



Date & time: Tuesday 21st June 4pm-6pm Gratwick Hall, Civic Centre

Participants

- Geoff Diver (Diversity Consulting)
- Wanda Kaucz (Dep. Planning)
- Trish Brennan (Pilbara Development Committee)
- Craig Wilson (Port Hedland Port Authority)
- Matt Reid (LandCorp)
- Steve Pave (Environmental Protection Agency)
- Mark (BHP)
- Eber Butron (ToPH)
- Owen Hightower (RPS)
- Ben Hollyock (RPS-lead consultant)
- Daniel Marsh (WorleyParsons – Facilitator)
- Ned Baxter (WorleyParsons- Scribe)
- Cassandra Woodruff (ToPH – Scribe)

Session Objectives & Process

The aim of this session was to confirm the environmental constraints that underpin the spatial planning strategy element of the Growth Plan and test management strategy concepts.

A presentation included the results of storm surge and flood modelling, and key environmental management challenges related to growth. The study area was characterised as three zones and key issues for each summarised:

All precincts

- Acid sulfate soils
- Storm surge / flooding / drainage
- Significant flora or fauna species

West End Precinct

- Dust (being address by Dust Task Force)
- Mangroves and samphire habitat (coastal environment)
- Turtles (light)
- Noise and vibration
- Contamination (localised)

East End Precinct

- Mangroves and samphire habitat (coastal environment)
- Turtles (light)
- Contamination (localised)
- Mosquitoes and midge

South Hedland Precinct



- Mosquitoes and midge
- Noise and vibration
- Threatened flora and fauna
- Buffer to industrial areas

Confirming Key Issues

Participants were invited to comment on the key environmental management challenges and opportunities.

Stakeholders generally concurred with the constraints analysis and highlighted water as the key issue. The value of offsets (as they relate to mangroves) was noted as a difficult area but probably not one of great concern to the Growth Plan given the limited potential for coastal development beyond Pretty Pool

Advice on Strategic Directions

The results of flood and storm-surge modelling stimulated discussion of adaptation strategies including greater coastal set-backs, extensive fill to raise levels, housing with undercrofts, and engineering barriers.

The potential liabilities for state and local government suggested a cautious approach to coastal planning. It was noted a coastal planning strategy is being developed by the ToPH and that the port's long-term development plans take into account coastal processes.

Environmental off-sets in catering for developments was raised as an issue with some options currently being looked at revolving around mangrove habitats were the creation of a 'like-for-like' scenario where a hectare of mangrove vegetation in one area would be off-set by the creation of another hectare in another area. In doing this though the point was made that this method can be often quite time consuming and high risk as by definition under this environmental off-set program the replacement vegetation first has to be created and signed off to be "an exact replica" of the vegetation that is going to be developed before any development goes ahead.

"Off-sets are a last resort. The Growth Plan should consider off-sets but they are difficult"

ends

