interim targets during the first five years, providing confidence in achieving the final outcomes. Once met, assessment will transition to the final targets. If interim targets are not achieved within five years, management strategies will be reviewed and adjusted to ensure project objectives are met by the end of the project term.

**Table 8 Completion Criteria for Rehabilitation Works at Lowlands Offset Site.**

| Criterion | Description | Interim Target (Year 5) | Completion Target (Year 10) | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1a | Native stem density (foraging trees)* | 500/ha (0.05/$m^2$) | 500/ha (0.05/$m^2$) | Average 500 trees/ha of cockatoo foraging tree species, dominated by marri / jarrah. |
| 1b* | Native stem density (total) | 10,000/ ha (1 /$m^2$) | 10,000/ ha (1 /$m^2$) | Average 1 plant/$m^2$ of vegetation representing all structure layers, or 50% total cover achieved. |
| 2a* | Canopy cover* | ≥10% | ≥20% | Average projected native canopy cover of greater than 10% (the minimum cover to achieve the various vegetation characteristic scores for the various black cockatoo species). |
| 2b* | Total native cover | ≥50% | ≥50% | Combined average native cover of 50% for both canopy and understorey species. |
| 3a | Weed cover | <20% | <20% | Weed cover to be at a level as to not hinder the growth of revegetated species |
| 3b | Declared Pest Plants | 0 | 0 | No declared pest plants within revegetation areas (includes WONS) |
| 4a | Foraging Value Score (Carnaby's) | **6** | **6** | A score of 6/10 (using Bamford's vegetation scoring system) in the revegetation zone for Carnaby's black cockatoo. |
| 4b | Foraging Value Score (Baudin's) | 6 | 6 | A score of 6/10 (using Bamford's vegetation scoring system) in the revegetation zone for Baudin's black cockatoo. |
| 4c | Foraging Score (Red-tailed) | **6** | **6** | A score of 6/10 (using Bamford's vegetation scoring system) in the revegetation zone for forest red-tailed black cockatoo. |

* Note: once canopy cover target (2a) has been met the tree stem density target (1a) will remain a target but be relaxed as a measure of success. Similarly, once the total native cover target (2b) has been met the total native density (1b) will be relaxed as a measure of success.

Once the completion criteria are satisfactorily met the following improvements in HQS will be delivered.

**Table 9 Expected Offset Value Improvement and Area**

| Black cockatoo species | Area (ha) | Baseline Score | Final Score | Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Carnaby's black cockatoo** | 15.57 | 1 | 6 | 5 |
| **Baudin's black cockatoo** | 14.1 | | | |
| **Forest red-tailed black cockatoo** | 7.02 | | | |

## 5.1 Project Completion and Handover

Land tenure will be transferred to DBCA for inclusion into conservation estate once subdivision and settlement is completed. Operational management of the site will transfer to DBCA (to be managed under a MoU). Western Power remains responsible for the successful implementation of the objectives of this RMP and once this occurs, the site will no longer be the responsibility of the proponent.

Should areas fail to meet targets, a works plan will be developed and agreed on between DBCA, DWER and Western Power. The plan will detail remedial actions, specifications, and timeline for implementing the works. Once all parties are satisfied these actions have been completed, the site will transfer to DBCA for ongoing management.

# 6. Revegetation Plan

## 6.1 Revegetation Strategy

### 6.1.1 General

The primary objectives for the site are to improve the ecological condition and associated environmental values of the site, through the implementation of an intensive, ongoing weed-management program, and to rehabilitate the existing pasture areas to achieve a foraging habitat score of 6 for all three species of black cockatoo, consistent with DBCA guidance on habitat quality assessment. This section outlines the overarching management and rehabilitation approach for the site, with subsequent sections detailing the specific actions to be undertaken within each designated management zone.

Given the site's proximity to known black cockatoo foraging and movement corridors, the rehabilitation program incorporates the establishment of predominantly marri-banksia woodland. These vegetation communities have been selected to ensure the site develops the floristic composition, structural attributes, and resource availability required to meet DBCA's criteria for low – moderate value black cockatoo foraging habitat.

The site is considered to be one broad category – cleared paddock with established sparse canopy. The cleared paddock with sparse canopy areas are capable of supporting foraging habitat for black-cockatoo species and are the focus areas for rehabilitation. Table 10 provides an area breakdown for each zone.

The cleared paddock has been broken down into two management zones (Area 1a and 1b ). Areas 1a and 1b will be planted with tubestock. Open cleared paddocks with sparse established canopy will be planted and direct seeded with supporting vegetation due to the ability to rip the areas without disturbing existing vegetation.

**Table 10: Revegetation Zone Summaries**

| Category | Description | Management Objectives | Area (ha) | Revegetation Method |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1a** | Cleared paddock with sparse canopy | Re-establish marri - Banksia Woodland (Bassendean Central and South complex) | 3.36 | Direct Seed and Tubestock |
| **1b** | | Re-establish marri - Banksia Woodland (Southern River complex) | 12.21 | |
| **Total** | | | **15.57** | |

### 6.1.2 Protection of Remnant Native Vegetation

This Revegetation Management Plan aims to safeguard and enhance native remnant vegetation by implementing targeted restoration, protection, and long-term monitoring measures. Through the selection of locally indigenous species suited to the soil types, control of invasive weeds, and minimisation of disturbance during establishment, the plan supports the recovery of ecological structure and function across the entire project area.

### 6.1.3 Public Access and Amenities

The land is to be transferred into DBCA conservation estate and the site is fenced off with no plans to allow for public access once activities commence.

### 6.1.4 Key Timeframes

Site preparation works (including weed control, fencing and surface preparation) will commence within one year of the offset revegetation being approved, with initial revegetation works commencing in the winter following the completion of the site preparation works.

Maintenance will begin after the installation program is completed and continue for a minimum 10-year period (Western Power, 2026). This timeframe is dependent on the germination, survival, and plant establishment rates of initial plantings and subsequent infill required to meet completion targets.

### 6.1.5 Adaptive Management

This RMP will be implemented under an adaptive management framework whereby monitoring outcomes drive decision-making throughout the management period. There may be unforeseen issues that could affect progress, and flexibility to adapt and address these issues is key to achieving a successful result. Where monitoring data indicates the trajectory toward achieving the completion criteria is insufficient, the revegetation plan will be reviewed and the necessary adjustments made to ensure that a successful outcome is delivered. This may involve altering the revegetation methodology, planting densities, species selections, site preparation method, and any other actions necessary.

## 6.2 Revegetation Zones

### 6.2.1 Zone 1a Cleared Paddock With Sparse Canopy (Bassendean Central and South Veg Complex) (3.36 ha)



**Figure 1 Open Paddock with scattered Eucalyptus stag trees over introduced pasture grass and winter weeds**

The site is characterised by an open structure with distribution of Eucalyptus stag trees and an individual *Allocasuarina fraseriana* tree (in the northeast corner of the zone). No native understory vegetation is present for most of the revegetation area with a small patch of *Juncus pallidus* located in the western portion of the revegetation zone. Groundcover is dominated by winter weeds and pasture grasses. The area has been previously utilised for cattle grazing. Surface soils comprise grey sands and the occasional brown clay/loamy soils.

The rehabilitation is intended to improve vegetation condition values for all three black cockatoo species, creating low - moderate foraging habitat for the Baudin's black cockatoo, Carnaby's black-cockatoo and the forest red-tailed black cockatoo, all of which exhibit a strong reliance on marri and jarrah for foraging. To meet a low - moderate value for these two species (Bamford Consulting Ecologists, 2023)identified the rehabilitated area must achieve 10–40% native vegetation cover representative of marri woodland (Bamford Consulting Ecologists, 2023).

The revegetation will focus on establishing a marri dominant overstorey, with other foraging species in the canopy, and supplementary planting of cockatoo foraging species such as Hakeas and Banksias in the mid storey. Revegetation works will include the planting of these tree species at a density of 1,000 stems/ha (**Error! Reference source not found.**Appendix 2) which is double the target, to allow for mortality and ensure the required outcomes are achieved. Supporting species will be planted at 0.5 plant/$m^2$, this will be complemented by direct seeding of native understory and other supporting tree species at a rate of 3 kg/ha.

Weed management will commence with broadacre boom spraying to control all weeds that may present between now and project implementation. A minimum 12-month weed control program is proposed, with one control event undertaken per season to address the key growth periods of all potential weed species within the rehabilitation zone. Following the initial year of weed suppression, the site will be ripped and scarified in preparation for revegetation activities.

### 6.2.2 Zone 1b Cleared Paddock With Sparse Canopy (Southern River Vegetation Complex) (12.21 ha)



**Figure 2 Cleared paddock with established sparse canopy of Corymbia calophylla**



**Figure 3 Shallow ephemeral creek line running through revegetation zone**

The site is characterised by an open structure with scattered marri and flooded gums comprising approximately 5% cover within these areas. No native understory vegetation is present. Groundcover is dominated by winter weeds and pasture grasses. The area has been previously utilised for cattle grazing. Surface soils comprise of duplex brown loamy soils over shallow clay, with the occasional area of grey sands. The site is poorly drained; the site has a small ephemeral creek that runs through the northern portion of the area from east to west towards the serpentine river. Areas immediately adjacent the ephemeral creek line will be planted with more wetland tolerant species.

The rehabilitation is intended to improve vegetation condition values for all three black cockatoo species, creating low - moderate foraging habitat for the Baudin's black-cockatoo, Carnaby's black-cockatoo and the forest red-tailed black-cockatoo, all of which exhibit a strong reliance on marri and jarrah for foraging. To meet a low - moderate value for these two species (Bamford Consulting Ecologists, 2023) identified the rehabilitated area must achieve 10–40% native vegetation cover representative of marri–jarrah woodland (Bamford Consulting Ecologists, 2023).

The revegetation will focus on establishing a marri dominant overstorey, with other foraging species in the canopy with supplementary planting of cockatoo foraging species such as Hakeas and Banksias in the mid storey. Revegetation works will include the planting of these tree species at a density of 1,000 stems/ha which is double the target, to allow for mortality and ensure the required outcomes are achieved. Supporting species will be planted at 0.5 plants/$m^2$, this will be complemented by direct seeding of native understory and other supporting tree species at a rate of 3 kg/ha.

Weed management will commence with broadacre boom spraying to control all weeds that may present between now and project implementation. A minimum 12-month weed control program is proposed, with

one control event undertaken per season to address the key growth periods of all potential weed species within the rehabilitation zone. Following the initial year of weed suppression, the site will be ripped and scarified in preparation for revegetation activities.

## 6.3 Weed Management

The existing weed populations across the site are primarily grass species. At the time of the site visit (March 2026) the only living plants present were couch grass. There was also evidence of typical pasture grass skeletons. However, many weed species are typically dormant during late summer and due to recent grazing pressures, it is unclear if other weed species are present on site, (Powell & Emberson, 1996) but herbaceous weeds are also expected. Due to evidence of occasional seasonal waterlogging of the site over winter, it is expected the grass is dormant and grows again in spring once the water has drained from the site.

Weeds have many different forms, activity periods, and management options. The most effective management techniques will be selectively applied at the time based on the species present, growth stage, impact on establishing vegetation and distribution of the species across the site. Identified weed species and appropriate management strategies are summarised in Table 12 below.

**Table 11 Summary of Weed Management Actions and Activities**

| Zone | Area (ha) | Summary of Management Actions |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 15.57 | • Broad scale spray targeting pasture areas of mixed grass and annual broadleaf species avoiding native vegetation.<br>• Spot spray targeting mixed grass and annual broadleaf species avoiding native vegetation. |

Given the size of the site and nature of the works a specialist contractor experienced in weed control in bushland areas will be engaged. Where possible and appropriate boom spraying equipment (i.e. tractor, drone) will be used at scale. Post-installation this will require the use of selective herbicides and trials will be undertaken before broadscale application to ensure that there are no impacts to establishing vegetation. In all other situations weeds will be spot sprayed by hand.

Weed management activities will commence 12 months before revegetation activities are to take place, in order to exhaust the soil weed seed bank and reduce competition for resources as much as possible.

## 6.4 Pest Management

The site is adjacent to farmland and cattle will likely be active within the surrounding area for the life of the project. There was evidence of kangaroos and potential for rabbits on site. These species can have significant impacts on establishing vegetation if not managed. Due to the risks of herbivory and damage by fauna, a kangaroo and rabbit-proof fence should be installed around the perimeter of the proposed offset areas to protect young native germinants and planted seedlings. This fence will include cattle deterrents either through additional wiring or electrifying fences.

Fencing repairs and pest control inside the fenced off area may be required to manage rabbit populations. A minimum of quarterly site inspections will determine the extent of any repairs and pest management.

## 6.5 Dieback Management

Dieback (*Phytophthora spp.*) testing has not yet been undertaken on this site. It will be managed as being dieback free to prevent introduction of the disease, with all vehicles and equipment adhering to the appropriate hygiene standards for entering and exiting dieback free areas. Where relevant, personnel on site will be Green Card inducted.

Marri trees, the primary food source for Baudin's and forest red-tailed black-cockatoos are not susceptible to dieback. Therefore, should the disease enter the site it should have little impact on these species in the long-term. However, it does affect other foraging species incorporated into the revegetation program.

## 6.6 Fauna Habitat

No formal fauna surveys have been conducted on site. However, some of the established marri trees and stag trees were of a size to potentially hold hollows for certain species. All dead stags and fallen trees will be retained for fauna habitat, and the revegetation efforts will increase the fauna habitat values beyond the target three black cockatoo species.

## 6.7 Species Selection

The indicative species lists have been derived from Growling Locals directory (Powell & Emberson, 1996), DBCA and DPIRD soil and vegetation mapping (Keighery, Keighery, & Gibson, 1995), and site-specific documentation provided by the land owner.

An additional emphasis on species that provide foraging resources for black cockatoos has also been incorporated into the proposed species list. A total of seven species with known foraging and habitat value (DEC 2007 & DPAW, 2013) are included in the species list provided in Appendix 2.

## 6.8 Seedling Procurement and Planting

Tubestock will be planted into riplines which enhance seedling establishment by creating easier root development pathways and increase rainfall infiltration rates. In areas that are lower lying and potentially prone to seasonal inundation ripping and mounding will be the surface preparation method. This technique raises the planting bed above the surface and inundation zone, creating an environment more conducive to plant survival and establishment. The site will be assessed by the revegetation contractor during the wetter months of the preparation phase to identify these areas and the extent of inundation, if any.

Seedlings for this project will be sourced from Nursery Industry Accreditation Scheme Australia (NAISA) accredited nurseries to ensure the highest quality stock and adherence to hygiene standards. Propagation will be from the closest available Swan Coastal Plain provenance source. Seedlings will be propagated preferentially in forestry tubes and deep cells where appropriate.

Planting should occur over the naturally wet winter months of the year once the soil is moist and will support newly planted seedlings without the need for supplementary watering. Besides being difficult to achieve logistically on a large-scale project such as this, watering can promote shallow root development and prevent vegetation from building natural resilience.

Seedlings will be randomly distributed within the designated planting zones to create a natural effect, while considering the suitable habitat areas for each species. Seedlings will be planted deeply ensuring the root

ball is fully below the final soil level, with all air pockets around the plant removed by pressing down firmly around each seedling.

## 6.9 Direct Seeding

Seed will be broadcast in Zones 1a and 1b at a rate of 3 kg per hectare, requiring a total of 47kg of seed. Most seed generally require a pre-treatment prior to sowing to break any dormancy factors. This may include aerosol smoke treatment, mechanical scarification, and hot water treatment as appropriate to each species.

To optimise the likelihood of success, direct seeding will be timed to occur between the season breaking autumn rains (usually April or May), and the end of June. Seeding outside of this period may lead to germination delays and increase the likelihood of the loss of seed through predation, deep burial, or surface erosion.

Seed will either be mechanically seeded or hand broadcast depending on availability of suitable equipment at the time. In the precision machine seeding process seeds are combined with a bulking agent (i.e. vermiculite) and separated based on weight and size for placement at varying depths. The machine will be calibrated based on the species and desired depths. Similarly with hand broadcasting seeds are combined with a bulking agent and broken into smaller lots to ensure even distribution is applied across the site.

## 6.10 Soil Testing and Amelioration

Due to prior agricultural use the soils are expected to be modified from original conditions. Fertiliser use may have increased the levels of certain nutrients and minerals, and others may have been depleted through management actions. Organic matter and balanced microbial activity are also expected to be low. Soil testing will be undertaken in the early phases and an appropriate amelioration program put in place based on the results, to create a soil that is conducive to revegetation success. This could include the use of fertilisers, chemicals, composts, mulches, and microbial stimulants.

# 7. Monitoring and Reporting

The monitoring proposed will focus on three key goals:

1. Provide evidence of progress toward and eventual attainment of completion criteria to enable demonstration of Offset Strategy success via implementation of this RMP.
2. Providing feedback on RMP performance as soon as possible to enable early evaluation of the outcomes of implementing the RMP's and adaptive management to be identified and applied.
3. Provide information from which decisions can be made about the need for remedial actions to ensure the targeted outcomes are achieved.

Monitoring will be conducted through both formal and informal processes. The formal process will be to capture data and report on progress towards the completion criteria at set times during the maintenance period. Between formal events unscheduled informal inspections will be conducted to observe progress and identify potential issues early so that action can be undertaken in a timely manner if required.

## 7.1 Vegetation Monitoring

The first five years of the revegetation program will be the period of highest intensity of management, and formal monitoring will reflect this. Areas will be formally assessed biannually (spring and autumn) to establish a performance history and inform remedial activities during the intensive restoration works period. Monitoring will measure the establishment success of seedlings prior to, and after summer, as well to assess and respond to other factors that might influence long term outcomes, such as weeds, herbivory, and other disturbances.

After five years, monitoring intensity will reduce to annually at the end of summer, for the remainder of the project until the project goals are satisfactorily achieved.

Reports will be prepared following each formal monitoring event.

Informal monitoring will be undertaken between assessments so that if any issues are identified in between, they can be addressed quickly to minimise long-term impacts.

### 7.1.1 Formal Monitoring Methodology

Quantitative data will be captured through the monitoring of fixed quadrats distributed across the site. The site will also be qualitatively assessed to relate the quadrat performance to that of the surrounds. This may be undertaken through visual inspections, or via remote sensing as appropriate to the technology and personnel available at the time. Given the considerable project timeframe and the rate of advancement of technology, it is important to not lock into a single process and maintain the flexibility to adapt and improve processes.

One quadrat will be established per hectare for assessment of the site against the required completion criteria. Quadrats will be positioned through stratified random sampling prior, and marked with fixed stakes, with GPS coordinates for the quadrats recorded. A photograph from the northwest corner facing southeast will be taken for each quadrat during each monitoring event.

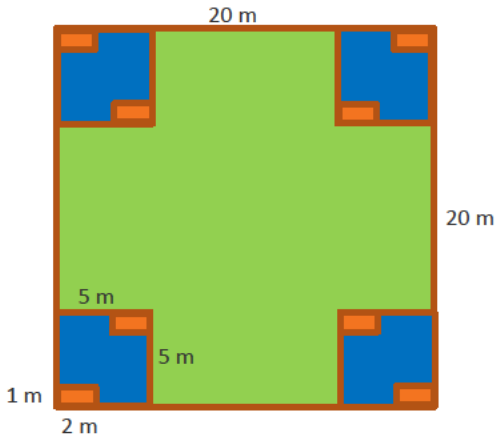
Monitoring will involve different sampling areas for different measures related to the completion targets, established in a nested design where the dimensions of the revegetation site allow it (see Table 12 for details and for nested design):

- Tree density will be sampled using 400 $m^2$ plots;

- Shrub and groundcover density will be measured using four 25 $m^2$ plots (100 $m^2$ in total); and
- Species richness (trees, shrubs, groundcovers) will be measured across the whole revegetation site.

To provide an indication of seedling germination from broadcast seed and / or the soil seed bank, quadrats measuring 2 m x 1 m will also be established. Plots used to score new germinants may only be required in the first year or two following revegetation activities, as a means to count the numerous seedlings that may emerge following direct seeding. It is anticipated that the number of germinants observed will reduce as time progresses, and shrub / understorey density will be assessed adequately in the 25 $m^2$ plots.

The data that will be collected and methods for collection during formal monitoring are presented in Table 12 0below.




Green + Blue + Orange = trees
Blue + Orange = shrubs / groundcovers (tubestock or plants > 1 yr old)
Orange = new seedlings from germination

**Figure 4 Nested Design of Monitoring Quadrats**

**Table 12 Data Collection for Formal Monitoring of Revegetation Sites**

| Completion Target / Data Collected | Plot Used | Method | Target at Plot Scale | Minimum No. Quadrats per HA | Timing and Duration |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Shrub / groundcover density in revegetation sites**<br>Revegetation areas:<br>1 plant / $m^2$<br>or<br>Foliar cover ≥ 50%; | 25 $m^2$ plots | All shrub and groundcover plants counted (new tubestock or plants > 1 year old);<br>Foliar cover of shrubs / groundcovers estimated (% of plot covered by live foliage);<br>Calculate average density and foliar cover per site. | Data combined from 25 $m^2$ and 2 $m^2$ plots for plant density.<br>Minimum 25 plants to be observed, or foliar cover to be ≥ 50% | 1 | |
| | 2 $m^2$ (two per 25 $m^2$ plot) | All shrub and groundcover seedlings counted (new germinants only, not tubestock);<br>Calculate average number of germinants per $m^2$. | | 1 | |
| **Tree density in revegetation sites:** 500 stems / ha | 400 $m^2$ | All trees counted (includes mature trees and seedlings / tubestock);<br>Calculate average tree density per ha.<br>Each tree species to be counted separately. | Minimum 20 tree stems in a 400 $m^2$ plot for total trees. | 1 | **Spring** (Sept – Nov) and **Autumn** (Mar – May)<br>For five years.<br>(Report provided after Spring monitoring) |
| **Species richness** | Four x 25 $m^2$ plots (100 $m^2$ in total) | Combine presence / absence data for all species observed in four 25 $m^2$ plots. | NA | 1 | |
| **Canopy Cover of Black cockatoo Foraging Species:** >20% | 400 $m^2$ | Estimate foliar cover of native tree species in plot;<br>Calculate averaged cover across all plots in the site. | >20% | 1 | |
| **Maximum of declared pest plants including WONS:** 0 | Whole site | Inspection across revegetation site for presence Declared pest plants or WONS | 0 | n/a | |
| **Maximum foliar cover weeds:** 20% | 400 $m^2$ | Estimate foliar cover of weeds in plot;<br>Calculate averaged cover across all plots in the site. | ≤ 20% cover | 1 | |
| **Foraging Value Score (Carnaby's):** 6 | 400 $m^2$ | Estimated HQS score based on quadrat data provided including canopy cover %, native stem density, and tree stem density | 6 | 1 | |
| **Foraging Value Score (Baudin's):** 6 | | | | | |
| **Foraging Score (Red-tailed):** 6 | | | | | |

## 7.2 Reporting

Monitoring will initially be undertaken biannually for the first five years, primarily to capture data and internally inform management actions during the critical initial installation phase. Once establishment is successfully demonstrated the monitoring will revert to annual for years six to ten.

Internal audits will be undertaken by Western Power at least once every three years. All internal audits will be summarised into an audit report with an executive summary, clear audit scope of work and methodology, the key findings and corrective actions and follow-ups. This summary can be provided on request to the relevant regulator.

Reports will be provided to regulators as required in the project approvals issued under the EP Act.

An Offset Strategy Close Out Report will be prepared that demonstrates how all completion criteria have been met, with associated documented evidence. This report will be sent to DWER and all other relevant stakeholders at the conclusion of the project.

# 8. Maintenance and Remedial Actions

Following the completion of the installation program the site will transition into a maintenance phase. During this phase, a series of scheduled remedial and management activities will be implemented to support the successful establishment of revegetation. Remedial actions will be determined through the monitoring program and will include infill planting, weed control, and other maintenance activities as identified as needing attention.

Weed control will continue throughout the maintenance period, with up to three control events per year (autumn/winter, spring, and summer) for the first five years. In years 6 to 10 weed control requirements are expected to taper with likely only two events per year required, and this being confined to sections of the site to contain new outbreaks, rather than site wide.

An allowance for infill planting to occur annually during the first five years to address plant mortality and ensure vegetation density targets are met. Infill planting will be undertaken each winter as necessary, based on the data collected from the quadrats and comparisons to the relative performance of the immediate surrounds. Infill requirements are estimated at 30% in Year 1, 20% in Year 2, 10% in Year 3, and 5% in both Years 4 and 5. After Year 5, no further infill planting is expected to be required, but will be undertaken if needed.

Summer watering may be considered as part of adaptive management, with the frequency and duration adjusted as required in response to seasonal conditions, including extended drought or extreme temperatures. Watering will be applied only where monitoring indicates it is necessary to reduce excessive plant mortality and support successful establishment, while still promoting long-term plant resilience and self-sufficiency. This is only likely to be needed in the first few years of establishment as once seedlings have survived the first summer or two, they are more likely to survive long-term.

**Table 13 Compliance Monitoring & Remedial Actions**

| Year (Post Planting) | Requirement | Justification | Remedial Action |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Species density & richness targets | As per Table 9 | Infill planting (expected 30%) |
| 2 | | | Infill planting (expected 20%) |
| 3 | | | Infill planting (expected 10%) |
| 4 | | | Infill planting (expected 5%) |
| 5 | | | Infill planting (expected 5%)<br>Contingency addition of future offset site |
| 5-10 | | | Monitoring & weed management phase |

# 9. Works Schedule

The project work schedule is divided into five distinct phases. A detailed summary of activities for each phase is provided below.

### *Phase 1 – Site Preparation*

Phase 1 comprises the site preparation period, during which the area is actively managed for approximately 12 months prior to the commencement of revegetation activities. The primary objective of this phase is to reduce existing weed loads and begin depleting the soil seedbank, and if required complete the installation of protective fencing around designated revegetation zones for planting and direct seeding. This phase will also include the procurement of tubestock from nurseries, which must occur in the spring preceding the revegetation works to ensure availability of required species. This preparatory phase will commence in 2027.

### *Phase 2 - Installation*

Phase 2 represents the active implementation stage, during which soil preparation, planting and direct seeding are undertaken in accordance with the specifications detailed in this plan. A targeted weed control event will be conducted immediately prior to planting to ensure competition from weeds is minimised at the time of installation. Implementation works are scheduled for winter 2028.

### *Phase 3 – Active Management*

Phase 3 involves ongoing active management to support vegetation establishment. Activities include routine weed control to address new weed incursions and infill planting to ensure required stem densities and species diversity targets are achieved. Management intensity will gradually decrease throughout this phase as vegetation becomes established and site conditions stabilise. Works are scheduled for spring 2028 – winter 2033

### *Phase 4 – Passive Management*

Phase 4 comprises the passive management phase, during which the revegetated areas are expected to be largely self-sustaining, with minimal weed presence and no significant maintenance requirements. Although weed management is not anticipated to be necessary, provision has been made for occasional control should issues arise. Annual monitoring will occur in spring to confirm ongoing site stability and progression towards the desired ecological outcomes. Works are scheduled for spring 2033 – spring 2038.

### *Phase 5 - Handover*

At the conclusion of the 10-year program, the site is expected to meet all completion criteria outlined within this revegetation plan. Subject to these criteria being achieved, a final report will be provided for the regulators to verify and close out. Project completion is therefore expected in Spring 2038. Should the success targets not be achieved within this timeframe, the site will continue to be actively managed for as long as necessary to ensure that they are. An offset strategy closeout report will be prepared that demonstrates how all completion criteria have been met, with associated documented evidence. This report will be sent to DWER once all completion criteria have been met.

# 10. Stakeholder Consultation

The *Offset Strategy* (Western Power, 2026) and supporting information were published as part of the EPA assessment process, and public submissions regarding the Offset Strategy were received and considered in the final revision. Identification of suitable offset sites and development of the strategy were undertaken in consultation with the DBCA, DWER, and NEPA. Key objectives, targets, and success criteria were outlined in the *Offset Strategy*.

As part of the offset, Western Power is investigating the use of a ranger program (planned to be in collaboration with the Traditional Owners) which will be afforded responsibilities relating to delivery of on ground activities but achieving the completion criteria remains a Western Power responsibility.

# 11. Responsibilities

Western Power will be wholly responsible for the implementation of the RMP at Lowlands. All costs including remedial actions associated with implementation will be Western Power's responsibility.

# 12. References


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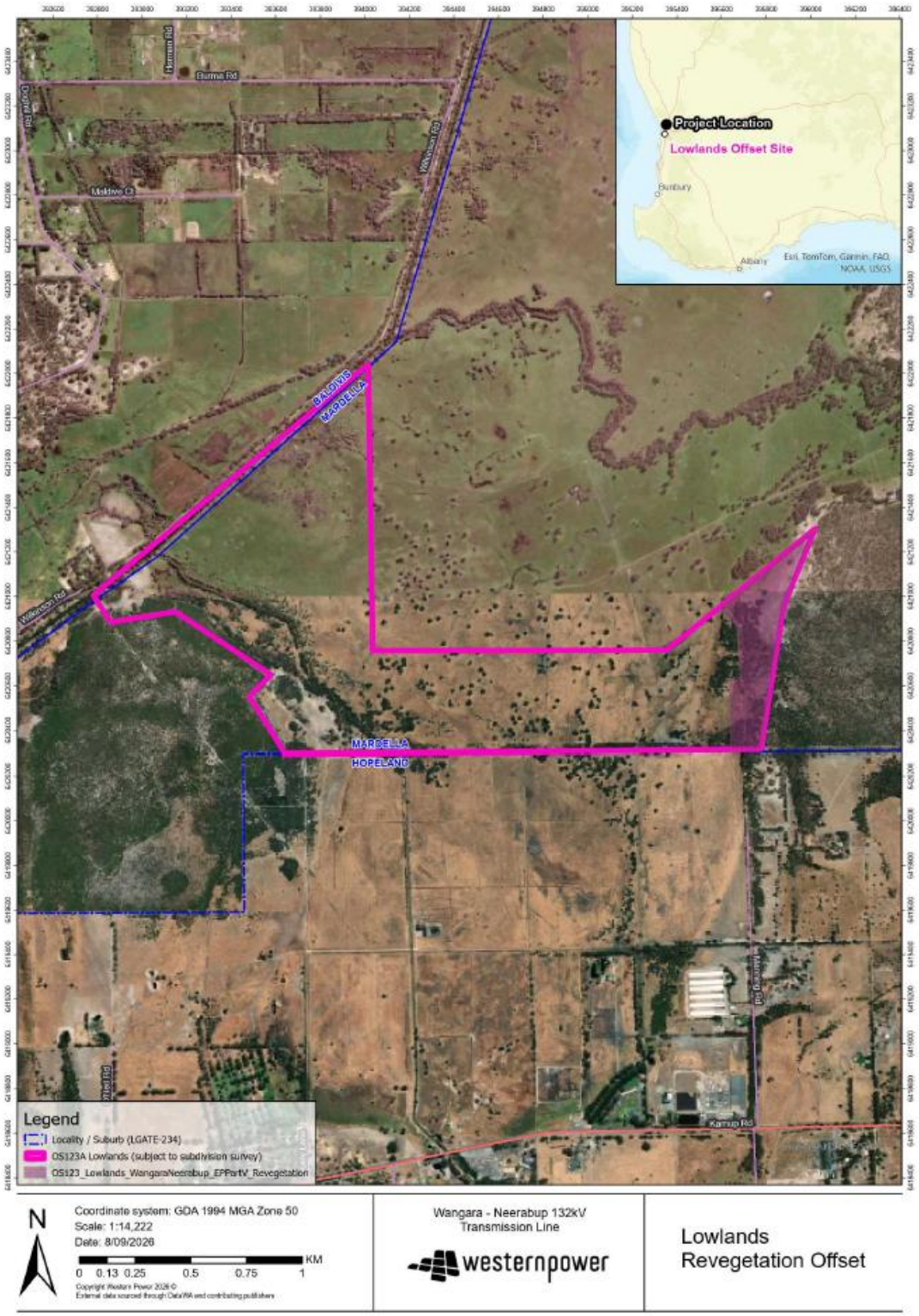
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# Appendix 1 Site Location



# Appendix 2 Indicative Species List

tranen revegetation systems

Revegetation Species List

| Species | Growth Form | Revegetation Species (installation via Seed or Tubestock) | Black Cockatoo Foraging Values (High/Moderate/ Low) | Black Cockatoo Habitat Value (High/ Moderate/ Low) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Acacia dentifera | Shrub - Medium | TS & Seed | | |
| Acacia huegelii | Shrub - Small | TS & Seed | | |
| Acacia pulchella | Shrub - Medium | TS & Seed | | |
| Acacia saligna | Shrub - Large | Seed | Moderate | |
| Adenanthos cygnorum | Shrub - Large | TS | | |
| Adenanthos obovatus | Shrub - Medium | TS | | |
| Allocasuarina fraseriana | Tree - Large | TS | | |
| Aotus gracillima | Shrub - Small | Seed | | |
| Aotus procumbens | Shrub - Small | Seed | | |
| Astartea fascicularis | Shrub - Medium | TS & Seed | | |
| Banksia ilicifolia | Tree - Small / Medium | TS | High | |
| Banksia littoralis | Tree - Small / Medium | TS | High | |
| Burchardia multiflora | Herb - Perennial | Seed | | |
| Cassytha racemosa | Climber | Seed | | |
| Conostylis setigera | Herb - Perennial | TS | | |
| Corymbia calophylla | Tree - Large | TS & Seed | High | High |
| Cyathochaeta avenacea | Herb - Perennial | Seed | | |
| Dasypogon bromeliifolius | Herb - Perennial | Seed | | |
| Daviesia physodes | Shrub - Medium | TS & Seed | | |
| Dianella revoluta | Herb - Perennial | TS & Seed | | |
| Dillwynia dillwynioides | Shrub - Small | TS | | |
| Eucalyptus rudis | Tree - Large | TS & Seed | Moderate | High |
| Hakea prostrata | Shrub - Medium | TS | Moderate | |
| Haemodorum spicatum | Herb - Perennial | TS | | |
| Hibbertia stellaris | Shrub - Small | TS | | |
| Hibbertia subvaginata | Shrub - Small | TS | | |
| Hibbertia vaginata | Shrub - Small | TS & Seed | | |
| Hovea trisperma | Shrub - Small | TS | | |
| Hypocalymma angustifolium | Shrub - Small | TS & Seed | | |
| Jacksonia furcellata | Shrub - Large | TS | Low | |
| Jacksonia sternbergiana | Shrub - Large | TS | | |
| Juncus pallidus | Herb - Perennial | TS & Seed | | |
| Kunzea glabrescens | Shrub - Large | Seed | | |
| Lepidosperma longitudinale | Herb - Perennial | TS | | |
| Machaerina juncea | Herb - Perennial | TS | | |
| Machaerina vaginalis | Herb - Perennial | TS | | |
| Melaleuca lateritia | Shrub - Medium | TS | | |
| Melaleuca preissiana | Tree - Small / Medium | TS & Seed | | |
| Melaleuca rhaphiophylla | Tree - Small / Medium | TS | | |
| Melaleuca teretifolia | Shrub - Large | TS & Seed | | |
| Melaleuca thymoides | Shrub - Medium | TS | | |
| Nuytsia floribunda | Tree - Small / Medium | TS & Seed | | |
| Pericalymma ellipticum | Shrub - Small | TS | | |
| Pericalymma floribundum | Shrub - Medium | TS | | |
| Regelia ciliata | Shrub - Medium | TS & Seed | | |
| Stirlingia latifolia | Shrub - Small | TS & Seed | | |
| Verticordia densiflora | Shrub - Small | TS & Seed | | |
| Xanthorrhoea preissii | Shrub - Medium | TS | Moderate | |