



ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Shape Urban acknowledge the Kariyarra people as traditional custodians of the land on which we have worked for this project. We recognise their cultural heritage, beliefs and relationship to the land, which continue to be important to the Kariyarra people today.

We pay our respects to Elders past and present, and to the land which they have cared for.



Shape Urban are proud to partner with a great team including AIE, Propagule, and Western Ecological to deliver this project.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Port Hedland Townsite is located on a narrow headland surrounded by tidal flats. The coastal zone supports a diversity of transport, services and community infrastructure, urban land and the foreshore reserve.

The coastal zone is a major asset for the Town of Port Hedland and is highly valued by the community as a recreational resource, for its cultural and biodiversity and ecosystem significance and as a significant landscape feature.

However, the coastline is prone to significant pressures including increased coastal erosion, inundation of low lying areas during storm events, increasing human uses, and threats to the biodiversity values.

Inundation has previously affected areas of the West End and Wilson Street and erosion pressures are impacting coastal areas along Kingsmill Street, Sutherland Street and Goode Street.

The Town of Port Hedland is seeking to proactively manage this risk. In 2017 the Town embarked on development of a Coastal Hazard Risk Management and Adaptation Plan (CHRMAP) which was endorsed in 2019.

Within weeks of completion, Tropical Cyclone (TC) Veronica hit the coast, which resulted in significant damage. Condition assessment and studies completed after TC Veronica has led to reconsideration of the CHRMAP recommendations.

There is also a need to identify more specific short term foreshore management actions that work together with the longer term adaptation pathways of the CHRMAP, including consideration of asset management and replacement regimes, planting and vegetation management, development of pathways and coastal access locations.

The Coastal Foreshore Management Plan (CFMP) builds on the outcomes and recommendations of the CHRMAP and previous coastal studies. It details baseline information about the coastal zone, including flora and fauna and the Town of Port Hedland's owned or managed assets, relevant to planning and management of the coastline.

It uses information from the engagement that was undertaken with the Port Hedland community including Traditional Owners and key stakeholders to prioritise important social, cultural, environmental and economic values and assets to the community and to make informed recommendations about assets that should be protected longer term, and where avoidance, retreat or adaption is more appropriate.

The CFMP considers all of these elements and establishes a blueprint to guide the sustainable use and development of the coastal reserves over time that is consistent with federal and state coastal hazard and risk management guidance.

This will allow the Town of Port Hedland to use information in the CFMP to plan, manage and improve its coastal zone for the community, whilst ensuring longer term coastal management is supported.

Management actions are proposed for seven management unit areas that make up the CFMP (see Figure 1).



FIGURE 1 - COASTAL FORESHORE MANAGEMENT PLAN AREA AND MANAGEMENT UNITS 1 - WEST END

2-SPOILBANK

3-SUTHERLAND STREET

- 4 COOKE POINT
- 5 PRETTY POOL
- 6 FOUR MILE CREEK
- 7 SIX MILE CREEK

The management actions are centred around:

- · Cleaning up cyclone damage
- Planting / revegetation for dune stabilisation and environmental reasons
- Protecting turtle nesting areas
- Education about environmental and cultural significance across the CFMP area
- Trigger based reconstruction / relocation of coastal paths and construction in a more temporary material like gravel
- Trigger based relocation of coastal assets and infrastructure further inland
- Rationalising and formalising beach access to stabilise dunal systems and associated vegetation
- Sand nourishment in areas at most risk of erosion
- Seawall construction in nominated and planned locations over the longer term with increasing coastal erosion and/or inundation risks.

In addition to coastal hazard risk-responsive management actions, a number of signage and wayfinding actions are proposed, including dual place naming recommended across the CFMP area to promote the Town's Aboriginal identity and allow people to connect to culture, embody tradition and pass on knowledge.

Recommended actions are described in Table 1, with the following acronyms used:

- OM Overall Management Actions
- WE West End Management Unit
- · SB Spoilbank Management Unit
- SS Sutherland Street Management Unit
- CP Cooke Point Management Unit
- PP Pretty Pool Management Unit
- FM Four Mile Creek Management Unit
- SM Six Mile Creek Management Unit

Timing for management actions is described as short term, medium term, long term or ongoing, where:

Short term = 0 = 5 years Medium term = 5 - 10 years Long term = 10 + years Ongoing = As required

More detailed guidance is provided in Section 6 of this CFMP.

TABLE 1 - COASTAL FORESHORE MANAGEMENT PLAN RECOMMENDED ACTIONS

Action Item	Action	Responsibility	Timing
OM 1	Replace assets in accordance with the materials and technical specifications	Town of Port Hedland	Ongoing
OM 2	Underground and expensive linear infrastructure should be designed to run perpendicular to the coast where possible	Service agencies	Long term
OM 3	Adopt and deliver on the 'materials and finishes palette' and the 'planting and vegetation management strategy'	Town of Port Hedland Individual landowners	Ongoing
OM 4	Develop and deliver on dual place naming for signage across the CFMP area	Town of Port Hedland in partnership with Kariyarra Aboriginal Corporation.	Short term
OM 5	Improve dune under repair signage	Town of Port Hedland	Short term
OM 6	Undertake a community education process regarding dune repair	Town of Port Hedland in partnership with Care for Hedland	Short term
OM 7	Investigate and plan a citizen science marker program - Section 5.3.3 of the CFMP refers	Town of Port Hedland in partnership with Care for Hedland	Ongoing
OM 8	Investigate and plan a turtle sighting signage strategy - Section 5.3.3 of the CFMP Refers	Town of Port Hedland in partnership with Care for Hedland	Short term
OM 9	Rationalise beach access points and provide directional / wayfinding signage	Town of Port Hedland	Ongoing

Action Item	Action	Responsibility	Timing
WE 1	Progress the design and delivery of the 'gap' seawall, ensuring pathways are developed as part of the structure	Town of Port Hedland	Short term
WE 2	Undertake revegetation/planting of coastal vegetation and mangroves along the Management Unit coastline	Partner with BHP and PPA for mangrove stock	Short-medium term
WE 3	Redevelop the Richardson Street boat ramp car park for short stay caravan and RV parking in a smaller configuration and revert the balance to vegetation	Town of Port Hedland	Medium term
WE 4	Clean up cyclone damage as and when required	Town of Port Hedland	Ongoing
WE 5	Construct the Kingsmill Street coastal pathway	Town of Port Hedland	Short term
WE 6	Formalise and construct dune pathway at the end of Darlot Street.	Town of Port Hedland	Short term
WE 7	Monitor erosion in front of Kingsmill Street properties.	Town of Port Hedland in partnership with landowners	Short-medium term
WE 8	Once poles, wires, drainage, paths hit degradation point (trigger) to be replaced on the inland side of Richardson Street	Service agencies Town of Port Hedland	Ongoing
WE 9	Retreat of foreshore infrastructure (bins, seats, signs, other) from coastal edges when at end of life	Town of Port Hedland	Ongoing

Action Item	Action	Responsibility	Timing
SB 1	Signpost vehicle access ways across the Spoilbank to encourage the use of more formalised pathways	Town of Port Hedland	Short term
SB 2	Undertake revegetation/planting of coastal vegetation	Town of Port Hedland in partnership with Care for Hedland	Short- medium term
SB 3	Support the Yacht Club proposal provided that structures can be removed or adequately tied down before destructive cyclone events	Yatch Club in consultation with Town of Port Hedland	Short term
SB 4	Clean up cyclone damage as and when required	Town of Port Hedland	Ongoing
SB 5	Manage foreshore infrastructure in accordance with the Spoilbank CHRMAP as approved by Council	Town of Port Hedland	Ongoing
SB 6	Monitor changes in the Spoilbank coast and implement adaptation pathways in accordance with the Spoilbank CHRMAP as approved by Council	Town of Port Hedland	Ongoing

Action Item	Action	Responsibility	Timing
SS 1	Monitor changes to the coastline and take action when triggers are reached	Town of Port Hedland	Ongoing
SS 2	Undertake revegetation/planting of coastal vegetation	Town of Port Hedland in partnership with Care for Hedland	Short- medium term
SS 3	Replace damaged coastal paths with gravel road base/temporary materials when relevant	Town of Port Hedland in partnership with Care for Hedland	Ongoing
SS 4	Manage lighting with regard to turtle nesting habitat	Town of Port Hedland in partnership with Care for Hedland	Short term
SS 5	Improve wayfinding and signage in proximity to turtle nesting area to better manage unintended impacts from access to the beach during hatching	Town of Port Hedland in partnership with Care for Hedland	Short term
SS 6	Finalise the design of the seawall to enable quick response if funding becomes available.	Town of Port Hedland	Short term
SS 7	Retreat of foreshore infrastructure (bins, seats, signs, other) from coastal edges when at end of life	Town of Port Hedland	Ongoing
SS 8	Improve signage and wayfinding from the central section of the Management Unit to indicate nearest beach access points in either westerly or easterly direction.	Town of Port Hedland	Short term
SS 9	Partner with the Hedland Hotel to manage ad-hoc beach access and undertake revegetation	Town of Port Hedland in partnership with Hedland Hotel	Short term

Action Item	Action	Responsibility	Timing
SS10	Repair or replace Crawford and Sutherland Street beach access staircase. Provide wayfinding signage inland to direct tourists to the access point (from overflow caravan site)	Town of Port Hedland	Short term
SS11	Replace coastal infrastructure including poles, wires, drainage, paths to the inland side of Sutherland Street once assets hit degradation point (trigger)	Town of Port Hedland	Ongoing
SS12	Clean up cyclone damage as and when required	Town of Port Hedland	Ongoing

Action Item	Action	Responsibility	Timing
CP 1	Monitor changes to the coastline and take action if triggers are reached	Town of Port Hedland	Ongoing
CP 2	Undertake revegetation/planting of coastal vegetation	Town of Port Hedland in partnership with Care for Hedland	Short- medium term
CP 3	Complete the coastal pathway between Keesing Street north and Dempster Street and establish informal pathways with gravel to access Rock of Ages	Town of Port Hedland	Short- medium term
CP 4	Manage lighting with regard to turtle nesting habitat	Town of Port Hedland in partnership with Care for Hedland	Short term
CP 5	Limit development of foreshore infrastructure (bins, seats, signs, other) from coastal edges	Town of Port Hedland	Ongoing
CP 6	Improve signage and wayfinding to indicate nearest beach access points in either westerly or southerly direction.	Town of Port Hedland	Short term
CP 7	Replace coastal infrastructure including poles, wires, drainage, paths to the inland side of coastal-adjacent roads once assets hit degradation point (trigger)	Service agencies Town of Port Hedland	Ongoing
CP 8	Clean up cyclone damage as and when required	Town of Port Hedland	Ongoing
CP 9	Use beach access rationalisation as an opportunity for education and awareness	Town of Port Hedland in partnership with Care for Hedland	Short- medium term

Action Item	Action	Responsibility	Timing
PP 1	Monitor changes to the coastline and take action if triggers are reached	Town of Port Hedland	Ongoing
PP 2	Undertake revegetation/planting of coastal vegetation and mangroves	Town of Port Hedland in partnership with BHP	Short- medium term
PP 3	Finalise the design of the Goode Street seawall to enable quick response if funding becomes available.	Town of Port Hedland	Short term
PP 4	Complete the coastal pathway linking Goode Street with temporary materials (gravel road base)	Town of Port Hedland	Short- medium term
PP 5	Continue to progress designs for the Pretty Pool pedestrian bridge.	Town of Port Hedland	Medium term
PP 6	Manage lighting with regard to turtle nesting habitat	Town of Port Hedland in partnership with Care for Hedland	Short term
PP 7	Plan for and implement additional bike racks and shade trees at Pretty Pool park.	Town of Port Hedland	Medium term
PP 8	Limit development of foreshore infrastructure (bins, seats, signs, other) from coastal edges	Town of Port Hedland	Ongoing
PP 9	Replace coastal infrastructure including poles, wires, drainage, paths to the inland side of coastal-adjacent roads once assets hit degradation point (trigger)	Service agencies Town of Port Hedland	Ongoing
PP 10	Improve signage and wayfinding for beach access as well as signage of the Staircase to the Moon nodes.	Town of Port Hedland	Short term
PP 11	Use beach access management as an opportunity for education and awareness	Town of Port Hedland in partnership with Care for Hedland	Short- medium term
PP12	Clean up cyclone damage as and when required	Town of Port Hedland	Ongoing

Action Item	Action	Responsibility	Timing
FM 1	Undertake further studies to understand the hazards and risks associated with erosion and inundation	Town of Port Hedland	Short term
FM 2	Clean up cyclone damage as and when required	Town of Port Hedland	Ongoing
FM 3	Install natural bollards and barriers to discourage four wheel drive access	Town of Port Hedland	Short-medium term
FM 4	Introduce gathering and viewing locations with associated access and signage	Town of Port Hedland	Medium term
FM 5	Support the development of a ranger program for Traditional Owners	Town of Port Hedland in partnership with Kariyarra Aboriginal Corporation	Short term

Action Item	Action	Responsibility	Timing
SMC 1	Employ Kariyarra rangers to manage the area	Town of Port Hedland in partnership with Kariyarra Aboriginal Corporation	Short term
SMC 2	Investigate sharing management responsibility of the SMC management unit with Kariyarra Aboriginal Corporation	Town of Port Hedland in partnership with Kariyarra Aboriginal Corporation	Short-medium term
SMC 3	Clean up cyclone damage as and when required	Town of Port Hedland	Ongoing
SMC 4	Undertake revegetation/planting of coastal vegetation and mangroves	Town of Port Hedland in partnership with Care for Hedland	Ongoing
SMC 5	Signpost gathering / viewing locations to assist with managing adhoc access of dunes	Town of Port Hedland	Short-medium term
SMC 6	Limit four wheel drive access	Town of Port Hedland	Short term
SMC 7	Retreat of foreshore infrastructure (bins) from coastal edges at end of life	Town of Port Hedland	Ongoing

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Document Control

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COMMON DEFINITIONS

The following definitions apply to these words and phrases used through the report.

CHRMAP (Coastal Hazard Risk Management and Adaptation Plan)

A study that identifies the key hazards and assesses the risk to assets of coastal erosion and inundation.

Coastal Assets

Resources controlled by an entity - in this CFMP coastal assets under the ownership or care of the Town of Port Hedland - that enable services to be provided or from which future economic benefits are expected.

Coastal Ecosystem

Is an area where land and water come together. They provide important links between land and marine environments, with some being feeding and breeding grounds for marine species.

Any changes to coastal ecosystems or habitat loss can lead to a range of adverse impacts on the long-term health and resilience of the systems, industries they support and flow-on effects for human well being.

Ecological Community

A naturally occurring biological assemblage that occurs in a particular type of habitat. Note: The scale at which ecological communities are defined will often depend on the level of detail in the information source, therefore no particular scale is specified.

Flexible Adaptation Pathway

Flexible adaptation planning is about being ready to manage the risks and impacts of coastal processes a location experiences, by planning for the most appropriate decisions and options to implement over time.

The flexible adaptation pathway approach enables the establishment of a decision-making strategy that is made up of a sequence of decision points over time, preventing a decision-maker from being locked into a risk treatment option (and associated risk management measures), which may not be appropriate for dealing with the long-term problem. The intent is for decision-making to be responsive to changing circumstances over time.

Habitat

The areas in which an organism and/or assemblage of organisms lives. It includes the abiotic factors (e.g. substrate and topography), and the biotic factors.

Intolerable Risk

Risk that is unacceptable in any circumstances or at any level.

Rehabilitation

The re-establishment of ecological attributes in a damaged ecological community although the community will remain modified.

Sand Nourishment

Sand nourishment is one possible protection adaptation pathway to coastal hazards. It may be a standalone measure for protection, or be used to improve the beach amenity when used in combination with other adaptation measures such as a seawall.

It is considered to be a 'soft' management option and usually mimics natural beach and dune systems.

S1

The current risk of storm erosion (based on historical storms). In Port Hedland this would now be based on TC Veronica.

Threatened ecological community (TEC)

Is one which is found to fit into one of the following categories; "presumed totally destroyed", "critically endangered", "endangered" or "vulnerable".

Possible threatened ecological communities that do not meet survey criteria are added to DBCA's Priority Ecological Community Lists under Priorities 1, 2 and 3. Ecological Communities that are adequately known, are rare but not threatened, or meet criteria for Near Threatened, or that have been recently removed from the threatened list, are placed in Priority 4. These ecological communities require regular monitoring. Conservation Dependent ecological communities are placed in Priority 5.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose and Objectives

The coastal zone is a major asset for the Town of Port Hedland. The coastal foreshore spreads across a narrow headland with significant port infrastructures to the south and west. North and east of the settlement, the coastal foreshore is highly valued by the community as a recreational resource, for its cultural and biodiversity and ecosystem significance and as a significant landscape feature.

However, the coastline is prone to significant pressures including increased coastal erosion, inundation of low lying areas during storm events, increasing human uses, and threats to the biodiversity values.

The CFMP is a blueprint for the future use of the Town's coastal foreshore. It sets out the way the coastal zone can be used and provides specific actions for the management, orderly development and enhancement of the area to best meet the needs of the community.

It does this taking into account the pressures on the coast including those identified in the Port Hedland Townsite CHRMAP, existing social, cultural, environmental and economic values, and costs associated with proposed management responses.

The CFMP:

- Builds on the outcomes and recommendations of the Port Hedland CHRMAP and contributes to the implementation of local and regional planning strategies.
- 2. Establishes flora and fauna baseline information and the Town of Port Hedland's owned or managed assets, relevant to the planning and management of the Port Hedland coastline.
- 3. Speaks to engagement with the Port Hedland community including Traditional Owners which resulted in the identification of important social, cultural, economic and environmental values to these stakeholders, and the according appropriate sustainable management and development of coastal reserves.
- 4. Establishes a plan to guide the sustainable use and development of the coastal reserves, and determine short and long term investment in infrastructure required to protect and enhance community values whilst considering coastal hazards and risks.

It covers the area from Wedges Street in the West End to Cooke Point at the east end and down to Pretty Pool and the Six Mile Creek area (Figure 1 refers).

1.2 Literature Review

The Town of Port Hedland has undertaken a number of studies that inform or are precursors to the CFMP. A review of available documents relating to the study area reveals significant attention paid to the science and engineering factors of the coast, and also the community expectations for use of the area.

These previous studies and reports have been reviewed to understand gaps in the data and information, bridge these gaps with additional investigations and community and stakeholder engagement, and to build a single plan for the townsite study area.

A detailed literature review is available as a separate report, whilst this section provides a high level understanding of the work already undertaken to establish a background for the CFMP.

The previous studies reviewed to inform the preparation of the CFMP are:

- Flora and Vegetation Reconnaissance Survey of Spoilbank Reserve - February 2020 (Strategen)
- Spoilbank Marina Coastal Hazard Risk Management & Adaptation Plan - April 2020 (MP Rogers)
- Pretty Pool Creek Concept Path, Boardwalk & Bridge Design (MP Rogers)
- Draft Port Hedland Parks and Paths Strategy
- Port Hedland Marina Artificial Lighting Impact Assessment Report - February 2020 (RPS)
- Goode St Dune Erosion Concept Adaptation Options Study - January 2020 (MP Rogers)
- Sutherland St Erosion Concept Adaptation Options Study - December 2019 (MP Rogers)
- Tropical Cyclone Veronica Coastal Assessment & Recommendation - April 2019 (MP Rogers)

- Marapikurrinya Park, Richardson Street & Gap Seawalls Design Report - December 2019 (MP Rogers)
- Port Hedland Marina and Waterfront Master Plan and Place Plan - December 2019
- Town of Port Hedland Port Hedland Townsite CHRMAP - April 2019 (GHD)
- Town of Port Hedland Public Open Space Strategy - August 2019
- Port Hedland Foreshore Master Plan -Environmental Synopsis (Acacia Springs Environmental)
- Port Hedland Coastal Geomorphological Study - May 2013 (Cardno)
- Port Hedland Coastal Vulnerability Study Final Report - August 2011 (Cardno)
- Urban Development Program Regional Hotspots - Port Hedland 2011
- Improvement Plan 50 Port Hedland West End, and Improvement Scheme No.1
- Pilbara Coast Geology, Geomorphology and Vulnerability (WAPC, 2013)
- Pilbara Coast Geology, Geomorphology and Vulnerability (WAPC, 2013)
- National Light Pollution Guidelines for Wildlife Including Marine Turtles, Seabirds and Migratory Shorebirds
- Draft Port Hedland Parks and Paths Strategy

1.2.1 Summary

Key observations from the literature review primarily consider the CHRMAP recommendations, reports post-TC Veronica and the Foreshore Redevelopment Master Plan Report.

They comprise areas of agreement, divergence and factors that inform or influence the stakeholder engagement and development of adaptation pathways and proposed management actions in the CFMP in view of recent extreme weather events.

Observations are broken down into different management units of the coastline, which informs the development of management units proposed in the CFMP.

Management Unit 1 - West End Wedge Street to Howe Street

Generally all studies reflect that this section of the coastline is affected by significant inundation and erosion. The area is tied to Port activities and land and alternative management measures include sand replenishment, dune stabilisation and rock armour seawalls.

The more recent Marapikurrinya Park, Richardson St & Gap Seawalls Design Report confirms these general management actions, and notes limited ability to protect from inundation due to the levels behind Town Beach and the West End.

The Foreshore Redevelopment Master Plan Report indicates a commitment to foreshore improvement in this area, including significant tree planting and the development of structures such as The Beacon lookout proposal.

The expenditure on foreshore upgrades and developments should closely align with coastal adaptation measures in this location

to ensure efficient and effective outcomes can be achieved.

Management Unit 2 - Spoilbank - Howe Street to Taplin Street

Reports for this area are dominated by the proposed Port Hedland Marina (see Figure 2). They do not provide direction for the area outside of the marina.

Proposed management actions have been developed through the CFMP planning process, in consultation with Development WA, Pilbara Development Commission and Pilbara Ports Authority, for the areas surrounding the proposed marina development, which reflect community values associated with these areas.

It is noted that the Spoilbank Marina works, and the spoilbank more generally are considered a potential site for mining sand for sand nourishment of other vulnerable locations to facilitate continued protection of the Port Hedland Townsite.





FIGURE 2 - PORT HEDLAND MARINA MASTER PLAN

Management Unit 3 - Cemetery Beach and Civic Node - Taplin Street to Crawford Street

All reports recognise that this area is affected by erosion. TC Veronica illustrated the impact of a significant event, and the monitoring recommended by the CHRMAP is being expedited. The result of this recent event has encouraged more community members and stakeholders to become more active, especially after seeing the impacts on the recently developed Cemetery Beach Park.

The Hotel redevelopment, Botanic Gardens and other proposed landscape treatments presented in the Foreshore Redevelopment Master Plan are reconsidered in the CFMP in light of the CHRMAP and more recent events.

The value to the local community of turtle nesting is noted through this management Unit and Management Unit 4, as something that should be recognised as a key component of the foreshore experience.

This implies a need to retain a natural environment state as much as possible.

The lighting of this section is thus also a critical factor for the CFMP, which will need to specify appropriate standards for light spill which is known to impact turtle breeding activities.

Management Unit 4 - Spinifex Hill and Cooke Point - Crawford Street to Cooke Point

All studies identify the significant erosion effects experienced in this location, and the vulnerability of both the foreshore and adjacent private properties.

However, whilst the CHRMAP suggests short term interim protection, its longer term options include managed retreat or hard passive protection (construction of groynes and sand replenishment, or an interim intertidal rocky platform).

Contrary to these recommendations, the recent events of TC Veronica resulted in the Sutherland Street Erosion Concept Adaptation Options Study, which adds a further hard active protection option of a rock seawall, which was not recommended by the CHRMAP.

Given the community values identified for beach access, it is not surprising that the CHRMAP discarded the seawall option, which would have an impact on beach (sand) retention.

The CFMP process invited the community to reaffirm expectations for this location and the use of the beach continues to be valued.

The Foreshore Redevelopment Master Plan suggests such features as an ocean pool, further tree planting and beach access through paths and active boardwalk areas to the Rock of Ages.

The CFMP will need to continue to balance the expectations of beach retention, protection of private property and protection of public assets including the stairs to the beach that allow for beach use.

A number of the landscape treatments proposed are reconsidered in the proposed adaptation pathways developed in the CFMP.

The lighting of this section is thus also a critical factor for the CFMP, which will need to specify appropriate standards for light spill which is known to impact turtle breeding activities.

Management Unit 5 - Cooke Point to Pretty Pool

The reviewed studies identified significant erosion effects in this location, and the vulnerability of the foreshore and adjacent private properties. Inundation was also noted both from the coast and from inland low lying areas including Pretty Pool and Four Mile Creek.

However, whilst the CHRMAP suggests short term interim protection via sand replenishment, its longer term options include managed retreat or hard passive protection (construction of groynes and sand replenishment, or an interim intertidal rocky platform).

Contrary to these recommendations, the recent events of TC Veronica resulted in the Goode Street Dune Erosion Concept Adaptation Options Study, which adds a further hard active protection option of a rock seawall (not recommended in the CHRMAP).

As per the Crawford Street to Cooke Point section, given the community values identified for beach access, it is not surprising that the CHRMAP discarded the seawall option. However, the Goode Street Dune Erosion Concept Adaptation Options Study report suggests that in this location the seawall would beneficially facilitate beach recovery over time. This has been reconsidered as part of the CFMP.

In the Pretty Pool area, all coastal documents generally encourage monitoring and avoiding of new development in the area, whilst the Foreshore Redevelopment Master Plan suggests a number of pathways and landscape treatments including a creek crossing and viewing platforms, as well as the expansion of a parking area and a dune boardwalk.

These proposed coastal treatments are reconsidered in the CFMP in light of recent

events, with pathways generally included to enable continued community connection and access to this much valued area.

Management Unit 6 - Four Mile Creek

The area from Pretty Pool to Four Mile Creek is recognised as being impacted by inundation and erosion effects. Few of the recent studies define specific solutions, and it is also recognised that some planning for the expansion of the Pretty Pool urban area is proposed towards the coastline.

The CHRMAP recommends short term monitoring and long term interim protection and accommodation.

Connections to this area remain important to the community, whilst protection of the natural environmental is also valued. Balancing these expectations are considered in the CFMP.

Management Unit 7 - Six Mile Creek

Six Mile Creek has limited prior reporting. Proposed foreshore treatments have been determined after engagement with the community and key stakeholders.

This area is subject to a Memorandum of Understanding with the local Aboriginal Traditional Owners, the Kariyarra people, and the Town of Port Hedland. The CFMP supports the resolution of key actions for the area between the two parties.

1.3 Planning Context

A range of plans, strategies and policies provide the context for the future conservation, development and use of the Port Hedland townsite coastal zone.

The following is a summary of the key statutory and policy mechanisms applicable to the subject land, and that have relevant requirements.

- State Planning Policy 2.6 State Coastal Planning Policy
- Coastal Hazard Risk Management and Adaptation Planning Guidelines (WAPC, July 2019)
- State Planning Policy 2.9 Water Resources
- State Planning Policy 3.6 Development Contributions for Infrastructure
- Town of Port Hedland Local Planning Scheme No. 5
- Town of Port Hedland Draft Local Planning Strategy (as modified for public advertising)
- Town of Port Hedland Local Planning Scheme No. 7 (as modified for public advertising)
- Improvement Plan 50 Port Hedland West End
- · Improvement Scheme No.1

1.3.1 Summary

The planning context provides significant direction for the CFMP. State Coastal planning Policy 2.6 and the Coastal Hazard Risk Management and Adaptation Planning Guidelines are obviously instructive for this study and provide the basis for longer term strategic thinking in coastal zones.

Importantly, these documents recommend flexible pathways proposed that have no - or limited - regrets for future decision makers. The CFMP recommendations need to think both short and long term to allow for the best

possible decision making to occur at the right time, which may also include limited action in the short term.

State Planning Policy 2.9 provides a directive to minimise water use by using local native vegetation, which is particularly relevant to Port Hedland's coastline, and State Planning Policy 3.6 enables consideration of a user-pays model for longer term protection (where the beneficiary of the protection measure contributes to it).

Local planning is also a key consideration in the CFMP, and the CFMP will need to tie into existing plans and frameworks. The CFMP is impacted generally by the Town of Port Hedland Local Planning Strategy and the draft new Local Planning Strategy and the Town of Port Hedland Local Planning Scheme No. 7 (TPS7 - modified for public advertising).

Recommendations of the Local Planning Strategy that are based on the CHRMAP are addressed further in the CFMP, whilst the draft TPS7 includes Special Control Area 7 (SCA7) which refers to special controls for the at-risk coastal zones.

SCA7 provides a strong indication, for those properties within the areas subject to coastal erosion and inundation, that there is a known risk.

It provides direction to planners and decision makers regarding the potential risk associated with new structure plans, subdivision and development applications, and enables provisions that would support notifications on titles (Section 70A of the Transfer of Land Act 1983). This is largely associated with private development (although some of this development may be undertaken by State Government agencies or trading entities).

As the CFMP is a document which seeks to manage the coastal zone which is the area at primary risk, it would be appropriate that the CFMP also reflects awareness of the risks that are explicitly identified in SCA7.

The CFMP is also more specifically affected by Improvement Plan 50 - Port Hedland West End, and Improvement Scheme No.1. These documents act as a separate scheme to the Town of Port Hedland Local Planning Scheme in the West End (see Figure 3), and relate to the management of dust impacts in proximity to Port Hedland port.

The Improvement Plan and Scheme work together with a voluntary buy-back scheme for land in the area, which has the effect of making this area particularly prone to changes in land use and land ownership over the short - medium term. The CFMP should take actions which consider the potential future of the area, and not seek to undermine the Improvement Plan and Scheme in any way.

1.4 Heritage

The cultural value of the Port Hedland Townsite includes Aboriginal and European heritage, spiritual connections and historical value.

The history of the townsite is highly valued, and is a key element of the character of the area.

The townsite and coastal area is significant to the culture and identity of the Kariyarra People, the traditional owners and custodians of this area.

Numerous specific sites across the CFMP area have been recognised for their significant importance to Aboriginal culture, and are listed as Aboriginal Sites under the Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972. Figure 4 refers.

It is important to note, however, that places of significance may not be registered, and there are additional areas valued and used by the Aboriginal community beyond formally protected sites.

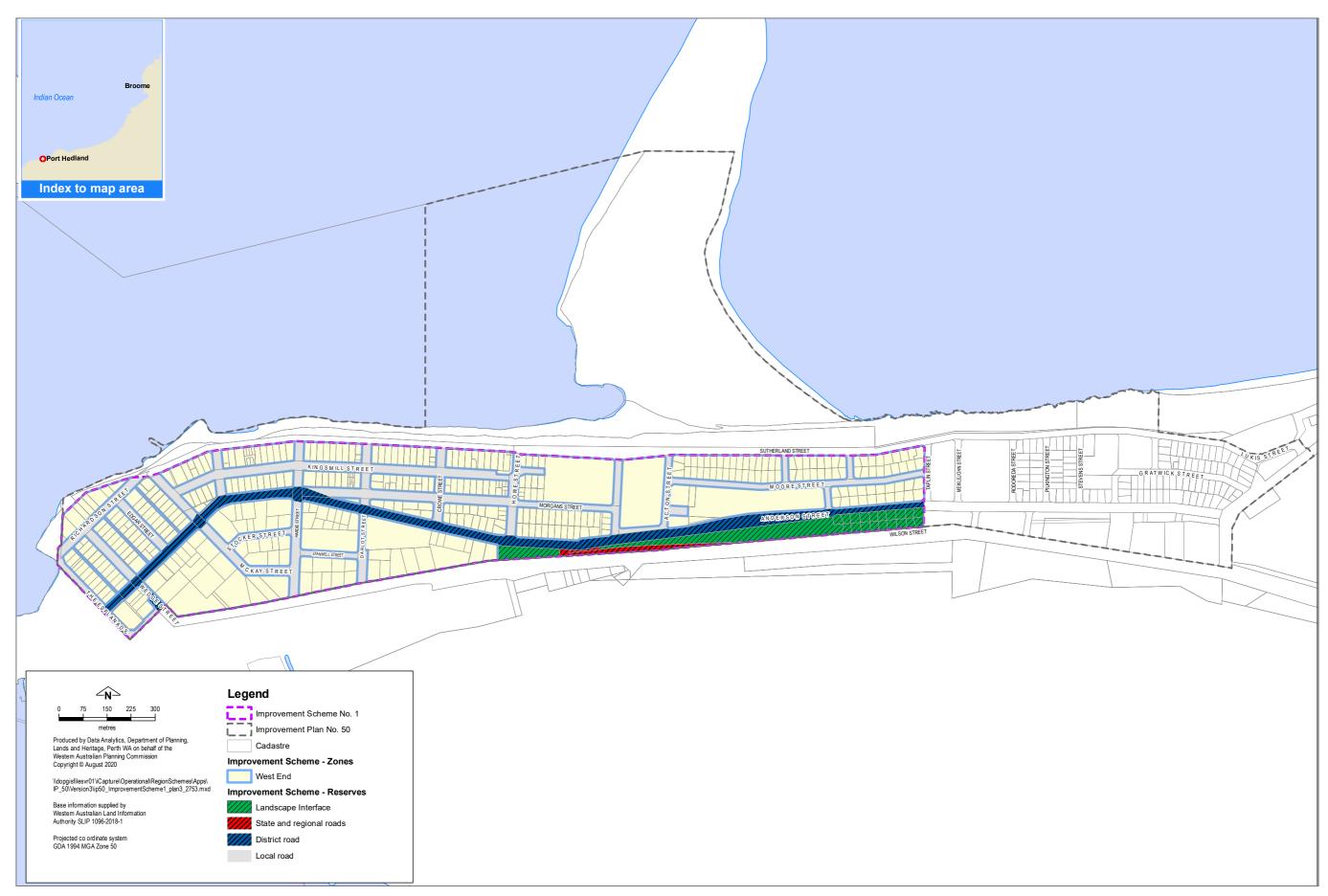


FIGURE 3 - IMPROVEMENT SCHEME NO. 1

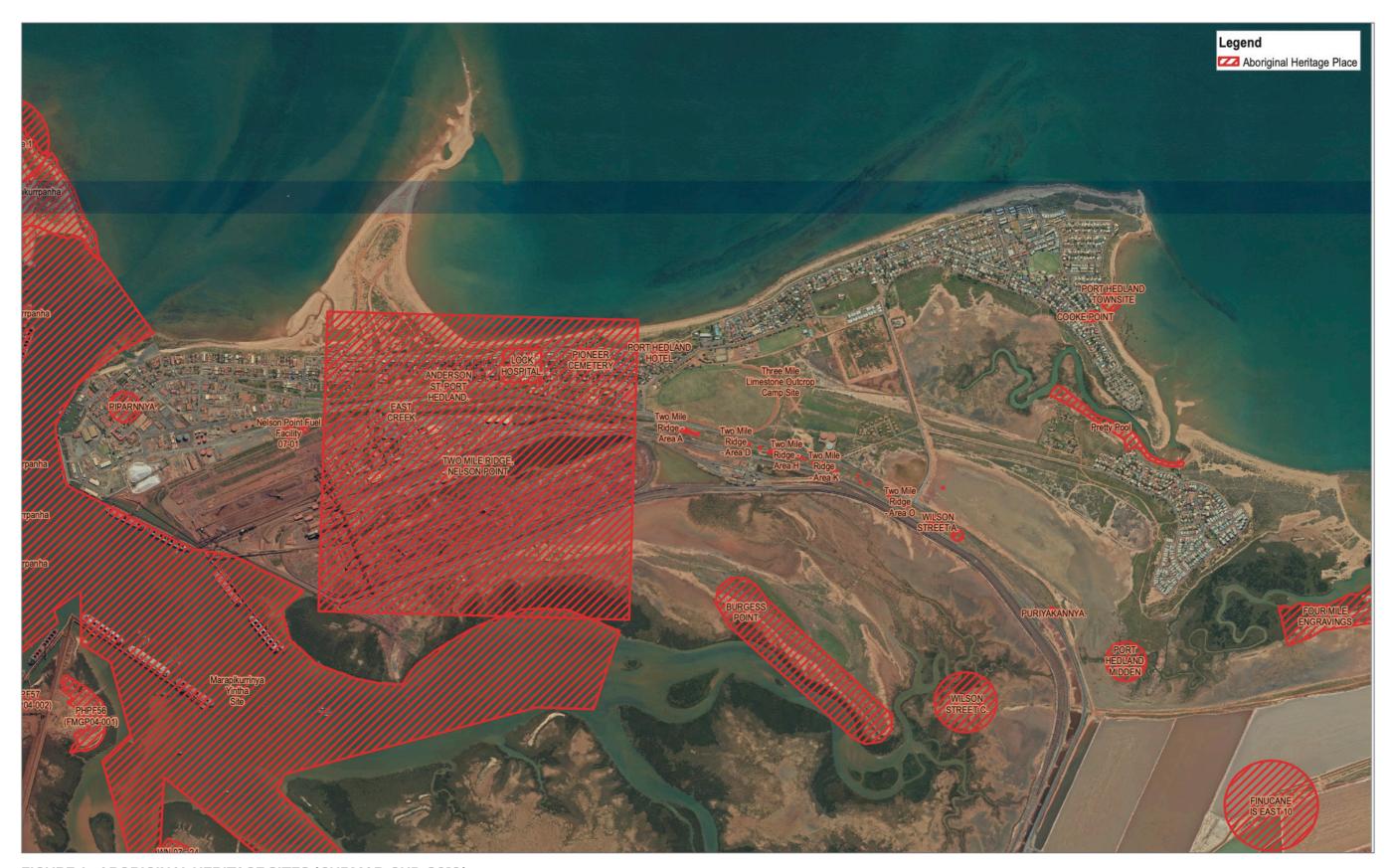


FIGURE 4 - ABORIGINAL HERITAGE SITES (CHRMAP, GHD, 2019)



2.1 Location and Coastal Processes

The Pilbara coastline is the most cycloneprone region of the Australian mainland, with the area immediately surrounding Port Hedland having the highest frequency of Category 4 and 5 cyclones that make landfall. Approximately 3 cyclones per year, on average, influence the conditions at Port Hedland (known as 'metocean' conditions).

The region is a macro-tidal environment and is subject to large, semi-diurnal tides which drive water level variations over an approximate two-week spring-neap cycle. Tidal ranges vary between 2m during neap tides up to 7.5m during very large spring periods (Baird for DoT, 2020).

The Port Hedland Townsite CHRMAP (GHD, 2019) noted that the two main considerations in Port Hedland comprise inundation and erosion, with townsite beaches having a moderate to high landform vulnerability to coastal processes.

The CHRMAP also recognised that the town and the coast will become increasingly vulnerable to the impacts of sea level rise, storm surges and changes in natural sediment movement.

Inundation is the flow of water onto previously dry land which could be permanent (sea level rise) or temporary (flooding due to storm and rain events which can also coincide with high or king tides).

Erosion is the loss of sand which may occur over longer periods of time through changes in the wind and wave direction across the seasons or it can be sudden, such as through storm events.

Port Hedland observes significant erosion events, especially during cyclones.

Erosion is often discussed alongside accretion (the 'return' of sand), and in a stable shoreline the slow seasonal process of erosion and accretion work together to keep the shoreline balanced.

However, when erosion occurs without complementary accretion, or where there are a number of sudden events such as storms one after the other, it is likely that the shoreline will drift permanently landwards. This permanent change would likely result in a reduction in coastal foreshore reserves, and potentially impact public and private assets.

2.2 Coastal Hazard Risk in Port Hedland

As noted in Section 1.2.1 and 1.3.1, SPP 2.6 provides guidance for decision-making within the coastal zone, including for managing development and land use change, the establishment of foreshore reserves, and to protect, conserve and enhance coastal values.

Inundation is most likely to be experienced adjacent tidal creek areas including the Pretty Pool area, along the Spoilbank, the West End, Tjalka Boorda and the low-lying land between Wilson Street and Anderson Street. Whilst these areas are considered in the CFMP, the major focus of the CFMP will be the coastal zone, which will be predominantly affected by erosion.

Areas that will be affected most noticeably by erosion will be sandy beaches such as Cemetery Beach, Cooke Point, the Goode Street foreshore, Spoilbank and Town Beach. Erosion is already very apparent in these locations.

The hazard identification stage was conducted by GHD in developing the CHRMAP, however, as noted in Section 1.2 (Literature Review) the impacts of TC Veronica have required review of some of the proposed responses to immediate coastal inundation and erosion which has become more apparent.

It should be noted that a direct shoreline crossing from a tropical cyclone (i.e. 'hitting' the coast at Port Hedland rather than further along the coast), or a second significant cyclone to impact Port Hedland before the natural replenishment of the beach from the last cyclone event, may result in vastly more impact again than was experienced through TC Veronica.

2.2.1 Immediate Risk

Immediate coastal hazards likely to result from seasonal processes including significant storm or cyclonic events are mostly erosion related. These would result in potential for the loss or impact to permanent assets and community values.

In areas where there are high sandy dunes, erosion may also result in instability of the dune, also resulting in potential loss or impact to assets and values

The CHRMAP's risk assessment evaluated the risk to individual assets based on the values that each asset supports. Coastal hazard risk levels and tolerability ratings for each coastal planning area in the immediate, current and long-term are shown in Table 2 with 'triggers' illustrated further in Figure 5.

TABLE 2 - COASTAL HAZARD RISK TOLERANCE LEVELS AND TRIGGER POINTS (MODIFIED FROM GHD TO MATCH MANAGEMENT UNITS)

Management Unit	Immediate Risk (2020)	Current (up to 2060) Risk	Long Term (2060 - 2120) Risk
1. West End	Intolerable - T3A	Intolerable - T3A	Intolerable - T3A or 4
2. Spoilbank	Not assessed - marina plan includes specific CHRMAP		
3. Sutherland Street	Tolerable - T2	Intolerable - T3	Intolerable - T3A or 4
4. Cooke Point	Intolerable - T3	Intolerable - T3	Intolerable - T3A or 4
5. Pretty Pool	Tolerable - T1	Tolerable - T1	Intolerable - T3A or 4
6. 4 Mile Creek	CHRMAP didn't assess		
7. Six Mile Creek	CHRMAP didn't assess		

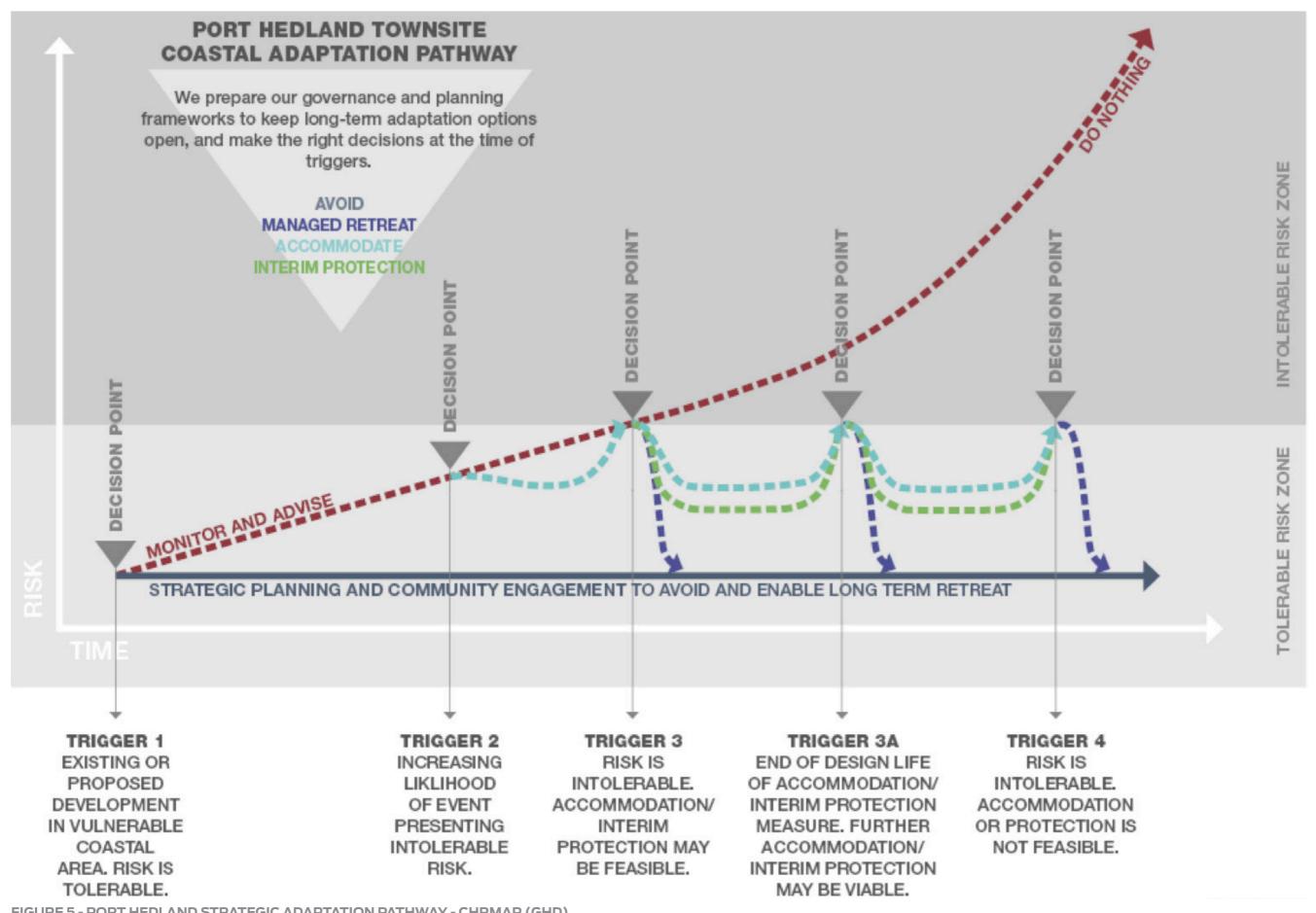


FIGURE 5 - PORT HEDLAND STRATEGIC ADAPTATION PATHWAY - CHRMAP (GHD)

Triggers are used in coastal hazard planning to guide the 'right time' for making decisions. They are not time reliant, rather they are typically associated with the acceptability of risk at any point in time, which can be assessed based on physical and social factors.

SPP refers to a hierarchy of responses to coastal hazards - being 'avoid', 'retreat', 'accommodate' and 'interim protection'

The trigger for a decision whether to avoid, retreat, accommodate, interim protect is made when the risk to assets and community values increases from tolerable to intolerable.

Trigger 1 and Trigger 2 (T1 or T2 in Table 1) are considered tolerable risks because they are not currently likely to impact social, environmental or property values.

Ongoing monitoring of the risk is typically recommended in this case, with forward planning to respond to longer term risks, and as can be seem in Table 1, tolerable risks become intolerable over time.

Triggers 3 and 4 (T3, T3A and T4 in Table 1) reflect a situation when the risk has become intolerable because it would result in impact to social and environmental values within the public foreshore reserve.

For the majority of the coastal areas of Port Hedland, Triggers 3, 3A and 4 would be reached when the width of the public foreshore reserve is less than historical storm erosion (called S1 in CHRMAP terminology), as it is at this time that a sudden change like a cyclone event could have significant and consequential impacts.

As can be seen in Table 1, the risk of erosion to the West End (Management Unit 1) and Cooke Point (Management Unit 4) were considered intolerable in the CHRMAP and immediate adaptation action was recommended.

The events of TC Veronica have since elevated greater concerns regarding Sutherland Street (Management Unit 3) and Pretty Pool (Management Unit 5), with the more immediate concern being Sutherland Street.

This CFMP thus considers the CHRMAP risk assessment and the more recent events in developing its recommendations.

In addition, because this CFMP considers smaller asset management and replacement regimes, planting and vegetation management, development of pathways and coastal access locations within the coastal area, it is able to make much more specific short term actions (5-10 years) that will benefit the longer term CHRMAP adaptation plan.

2.2.3 Recommended Actions

Recommended CHRMAP action options to respond to identified coastal risk are summarised in Section 1.2.1.

The CFMP investigates these options and based on additional stakeholder and community engagement, cost evaluations based on different options for areas, and TC Veronica's impact on the townsite, the CFMP recommends updates to the management actions required.

The CFMP recommendations in Chapter 5 uphold a risk management approach, in accordance with SPP 2.6 and the CHRMAP Guidelines.





IMAGE 1 & 2 - IMPACTS ON THE COASTLINE AFTER TC VERONICA



3.1 Topography

The topography of the CFMP area varies from high sandy dunes with significant elevation above the high water mark to low lying tidal zones associated with mangrove habitat. The specific topography of each Management Unit is one of the main considerations in the CFMP recommendations, as each Management Unit requires a unique response with regard to the interrelationship between coastal processes and topography.

3.2 Climate

Port Hedland has a semi arid climate and is warm to hot all year round, with mean maximum temperatures of 36.8 °C in December and 28 °C in June and July (from 1991-2020).

The highest temperature reached in this same period is 49 °C in both January and December. Some 279 days per year exceed 30 °C and 33 days per year exceed 40 °C.

Maximum temperatures in summer are usually moderated by a warm but humid sea breeze. Port Hedland averages 210 sunny days per year and only 31 days with rainfall totalling approximately 335 ml per year, a significant proportion of which is associated with tropical cyclones.

Tropical cyclones have a very significant impact on the climatic context of Port Hedland. The northwest Australian coastline between Broome and Exmouth is the most cyclone-prone region of the entire Australian coastline, having the highest frequency of coastal crossings.

On average about two cyclones cross the coast of WA per year, one of which is severe.

This combination of heat, sunshine and relatively low rainfall (approximately 40% of Perth rainfall) and cyclonic conditions combined with high levels of daily evaporation, must be acknowledged and planned for in developing the CFMP

In general, the CFMP actions should limit the need for water use and provide intelligent responses to shading and shelter at the same time as ensuring safety during cyclones.

3.3 Terrestrial Flora and Fauna

The coastal section of the Town of Port Hedland is subjected to significant pressures including, increased coastal erosion, inundation of low-lying areas during storm events, increasing human uses, and as a result threats to the coastal reserve's biodiversity values. There have been several studies and reports concerned with the management of the coast, including the Consolidated Foreshore Redevelopment Plan (UDLA) and the CHRMAP (GHD).

To confirm the results of previous studies of the environmental context of the CFMP area, a terrestrial flora and fauna assessment was completed to consider:

- · Flora and fauna in the study area
- Broad vegetation types
- Broad fauna habitat types
- Weeds and introduced pests

The full report can be found in Appendix A.

The terrestrial flora and fauna assessment was undertaken in the context of various legislative and non-legislative measures, which are as follows.

- Environment Protection and Biodiversity
 Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act) –
 Australian Government
- Environmental Protection Act 1986 (EP Act) State

- Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (BC Act) State
- WA Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) Priority lists for flora, ecological communities and fauna.

The terrestrial flora and fauna assessment was undertaken using both desktop and field assessments.

3.3.1 Desktop Assessment

Searches of NatureMap and the EPBC Protected Matters Search Tool (EPBC PMST) were undertaken to identify flora and fauna species of conservation significance potentially occurring in the survey area (DBCA 2020, DAWE 2020).

3.3.2 Field Assessment

The field assessment was undertaken from 9-10 September 2020 by a qualified Principal Ecologist. The following survey methods were undertaken in the coastal reserve. It is noted that the assessment was originally planned for late March 2020, however, because of restrictions on movement as a result of the COVID-19 outbreak the assessment was delayed.

Flora Assessment

Flora was identified and or collected (and identified later) from quadrats (20 x 20 m) in the coastal reserve, and the quadrats location (centre of quadrat) taken with a GPS (a representative photo of the quadrat was also taken).

The primary focus was to identify dominant species and other species where possible, noting that the survey was undertaken in September, which is not the preferred time of year to carry out flora and vegetation surveys (March – June is the preferred period).

Assessment sites were chosen in order to best represent the vegetation present in the reserve and to also get a geographical spread of sites across the reserve.

As noted in the background section above the primary focus of the assessment was the northern section of the reserve, consequently, quadrats were located in this area. Flora, including weeds was also collected opportunistically outside of the quadrats in other areas of the reserve.

Very broad vegetation types were described across the entire coastal reserve with this based on dominant vegetation and landscape position. Weeds were also noted when observed.

Fauna Assessment

Fauna was identified in the same quadrats as the flora; however, the quadrats dimension was larger at 50 x 50 m (the centre coordinate is the same as the centre of the flora quadrat). Broad terrestrial habitat types were identified based on the dominant vegetation and position in the landscape.

It is important to note that the field assessment did not include the use of techniques such as trapping (Elliott traps, cage traps, pitfall traps and funnel traps) or camera traps, but was based on observations of fauna and their signs (scats, tracks and other signs i.e. burrows and diggings). As a result, the majority of fauna observed were birds – identified either visually (naked eye or with binoculars) or audibly by their calls.

Fauna were also identified opportunistically outside of the quadrats in other areas of the reserve. Noting that most records during surveys like this which are primarily about describing habitat typically come from opportunistic sightings because birds are highly mobile.

3.3.3 Summary

Flora and Vegetation

The vegetation of the Port Hedland coastal reserve, particularly in the northern section is highly disturbed and degraded as a result of human activity (vehicle tracks and rubbish) and weeds, especially Buffel Grass and Kapok Bush, which are both considered to be invasive environmental weeds.

As a result, flora diversity in the northern section of the reserve is relatively low, however, areas east of Cemetery Beach are somewhat less degraded as the reserve is fenced off and vehicles are prevented from entering the dunes. There is also less Buffel Grass in these areas and native vegetation is much more dense. Other surveys undertaken in the Port Hedland area, including in some sections of the coastal reserve have noted that the vegetation is very degraded (ENV 2011a, JBS&G 2020).

None of the five Priority species present in the NatureMap search was recorded during the assessment. These species have not been previously recorded in the coastal reserve but are present in the wider search area, which was a 10 km radial search area (DBCA 2020, ENV 2011a, JBS&G 2020).

Further to this several of the Priority species present in the database are annual (i.e. Bonamia oblongifolia and Gomphrena pusilla) and would therefore not be present or identifiable (no reproductive parts) during September when the assessment was undertaken, despite potential habitat being present.

The flora assessment was undertaken outside of the optimum season for the Pilbara (March – June), as this region primarily receives rainfall as a result of Cyclones during the summer months.

Further to this rainfall for 2020 for the last eight months prior to the assessment was below average (BoM 2020).

To some extent this would impact the condition of the vegetation and this was observed during the assessment with much of the vegetation appearing very dry.

During the assessment eight species of weeds were recorded. The most commonly recorded and widespread weed in the survey area was Buffel Grass, followed by Kapok Bush. Of note were the presence of the weeds Rubber Bush on the spoil bank section of the reserve and the Giant Reed (recorded at one location) near assessment site 7.

Finally, it is important to acknowledge that more flora species would have been recorded if the assessment was undertaken during the appropriate season and for a longer duration, however, it was intended as a brief assessment to broadly define the vegetation types present.

Field Assessment

The vegetation of the Port Hedland coastal reserve, particularly in the northern section is highly disturbed and degraded as noted by other surveys (ENV 2011a and b, JBS&G 2020).

This degradation is for the most part a result of vehicles and weeds (particularly Buffel Grass) which has reduced flora diversity and the density of vegetation (particularly shrubs) and consequently the amount of cover that is provided to fauna.

This has resulted in for example less leaf litter which can be important habitat for small reptiles. This reduction in the density of vegetation in the shrub layer will also reduce the number of small passerines that utilise this habitat.

However, towards the eastern and southern end of the study area the coastal reserve is not as degraded and the vegetation, particularly the shrub layer, becomes somewhat less dense and there is less Buffel Grass and other weeds such as Kapok Bush.

These areas should support a more diverse group of fauna, particularly small reptiles (i.e. skinks) and small passerines that require more cover. The mangroves of the coastal reserve are important habitat for foraging birds such as the Golden Whistler and Mangrove Grey Fantail and as a roost for the Little Red Flying Fox that was recorded during this assessment.

The fauna species recorded during the assessment are common and widespread and have previously been recorded in the general region of Port Hedland (Biota Environmental Sciences 2008, ENV 2009, ENV 2011b, Johnstone et al. 2013), while some of the species have been recorded beforehand in the coastal reserve (Bennelongia 2011).

There are a number of threatened species present in the database searches that would not occur in the coastal reserve because there is no habitat present e.g. the Northern Quoll and the Bilby.

Further to this marine species such as whales, and sea snakes which weren't considered during this terrestrial fauna assessment.

Four of the species recorded are listed under the EPBC Act as migratory – the Common Sandpiper, Lesser Frigatebird, Caspian Tern and Eastern Osprey. The Port Hedland area, particularly the saltworks, is of international importance to shorebirds, which includes a significant number of species listed as migratory, including the Common Sandpiper (Johnstone et al. 2013).

The coastal reserve is also important habitat (foraging and roosting habitat) for a number of shorebirds listed as migratory under the EPBC Act (Bennelongia 2011). The Bennelongia (2011) survey showed that the coastal reserve is internationally important for the Grey-tailed Tattler (although none were observed).

Despite this assessment not considering marine species, it is noted that areas of the coastal reserve, particularly Cemetery Beach and Pretty Pool are considered regionally significant as a rookery for the EPBC Act listed Flatback Turtle (Imbricata Environmental 2016). Guidelines exist to manage light pollution that is known to impact the nesting behaviours of this species, which should be followed (National Light Pollution Guidelines for Wildlife, Department of Environment and energy 2020).

Whilst nothing unexpected was identified in this terrestrial flora and fauna assessment, it is recognised that the coastal zone provides habitat for important flora and fauna. Including the marine species that are recognised, the CFMP actions should aim to limit further impact and seek to reduce additional degradation of natural areas.

This may include actions that seek to restrict activities that would degrade natural areas, actions that would seek to reduce light spill for marine turtle nesting areas and where planting is required the planting of suitable species.



4 SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONTEXT

4.1 Introduction

The CFMP recognises that the coastline is important in the social and cultural context of Port Hedland. These values were stated during engagement on the CHRMAP as well as on the CFMP and include not only the value of built structures and development areas (commercial and residential), but also includes foreshore areas, viewpoints, beach activities and the environment of the coast.

The 'assets' have a social and cultural value as well as a financial value. Key assets include:

- Community infrastructure, including:
- Footpaths
- Street furniture
- · Shaded pergolas
- · Playground and recreation equipment
- · Change rooms and toilets
- Transport infrastructure
- Services infrastructure
- Signage
- · Car parks

The beach itself holds numerous values, including:

- Swimming
- Sun bathing
- Fishing
- Walking
- Dog walking
- Photography
- · Four-wheel driving
- Turtle nesting

- Relaxing
- Watching and viewing the ocean and the port activities

Based on engagement during the development of the CHRMAP and the CFMP, it was also identified that the community values the coast for education, science and learning, the quality and rarity of the ecology, as a place to sit and interact with friends and family and in its role as an important economic resource for the area.

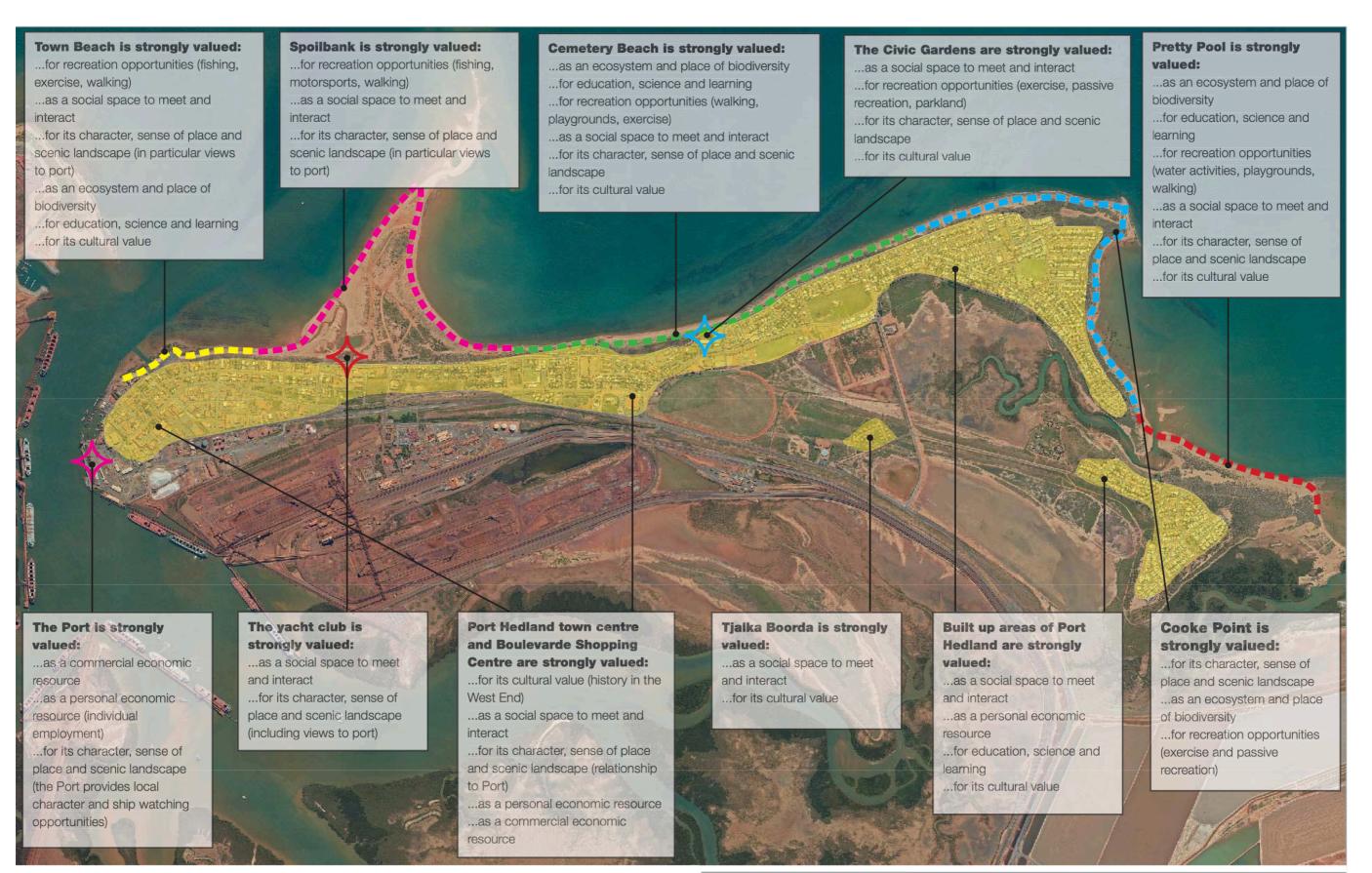
The way people experience these areas is the essence of the social and cultural environment. This chapter of the CFMP looks at the important elements of that interaction and the challenges and conflicts of maintaining the community's expectations whilst managing the foreshore.

4.2 Community Expectations

Stakeholder engagement was undertaken during the development of the CHRMAP and during development of this CFMP. Feedback from both processes is important and instructive for this CFMP.

More than 90 participants engaged in the CHRMAP process between September and December 2017 with substantial feedback on the values and uses along the coast.

Figure 6 illustrates a summary of that feedback (as an extract of the GHD CHRMAP).



The nodes shown on this map are the areas of Port Hedland that most strongly reflect local coastal values. Other areas are also valued and frequently used by the community, including:

...intertidal zones and magroves valued as an ecosystem and place of biodiversity...boat ramp for recreation...4 mile beach for recreation and fishing...6 mile fishing sport for recreation...Koombana lookout for scenic landscape... Marapikurrinya Park for recreation and social activities...

Horizontal Datum: GDA 1994 Grid: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 50



Town of Port Hedland Port Hedland Townsite CHRMAP

Port Hedland Coastal Values

Project No. 61-36239 Date 19/01/2018

FIGURE 3-3

FIGURE 6 - COMMUNITY VALUES - CHRMAP EXTRACT (GHD)

Stakeholder engagement was then also undertaken as part of the development of the CFMP. This engagement aimed to further raise awareness of the coastal management challenges of Port Hedland and to confirm and prioritise community values and ensure concerns and aspirations for the townsite coastal zone are understood.

This engagement was also undertaken in the context of the significant and recent effects of TC Veronica, the newly announced Improvement Scheme and buy-back scheme, as well as in the context of recent Native Title determinations in favour of the Kariyarra people.

Through the CFMP engagement community members and stakeholders could visit online project pages, mapping tools and a survey. In order to best link values to locations, survey questions asked the same question in two ways.

- 1. Firstly; what activities they did in each location.
- 2. Secondly, where the community enjoyed their various coastal activities the most.

This enabled the project team to get a sense of which locations held the greatest value for specific uses, ranked from most to least important, even though many people did these activities at multiple sites.

This engagement was undertaken from July to September 2020 and included online and face-to-face engagement.

In addition, stakeholders including the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage and the Department of Transport as well as the Kariyarra Traditional Owners were held to confirm planning, land tenure, heritage and coastal factors that required consideration in the shorter term management of the coast.

83 survey responses and 314 'pins' were placed on the map (see Figure 7).

In total, 783 people were reached with 104 unique stakeholders contributing.

Key issues / opportunities raised through the CFMP engagement were:

- Extending / providing pathways along the coast - Sutherland Street and from West End to the marina
- Shade and seating in foreshore reserves and parks and along paths
- Providing activities for children and families
- More restaurants and cafes along the foreshore
- Protection of turtle nesting areas -Sutherland Street and Pretty Pool
- Education and signage turtle nesting areas, fishing limits and restricted catches
- Dual place names to recognise Aboriginal history
- Plaques to reflect the people and the Town history
- (Re)vegetation planting of Mangroves, grassed areas along the foreshore
- Maintaining fishing spots along the coast
- Four wheel driving / off-roading its maintenance, availability and rationalisation
- Protecting the natural environment for future generations
- Supporting improvements to the area to enhance tourism in Port Hedland
- More gathering spaces Sutherland St and the Spoilbank in particular.
- Repairing damage from the last cyclone (TC Veronica)



FIGURE 7 - COMMUNITY SURVEY AND VALUES CONFIRMATION 2020

4.3 First Nations Heritage, Traditional Ownership and Native Title

A recent Native Title determination in favour of the Kariyarra people ensures that the Aboriginal heritage context of Port Hedland has been confirmed, notwithstanding the many people of the Pilbara that call Port Hedland home.

This determinations paves the way for self-determination of the local people and enables opportunities such as story telling, formal partnerships for land management and monitoring, and tourism for the Kariyarra people.

There is an opportunity to link some of the CFMP recommendations to the Kariyarra, including coastline monitoring, revegetation, heritage surveys for any works, ranger programs, art and signage, as well as a more direct opportunity to partner with the Kariyarra on management of the Six-Mile Creek area. This area is highly valued for its cultural and spiritual stories, as well as fishing and traditional lore activities.

Dual place naming was also discussed with the Kariyarra people as well as being raised by various other stakeholders and community members during the engagement period, to build upon the preliminary work which has already commenced in this regard.

This was widely supported and is also in line with the launch of the Aboriginal and Dual Place Naming Guidelines (Landgate, 2020) to help preserve and reawaken local languages through Aboriginal place names.

4.4 European Heritage

A number of sites of European Heritage significance are located close to the coastline and within the vulnerable areas of Port Hedland considered in this CFMP (predominantly beyond 2060). These are located on the Town's Municipal Heritage Inventory and include two places of 'Considerable' Interest and a number of places with 'Some' interest. The two places of Considerable cultural heritage value are:

- Place 8 (Grade B), the Lightkeeper's Quarters (fmr)
- Place 14 (Grade B), Ellery Cottage (fmr)

It is noted that no feedback was received from the community regarding places of European Heritage, although these places are afforded some protections under the Town Planning Scheme.

4.5 Summary

The engagement undertaken has provided a very strong understanding of the social and cultural context of the coastline and what assets they community would like to see protected or repaired into the future.

The multi-engagement approach has allowed for a thorough investigation of community values per management unit and the following areas are considered most important:

- Walking, cycling or exercise West End and Sutherland Street
- Fishing West End and Six Mile Creek
- Swimming Pretty Pool
- Four wheel driving Spoilbank and the Six Mile Creek area
- Gathering spaces Pretty Pool and Spoilbank
- Viewing / lookouts West End, Spoilbank, Sutherland Street

All areas are considered important for environmental and nature conservation.

All stakeholders expressed an interest in future planning for the coastal foreshore, being strongly supportive of repair and clean up of damage associated with cyclones and the need for future structures and assets to be more resistant to coastal erosion and cyclone damage. In particular, beach paths and stair access to the beaches received significant attention.

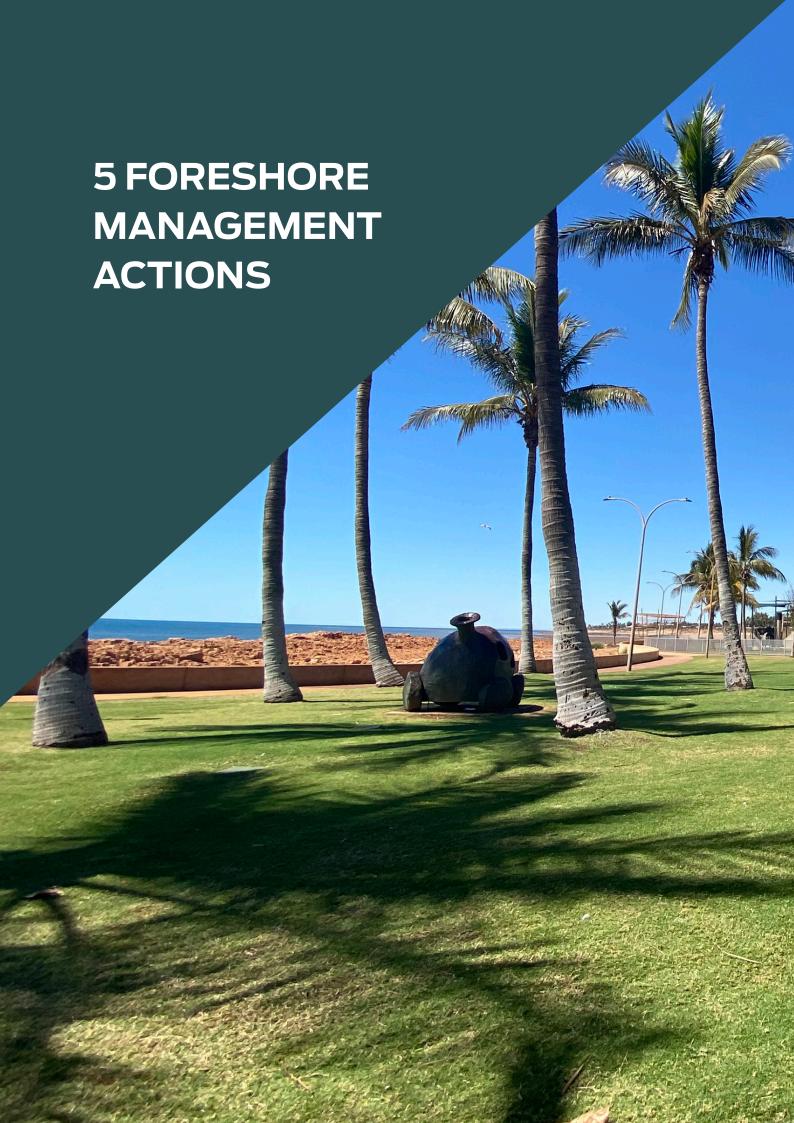
They are also strongly aligned on the matter of revegetation and planting along the entire study area primarily for the purposes of coastal erosion and creation of additional shade areas for recreation.

They expect to see more beach side recreation and activity opportunities such as tours, cafes and restaurants, and children activities like skate parks, and also support ongoing fishing and four wheel driving accessibility.

However, all existing and new coastal assets will need to be balanced with the need for protection of dunal ecosystems, vegetation and Aboriginal sites at Six Mile and Aboriginal heritage values along the coastline. They will also need to be considered in light of the approaching coastline, and how long assets can reasonably be expected to survive in the harsh coastal environment.

These principles drive the proposed management actions in the CFMP and ground the outcomes in the community's values.

The CFMP represents an exciting prospect for the community generally. A number of community members have offered to be supporters of some of the proposed management actions, even volunteering time to help. It is apparent that the Town has a strong and passionate community in Port Hedland, that highly value being involved.



5.1 Introduction

The Port Hedland Townsite Coastal CFMP preparation has included:

- Engagement of stakeholders and the community through the planning process leading into the decision making documentation
- Ensuring the community gain an understanding of the vulnerability of assets within the coastal zone
- Identifying assets in the coastal zone
- Acknowledging appropriate flexible coastal adaptation pathways and according realistic management actions
- Consideration of the full range of planning instruments to enable planning for the short, intermediate and medium term (0-10 years) management of the coast.

This section provides specific actions for the proper management, orderly development and enhancement of the Townsite coastal reserves, taking into account the pressures on the coast, the social, cultural, environmental and economic values, and a flexible adaptation pathway route in accordance with SPP 2.6, the Guidelines and the CHRMAP.

Based on previous studies and investigations including the CHRMAP, the townsite coastline has been broken down into sectors according to the underlying coastal geomorphology, and social, cultural, environmental and economic factors at those different locations along the coastline.

5.2 How to Read this Section

The CFMP covers Management Actions for the entire coastline generally and then for each of the specific Management Units 1-7 (refer Figure 1). This Section reflects these sequentially from Overall Management Actions, to the West End (Management Unit 1) and along the coast to Six Mile Creek (Management Unit 7).

There is an introduction to each type of the areas/management units before the coastal hazard risks, recommended management actions, costs and triggers for each are detailed.

The CFMP considers only the land within the foreshore reserves. However, coastal processes, flora and fauna, the social, cultural, environmental and economic considerations, and the management options proposed are considered with regard to adjoining land and the impacts of the proposed management options on those landholdings and assets.

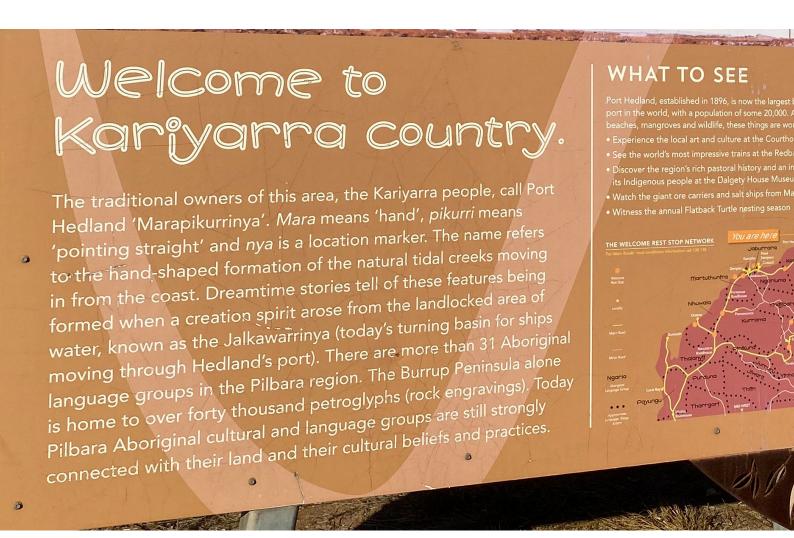
The management actions are centred around:

- Community values for different sections of the coastline
- Education about environmental and cultural significance across the CFMP area
- Trigger based reconstruction / relocation of coastal paths in more temporary material like gravel
- Trigger based relocation of coastal assets and infrastructure to the land side
- Rationalising beach access to stabilise dunal systems and associated vegetation

- Sand nourishment in suitable areas to support longer term decision making in accordance with flexible adaptation pathways
- Planting / revegetation for dune stabilisation and environmental reasons and to support longer term decision making in accordance with flexible adaptation pathways
- Protecting turtle nesting areas
- Planning for seawall construction in nominated and planned locations over the longer term in accordance with flexible adaptation pathways
- Careful consideration of new development / structures

- Existing and proposed planning requirements
- Requirements for management actions post cyclone which were observed post TC Veronica

Finally, this Section is supported by the asset inventory compiled for the CFMP which has been aligned to cadastral parcels and latitude and longitude coordinates for improved asset management, renewal and possible relocation. The Asset Inventory can be found in Appendix B (TO BE COMPLETED).



5.3 Overall Management Actions

There are a number of management actions, as well as materials and specifications, that can be applied across the CFMP area. These comprise of 'hard assets', 'natural management' and 'community strategies'. These are listed in Table 2.

5.3.1 Hard Assets

The foreshore comprises a number of hard assets including seating, shelters, lighting, fencing etc. At present, these assets comprise a variety of styles and materials, making the foreshore aesthetic somewhat disjointed in parts and also making asset maintenance and repair an unnecessarily complicated task for the Town's works department.

The CFMP recommends that the Town adopt a simple and consistent brand along the foreshore from the materials and finishes palette attached to the CFMP at Appendix C, and that this materials and finishes palette forms the basis for asset replacement going forward.

The materials and finishes palette comprises all manner of hard assets that will be required along the length of the CFMP area, including seating, bins, shelters, signage, edging, fences, pathways and lighting.

Unique ôÿ ÿ ÿ may propose alternative or higher specification finishes and materials, and these should not be constrained where the Town feels a special approach is required. However, where possible, these should be blended back in to the standard materials and finishes.

The proposed materials and finishes palette has been chosen to complement the Port Hedland environment both in design quality, durability and colours/styles.

In addition, where possible, it is recommended that any linear infrastructure such as power or pipes that might be found underground be provided perpendicular to the coastline such that any retreat or relocation of the infrastructure does not render the entire asset redundant. This may evolve over time and should be considered a long term strategy.

5.3.2 Natural Management

The retention of hardy and cyclone resistant trees and the enhancement of coastal vegetation and rehabilitation will assist in coastal protection, user comfort and visual amenity and will also provide for ecological enrichments through the expansion and protection of habitat.

Rehabilitation of natural dunes within the CFMP area will assist in protecting the dunes from wind and unintended foot traffic erosion. Reinforcing surrounding natural areas will also improve potential for habitat to support biodiversity, help define pathways and assist in controlling weeds.

The CFMP recommends that the Town adopt a planting and vegetation management strategy along the foreshore as provided in Appendix D.

The planting and vegetation management strategy includes direction regarding weeds, surface preparation, species selection, planting methods, scheduling, watering, drainage and site maintenance.

The planting and vegetation management strategy has been prepared respecting the natural flora and fauna in the area whilst also providing for effective and efficient maintenance for asset managers.

5.3.3 Community Strategies

There are a number of strategies that can be employed along the coastline that have a more education and community oriented focus.

Signage

The physical signage is discussed in Section 6.3.1, however, in addition to coastal hazard risk-responsive management actions, dual place naming is recommended across the CFMP area to promote the Town's Aboriginal identity and allow people to connect to culture, embody tradition and pass on knowledge.

It will also acknowledge the relationship between the community, Country and language.

The CFMP recommends that the Town engage with the Kariyarra people to develop a dual place naming procedure in line with the State Government's Aboriginal and Dual Place Naming Guidelines.

Dune Repair

'Dune Under Repair' signs have great intention, but are often not well understood by the community as being critical for coastal protection.

This CFMP recommends that the Town implement improved signage for dunes under repair providing greater information on the purpose of the dune repair, and explicitly noting that it is being undertaken in order to protect the coast, protect property and reduce costs to the community.

This could be undertaken in conjunction with a community education process under the banner of the 'Our Coastal Future' brand, which is already synonymous with the coastal management projects of the Town.

Markers

Much of the action being proposed in Management Unit 1-7 is associated with the coastal hazards being experienced by the Town. Unfortunately, these things are often not well understood by the community, both due to the long term and uncertain nature of coastal hazard risk, and to the fact that the coastline ebbs and flows naturally over many year cycles, making visible risks seems less significant at various times.

The CFMP recommends adopting a citizen science type project whereby temporary markers are placed along the coastline at trigger points for action (in line with the CHRMAP and noted in this CFMP). Markers proposed are similar to those which you would see on major highways in flood ways, where high water marks can be seen for years to come as a reminder of those risks.

Such a program would have the benefit of providing visible and ongoing evidence of potential change (and risk), whilst establishing an ongoing narrative of how the coast might change, building a better understanding of the decisions that Council will need to make over time.

Turtle Sighting Strategy

The turtle nesting habitat of Port Hedland is important to the community of Port Hedland and is much loved. Protection of nesting behaviours is already championed by Care for Hedland and others, and this could be expanded on through a program which encourages reporting of sightings.

The CFMP recommends working with community organisations to formalise sighting of nesting turtles through temporary signage such as flags (similar to life guard flags). An opportunity exists to partner with organisations to distribute flags that can be used to signal sighting, which may reduce turtle injury due to accidental deaths by vehicles, animals and fishing.

Rationalising Beach Access

Multiple beach access points can have the effect of damaging the dunes whilst also resulting in many more assets that require maintenance and repair after significant storms.

The CFMP recommends an ongoing process of beach access path rationalisation, which would also include ensuring that provided paths are well sign posted and fenced to avoid 'off-path' walking.

In some cases it may be relevant to provide signage indicating the distance to the closest access point along coastal pathways and inland to key origin points such as the caravan overflow area.

TABLE 3 - OVERALL MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

Action Item	Action	Comment	Responsibility	Timing *
OM 1	Replace assets in accordance with the materials and technical specifications	If possible, replace these further away from the coast if space allows	Town of Port Hedland	Ongoing
OM 2	Underground and expensive linear infrastructure should be designed to run perpendicular to the coast where possible	When replacing underground linear infrastructure, investigate if risks can be mitigated if not removed	Service agencies	Long term
OM 3	Adopt and deliver on the 'materials and finishes palette' and the 'planting and vegetation management strategy'		Town of Port Hedland Individual landowners	Ongoing
OM 4	Develop and deliver on dual place naming for signage across the CFMP area		Town of Port Hedland in partnership with Kariyarra Aboriginal Corporation.	Short term
OM 5	Improve dune under repair signage	Complete as signs require replacement	Town of Port Hedland	Short term
OM 6	Undertake a community education process regarding dune repair	Consider running through partner organisations with coastal interests such as Care for Hedland, four-wheel driving groups and boating groups	Town of Port Hedland in partnership with Care for Hedland	Short term
OM 7	Investigate and plan a citizen science marker program - Section 5.3.3 of the CFMP refers	Consider working with a partner organisation such as Care for Hedland	Town of Port Hedland in partnership with Care for Hedland	Ongoing
OM 8	Investigate and plan a turtle sighting signage strategy - Section 5.3.3 of the CFMP refers	Consider running through partner organisations with coastal interests such as Care for Hedland, four-wheel driving groups and boating groups	Town of Port Hedland in partnership with Care for Hedland	Short term
OM 9	Rationalise beach access points and provide directional / wayfinding signage		Town of Port Hedland	Ongoing

^{*} Where:



LEGEND



BEACH ACCESS

boardwalk or stairs | gravel path 1.8m



CONCRETE PAVING

dual use path 3m | access path 1.8m



PROPOSED TREE

native evergreen | feature tree



DUNE REHABILITATION

weed control | fencing | planting | seeding



MANGROVE REHABILITATION

research | planting | monitoring



SEA WALL

mass granite boulder protection



TRIGGER POINT

erosion line where action is triggered



ACCESS CONTROL

fencing | boulders | bollards | gates



MAJOR INTERPRETIVE NODE

information hub| interpretive signage



MINOR WAY FINDING NODE

rules of access signage | interpretive signage



PUBLIC TOILETS

universal access change facilities



RESTAURANT | CAFE

bistro | bar | alfresco | kiosk



PARKING FACILITIES

one tree every 5 bays



PICNIC SHELTER | REST STOP

open-sided shelter | tables + bench seating



BEACH TERRACES

integrated with sea wall



BEACH STAIR

light weight | viewing platforms



REHABILITATION ZONE

weed control | revegetation | fenced



NATURE PLAY GATHERING NODE

log hops & boulder balance interactives



INTEGRATED ARTWORKinterpretive paving | sculptures | urban art



OUTDOOR MEETING NODE log & boulder seating for 30+ persons

4WD ACCESS PROHIBITED traffic control | fencing | bollards | signage



4WD ACCESS PERMITTED

seasonal traffic control | signage



DOG EXCERISE AREA

waste control | signage



TURTLE ROOKERIES

seasonal lighting controls | interpretive signage



5.4 West End - Management Unit 1

Management Unit 1 takes in the area from the public jetty at the entrance to the port through to the corner of Howe Street and Sutherland Street including Richardson Street and the Esplanade. It is tied to Port activities and land.

There are several assets including boardwalks, a boat ramp, footpaths, an open space area, roads, carpark and dunes in this area. There are also a large number of residential properties backing onto the beach from Kingsmill Street.

In the western most part of this Management Unit, there are a number of assets immediately adjacent to an existing seawall or beach access.

Several assets in the area have been impacted by erosion and inundation in recent extreme weather events. Although there was no direct impact on road infrastructure within this management unit, there is likely to be limited protection for these when impacts increase.

The West End foreshore is protected by two lengths of seawall, one extending from the Nelson Point Tug harbour to Marrapikurinya Park and the other protecting the boat ramp and boat trailer carpark adjacent to Richardson Street.

At present the section of foreshore between these two seawalls is vulnerable from erosion during significant storm events as there is minimal dune buffer between assets and the area of the beach face that coastal processes will act on during a storm event. Plugging this 'gap' with an additional seawall is currently being designed and is likely to be funded at a cost of approximately \$2.7 million.

The additional seawall will protect the social values of the broader community by maintaining Marapikurrinya Park and adjacent public assets.

Further to the east is the Richardson Street boat ramp. This asset will become partially redundant once the marina boat ramp is developed. Whilst the ramp will not be decommissioned and will be retained for boat launching in emergencies, the large boat trailer parking area is a prime area of waterfront that may be able to be better utilised as it reaches the end of its maintenance cycle.

Recent events have also confirmed the potential impact of erosion on other infrastructure and assets in proximity to the water and beach. The properties backing onto the beach from Kingsmill Street are threatened in the short to medium term, with the recent erosion undermining fences and outbuildings along this line.

A number of studies including the CHRMAP and the more recent coastal investigations consider a seawall to the back of the Kingsmill Street properties as a hard protection measure, however, it is noted that a seawall in this area will predominantly protect private development. As a result, it is unlikely that the Town of Port Hedland could attract public funding for this seawall in the short term, and especially in light of the changes proposed as part of the Improvement Scheme in this area. Funding would instead have to be found from capital works budgets at a cost to ratepayers of approximately \$13.3 million

In addition, some changes to the coastline in this area may eventuate as a result of the changed coastal environment from the marina development. This could lead to some accretion of sand in the short term. Further development sites west of the marina may further enhance this affect, although these are some years away.

A coastal pathway is also proposed in this area along an existing gazetted road that separates the Kingsmill Street properties form the coast.

5.4.1 Recommended Actions

A flexible approach is proposed in this Management Unit. It is recommended that the Town continue to progress the planning for the West End 'gap' seawall, as this is substantially progressed and funded, and will protect much valued public assets.

Advantage should be taken of the development, including ensuring pathways and lighting along this edge reflect the broader strategy of materials, finishes and planting, as well as providing continual coastal pathways.

Further to the east, the existing Richardson Street boat ramp should be modified to reduce the parking area after the marina ramp is open. This site could be reformed to provide a space for caravan and RV parking (not overnight) close to the commercial area with an opportunity to overlook the ocean. This would provide a much needed space for large vehicles to park whilst accessing town. The balance of the car park could be revegetated and returned to nature over time. It is recommended that this action be undertaken in conjunction with a supply analysis of parking in the West End.

Along the Kingsmill Street section, it is recommended that a coastal pathway be constructed and pathway to the beach at the end of Darlot Street carefully formalised and managed to improve the current ad-hoc crossing of the dunes which is leading to some disrepair. The Town may consider local laws to issue fines for crossing the dunes where no pathways exist.

There is also an option to limit development along this section of coast to ensure further development is not put at risk, although this will largely be resolved through the Improvement Scheme.

Monitoring of the erosion in front of these properties is recommended in line with the CHRMAP and there is a potential to provide some sand nourishment if required in the short term, also noting the potential lack of availability of fill.

The trigger for this action would be the reduction in the usable beach width during normal conditions to less than 20m measured to the high water mark. Note during storm events it is expected that the beach width will temporarily reduce while water levels are elevated.

As sea level rises over the longer term, this option will reduce in effectiveness, with sand likely to be required to be placed at an ever increasing frequency/volume.

Cyclone damage should be cleaned up as and when required and replacement of assets should be carefully considered based on each event.

Notwithstanding, the Town should continue to strive for removal of underground infrastructure in parallel to the coast where possible.

Finally, the CFMP recommends revegetation of the mangrove and the coastal vegetation where possible in this Management Unit.

Table 4 and Figure 8 & 9 illustrate the proposed Management Actions.

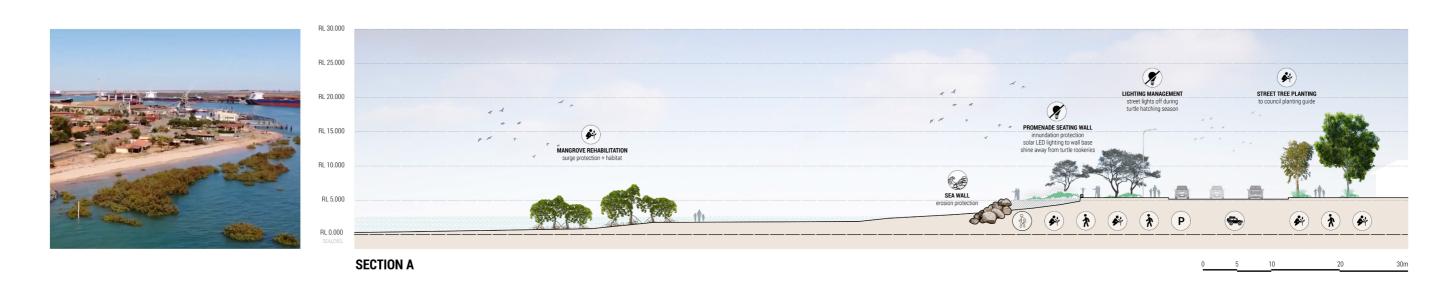
TABLE 4 - WEST END MANAGEMENT UNIT 1 MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

Action Item	Action	Comment	Responsibility	Timing
WE 1	Progress the design and delivery of the 'gap' seawall, ensuring pathways are developed as part of the structure		Town of Port Hedland	Short term
WE 2	Undertake revegetation/planting of coastal vegetation and mangroves along the Management Unit coastline	Partner with BHP and PPA for mangrove stock	Town of Port Hedland in partnership with BHP	Short-medium term
WE 3	Redevelop the Richardson Street boat ramp car park for short stay caravan and RV parking in a smaller configuration and revert the balance to vegetation	Parking supply should be reviewed when a development proposal for the site is considered.	Town of Port Hedland	Medium term
WE 4	Clean up cyclone damage as and when required		Town of Port Hedland	Ongoing
WE 5	Construct the Kingsmill Street coastal pathway		Town of Port Hedland	Short term
WE 6	Formalise and construct dune pathway at the end of Darlot Street.	Consider establishing a local law to manage ad-hoc crossing of the dunes.	Town of Port Hedland	Short term
WE 7	Monitor erosion in front of Kingsmill Street properties.	Consider limiting development to relocatable/sacrificial in this area	Town of Port Hedland in partnership with landowners	Short-medium term
WE 8	Once poles, wires, drainage, paths hit degradation point (trigger) to be replaced on the inland side of Richardson Street		Service agencies Town of Port Hedland	Ongoing
WE 10	Retreat of foreshore infrastructure (bins, seats, signs, other) from coastal edges when at end of life		Town of Port Hedland	Ongoing

West End - Management Unit 1



FIGURE 8 - WEST END MANAGEMENT UNIT 1 LANDSCAPE PLAN





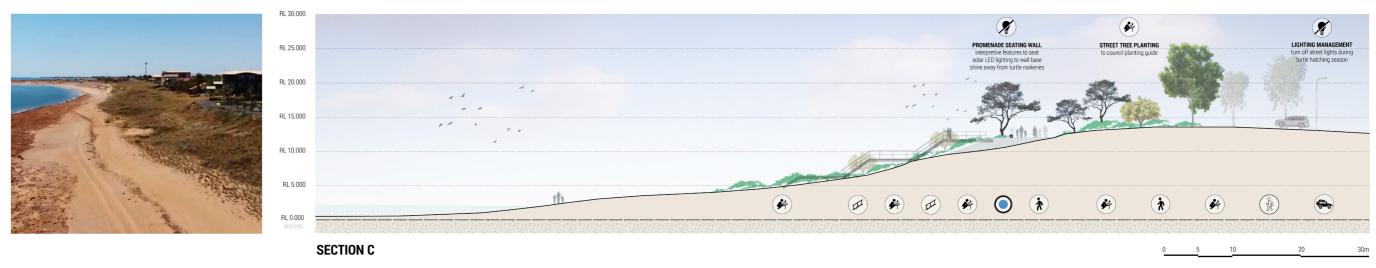


FIGURE 9 - WEST END MANAGEMENT UNIT 1 CROSS SECTIONS



5.5 Spoilbank - Management Unit 2

Management Unit 2 relates to the area from Howe Street through to Rodereda Street and takes in the whole of the Spoilbank. The Port Hedland Yacht Club is located on the western side of the Spoilbank, with the proposed Port Hedland Marina development also proposed on this side and the area closest to the Port Hedland townsite largely planned out over several stages.

Assets in this area include the yacht club buildings and associated infrastructure including a carpark, unconstructed vehicle access ways, walking paths, sparse vegetation, dunes and signage.

The Spoilbank is highly valued by the community for four wheel driving and fishing, but is also a moving coastline subject to tidal movements and storm events.

The Spoilbank area is at risk of inundation and erosion from increased storm activity and raised water levels. Additionally, four wheel drive activity increases the erosion of low-lying land and damages vegetation that helps stabilise the area.

The Town of Port Hedland is planning to construct a road for the marina development which will serve the Spoilbank until the marina is developed and will then likely become an alternative emergency access.

It is recognised that the proposed marina development will provide some protection

for sections of the Spoilbank from erosion.

There are limited assets on the Spoilbank beyond the marina location; some shelters, signage, gravels 'roads' and some rock to stabilise the most landward parts of the Spoilbank. Beyond this, the Spoilbank is relatively untouched.

However, the yacht club is currently proposing a junior yacht club on the eastern side of the Spoilbank close to existing shelters. Consideration is being given for a sea container type storage facility which may be utilised for refreshments during race events.

5.5.1 Recommendations

The CFMP supports the rationalisation of formal vehicular access to the Spoilbank. Vehicle access paths should be well sign posted to encourage the 'right' paths rather than ad-hoc crossing of the vegetated part of the dunes.

The CFMP proposes a program of planting to allow revegetation to stabilise the dunes, with an opportunity for community involvement in planting.

While existing off-road four wheel drive access is proposed to be retained, it is recommended that this is monitored longer term to ensure there aren't additional access paths made which results in degradation of the vegetation on the Spoilbank and further destabilisation of the dunes.

Some sand nourishment may be considered if the coast of the Spoilbank changes dramatically in locations closest to the Port Hedland coastline where impact may be experienced by landward properties, however, this should be limited as it is recognised that the Spoilbank is a moving land mass.

Cyclone damage should be cleaned up as and when required and replacement of assets should be carefully considered based each event.

Table 5 and Figure 10 & 11 illustrate the proposed Management Actions.

TABLE 5 - SPOILBANK MANAGEMENT UNIT 2 MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

Action Item	Action	Comment	Responsibility	Timing
SB 1	Signpost vehicle access ways across the Spoilbank to encourage the use of more formalised pathways	Monitor use of unmarked pathways to determine if more formalised paths are required.	Town of Port Hedland	Short term
SB 2	Undertake revegetation/planting of coastal vegetation		Town of Port Hedland in partnership with Care for Hedland	Short- medium term
SB 3	Support the Yacht Club proposal provided that structures can be removed or adequately tied down before destructive cyclone events		Yacht Club in consultation with Town of Port Hedland	Short term
SB 4	Clean up cyclone damage as and when required		Town of Port Hedland	Ongoing
SB 5	Manage foreshore infrastructure in accordance with the Spoilbank CHRMAP as approved by Council		Town of Port Hedland	Ongoing
SB 6	Monitor changes in the Spoilbank coast and implement adaptation pathways in accordance with the Spoilbank CHRMAP as approved by Council		Town of Port Hedland	Ongoing

Spoilbank - Management Unit 2



FIGURE 10 - SPOILBANK MANAGEMENT UNIT 2 LANDSCAPE PLAN

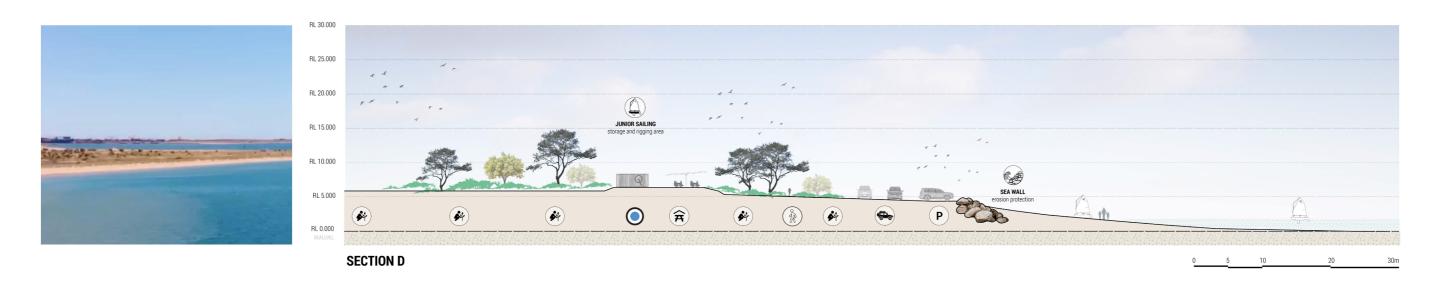


FIGURE 11 - SPOILBANK MANAGEMENT UNIT 2 CROSS SECTION



5.6 Sutherland Street - Management Unit 3

The Sutherland Street management unit covers the area from Rodereda Street to Clark Street. This includes Cemetery Beach and the Civic Centre area.

Assets in this area include the Cemetery Beach Park, beach access, footpaths, vegetation, car parking, a turtle nesting and hatching area, educational signage, beach-fronting residential and commercial properties and supporting service infrastructure like light poles and roads.

At the eastern end of this area, the Civic precinct contains several assets including parks, gardens and the Gratwick Aquatic Centre.

Beach access stairs at the point where Crawford Street and Sutherland Street meet have been significantly impacted by TC Veronica and remain closed, although the community has made makeshift access down the side of the stairs, impacting on the stability of the dune.

The Cemetery Beach end of this Management Unit is largely protected by existing rocky cliffs which shelter the coastline. As a result this area has remained largely stable over the long term. Notwithstanding, the effects of TC Veronica on the parklands were significant, and many paths and some community infrastructure such as playgrounds, shelters and seating areas were impacted.

There are high social values associated with the Cemetery Beach Playground and this section of the coast for the community and visitors. This includes the turtle monitoring and sighting area.

In the section of this coastline between Webster Street and the Koombana Lookout, erosion is visible with a substantially shifting shoreline which can be affected by severe storm events. Again in this zone, TC Veronica revealed the vulnerability of both the foreshore and adjacent properties, including the Hedland Hotel.

The vegetation along the shoreline here is affected by weed varieties, and there are no access paths to the beach in this location leading to some confusion for how to access the beach. This is especially the case for visitors staying at the accommodation at the Hedland Hotel, and leads to ad-hoc crossing of the dunes to get to the beach. The shoreline here is gently undulating from Sutherland Street to the Beach and appears a wide distance.

Between Koombana Lookout and Clarke Street the environment changes again, making this one of the most varied Management Units in the CFMP. From this point the landward properties are more significantly elevated (approximately 10 metres) and the distance from the property and/or road and path infrastructure to the beach front is much narrower.

TC Veronica's impact on this section of coastline, particularly at the location of the Crawford and Sutherland Street, was considerable, with damage to the existing vegetation that helps to stabilise dunes, and substantial and visible erosion of the primary dune in close proximity (approximately 1-2 metres) to the footpath. The resultant vertical scarp exposed is 1-2 metres in height.

Both previous studies and TC Veronica in March 2019 reveal the vulnerability of both the foreshore and adjacent private properties in this location.

The CHRMAP suggested short term interim protection (e.g. sand replenishment, or an interim intertidal rocky platform), with longer term options such as managed retreat or hard passive protection.

However, as a result of the damage from TC Veronica the Sutherland Street Erosion Concept Adaptation Options Study was prepared, which proposes an additional hard active protection option of a rock seawall.

The rock seawall is proposed for a relatively short section as a rocky platform is visible along the beach at around the location of Moseley Street, which appears to protect the coast eastwards of that line.

Sand nourishment in this location is estimated at \$12.5 million dollars as a capital cost and an annual operating cost of \$5 million.

Managed retreat, which would affect 22 private residences, fencing and lighting, pathways, shade structures, roads and assets within the Gratwick Aquatic Centre, has been estimated at approximately \$62 million, which includes acquisition of those properties.

The seawall is estimated at \$7.5 million with annual operating costs (maintenance) of \$53,000. Whilst the cheaper of the options, it is noted that a seawall in this area will predominantly protect private development.

As a result, it is unlikely that the Town of Port Hedland could attract public funding for this seawall in the short term, and funding would have to be found from capital works budgets at a cost to ratepayers of approximately \$12.1 million over 25 years. Notwithstanding, the Town has progressed detailed design for this wall and this leaves the Town in a good position to move quickly should funding be made available.

The CFMP considers community values in this area and the coastal processes experienced here, to inform its recommendations. This includes the value of accessing a beach for walking and swimming etc, also recognising that access to these activities is quite challenging at present.

5.6.1 Recommended Actions

The CHRMAP recommends a variety of responses in this Management Unit that reflect the varied coastline, although monitoring and revegetation/planting is proposed along the entire Management Unit.

Where the Cemetery Beach coast is largely protected, proposed actions are relatively simple and staged, including an approach to asset management and replacement that reduces cost implications over time.

This includes the relocation of any shade, shelter and seating further away from the coastline if significantly damaged (e.g. cyclone damage), and the replacement of hard formed coastal paths with gravel base that can be easily replaced after storms. The materials and finishes specifications provide for this.

Whilst gravel paths are not universally accessible, Cemetery Beach has multiple pathways and access points which will remain accessible, and as such these small moves away form hard formed paths will have limited overall impact.

In the section between Webster Street and the Koombana Lookout it is recommended to provide better signage and wayfinding to beach access pathways. This will reduce ad-hoc destabilisation of the dunes in the area. A partnership with the Hedland Hotel for planting and signage may improve tourist behaviours associated with this coastline as well.

Recommended actions between Koombana Lookout and Clarke Street are more complicated and a flexible approach is being proposed. Whilst monitoring is proposed, it is also recognised that risk in this location currently intolerable. To ensure that a seawall option can be progressed in the future, it is recommended that short term actions include sand nourishment and revegetation. This approach would only seek to maintain the coastline for as long as possible before a further decision would need to be made.

A sand supply location would need to be identified, and at this time it is recommended that the Town consider dredge materials from the marina development as an option. The design of the seawall should be finalised to enable quick response if funding becomes available.

At the same time, it is recommended that the Town consider relocating assets on the inland side of Sutherland Street when they require replacement (due to degradation or severe storm events). This would include the pedestrian path, signs, lights, bins and seats. Whilst the coastal edge is where the community wants to walk, such a program of relocation will signal that change is required, and provide the community with greater awareness of coastal hazard risks.

It is recommended that the beach access stairway be reinstated, and signed to clearly indicate that off path beach access is not suitable due to dune repair.

Cyclone damage should be cleaned up as and when required and replacement of assets should be carefully considered based each event. Notwithstanding, the Town should continue to strive for removal of underground infrastructure in parallel to the coast where possible.

Table 6 and Figure 12 & 13 illustrate the proposed Management Actions.

TABLE 6 - SUTHERLAND STREET MANAGEMENT UNIT 3 MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

Action Item	Action	Comment	Responsibility	Timing
SS 1	Monitor changes to the coastline and take action when triggers are reached		Town of Port Hedland	Ongoing
SS 2	Undertake revegetation/planting of coastal vegetation		Town of Port Hedland in partnership with Care for Hedland	Short- medium term
SS 3	Replace damaged coastal paths with gravel road base/temporary materials when relevant	Ensure that at least one universally accessible path remains along the foreshore	Town of Port Hedland in partnership with Care for Hedland	Ongoing
SS 4	Manage lighting with regard to turtle nesting habitat		Town of Port Hedland in partnership with Care for Hedland	Short term
SS 5	Improve wayfinding and signage in proximity to turtle nesting area to better manage unintended impacts from access to the beach during hatching	Link to OM 8	Town of Port Hedland in partnership with Care for Hedland	Short term
SS 6	Finalise the design of the seawall to enable quick response if funding becomes available.		Town of Port Hedland	Short term
SS 7	Retreat of foreshore infrastructure (bins, seats, signs, other) from coastal edges when at end of life		Town of Port Hedland	Ongoing
SS 8	Improve signage and wayfinding from the central section of the Management Unit to indicate nearest beach access points in either westerly or easterly direction.		Town of Port Hedland	Short term

TABLE 6 - SUTHERLAND STREET MANAGEMENT UNIT 3 MANAGEMENT ACTIONS (CONT'D)

Action Item	Action	Comment	Responsibility	Timing
SS 9	Partner with the Hedland Hotel to manage ad-hoc beach access and undertake revegetation		Town of Port Hedland in partnership with Hedland Hotel	Short term
SS10	Repair or replace Crawford and Sutherland Street beach access staircase. Provide wayfinding signage inland to direct tourists to the access point (from overflow caravan site)		Town of Port Hedland	Short term
SS11	Replace coastal infrastructure including poles, wires, drainage, paths to the inland side of Sutherland Street once assets hit degradation point (trigger)		Town of Port Hedland	Ongoing
SS12	Clean up cyclone damage as and when required		Town of Port Hedland	Ongoing

Sutherland Street - Management Unit 3

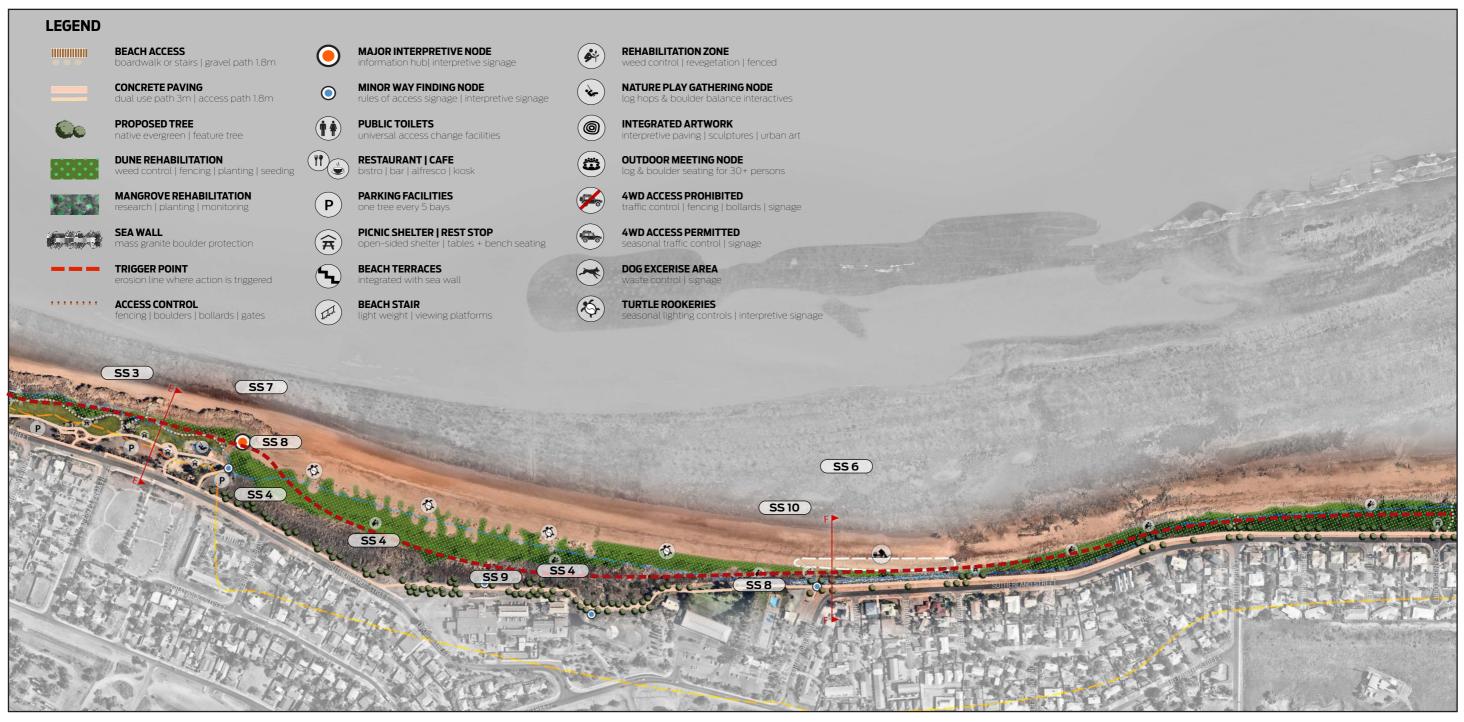
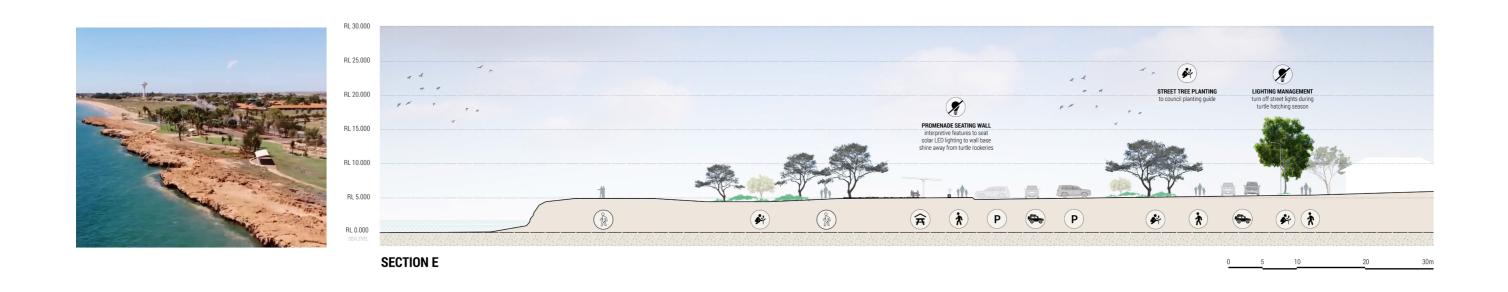


FIGURE 12 - SUTHERLAND STREET MANAGEMENT UNIT 3 LANDSCAPE PLAN

0 50 100 150 200 250m



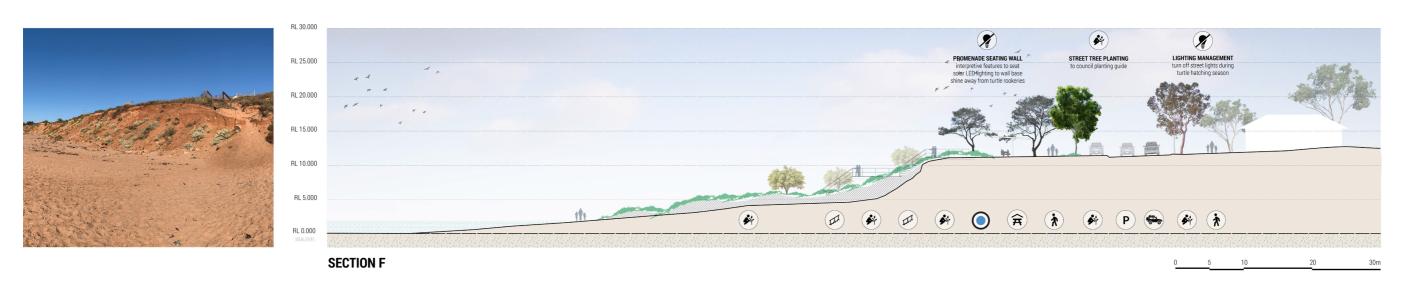


FIGURE 13 - SUTHERLAND STREET MANAGEMENT UNIT 3 CROSS SECTION



5.7 Cooke Point - Management Unit 4

The Cooke Point management unit stretches from Clarke Street to Cooke Point. The area covers the northern coastline and the headland to Rock of Ages.

Assets in this area include roads and associated lighting infrastructure, drainage and other support services, vegetation, walking paths, beach-fronting or beach-adjacent residential development and dunes.

A large section of this coastline is comprised of an underlying hard rock therefore erosion, whilst still a concern in this location, is less of a risk compared to the rest of the coastline.

The community values access to this location, and the area is notably absent of clearly signposted or accessible pathways. The draft Port Hedland Parks and Paths Strategy identifies a pathway connection through this Management Unit between Keesing Street north and Dempster Street.

The community has also indicated it may be pleasant to have somewhere to stop and rest near the Rock of Ages where views are expansive. An opportunity may exist to establish a coastal cafe or similar on the old Port Hedland Detention Centre site on Dempster Street.

Given the existing conditions and underlying geomorphology, an adaptation pathway of monitoring, managed retreat of coastal assets and avoiding new development has been recommended. Pathways and landscape treatments recommended in a number of documents and desired by the community are recommended to be constructed in a manner that is less costly but functional, given impending coastal risks.

There are a number of beach access points (formal and informal) along this section of coastline and it would be opportune to formalise and clearly signpost these pathways at such time as they require repair and maintenance.

There is also a sporadic / opportunistic turtle nesting habitat along this section of coastline.

There is also limited evidence of four wheel drive access tracks across the area, although this is not a designated four wheel drive area. This activity damages the existing vegetation and reduces the stability of the dunes, increases erosion risk in the future.

There are no formal access paths along the coast or to Rock of Ages, which may encourage four wheel driving through this area.

5.7.1 Recommended Actions

Monitoring and revegetation is proposed throughout this Management Unit.

Completion of the coastal path that is important for walking and cycling (for recreation and commuting) is recommended. Formed pathways should be located as close as possible to adjacent roads, whilst some gravel road base pathways are encouraged to access the Rock of Ages, in a temporary/sacrificial style as proposed in other coastal locations.

Better control of access to stop four wheel driving in this location is encouraged. Controlled access can provide opportunities for education and awareness as well as improved public facilities such as bins and signage at access points.

In general, a low scale approach to this Management Unit is proposed, with some formalisation of access in line with community values.

Table 7 and Figure 14 & 15 illustrate the proposed Management Actions.

TABLE 7 - COOKE POINT MANAGEMENT UNIT 4 MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

Action Item	Action	Comment	Responsibility	Timing
CP 1	Monitor changes to the coastline and take action if triggers are reached		Town of Port Hedland	Ongoing
CP 2	Undertake revegetation/planting of coastal vegetation		Town of Port Hedland in partnership with Care for Hedland	Short-medium term
CP 3	Complete the coastal pathway between Keesing Street north and Dempster Street and establish informal pathways with gravel to access Rock of Ages		Town of Port Hedland	Short-medium term
CP 4	Manage lighting with regard to turtle nesting habitat		Town of Port Hedland in partnership with Care for Hedland	Short term
CP 5	Limit development of foreshore infrastructure (bins, seats, signs, other) from coastal edges		Town of Port Hedland	Ongoing
CP 6	Improve signage and wayfinding to indicate nearest beach access points in either westerly or southerly direction.		Town of Port Hedland	Short term
CP 7	Replace coastal infrastructure including poles, wires, drainage, paths to the inland side of coastal-adjacent roads once assets hit degradation point (trigger)		Service agencies Town of Port Hedland	Ongoing
CP 8	Clean up cyclone damage as and when required		Town of Port Hedland	Ongoing
CP 9	Use beach access rationalisation as an opportunity for education and awareness		Town of Port Hedland in partnership with Care for Hedland	Short-medium term

Cooke Point - Management Unit 4



FIGURE 15 - COOKE POINT MANAGEMENT UNIT 4 CROSS SECTION



5.8 Pretty Pool Management Unit 5

The Pretty Pool management area covers the area from Cooke Point to Four Mile Creek, with Paniya Parade at the southern end of the study area. It includes the Pretty Pool parklands, beach and boat access area, parking, toilets and playgrounds as well as lighting, bins and inland along the creek.

Assets in this area also include road and lighting infrastructure, footpaths and a large number of residential properties backing onto the beach and vegetation.

In the northern most section of the Management Unit, the main risks for the assets in this areas are from the erosion of dunes and encroachment towards residential properties specifically near Barker Court and the southern section of Goode Street. There is also risk to path, road and tourism infrastructure in this area, which may lead to property loss and reduced connections through damage to infrastructure.

As storm severity increases, the dune system loses its ability to recover, and the risk of erosion to the public beach and dunes will become intolerable. The limited buffer zone between the area of active coastal processes and adjacent assets aids encroachment towards residential properties.

The CHRMAP considered a managed retreat option in this area, and other interim protection options. Managed retreat in this area is estimated at approximately \$11 million including the acquisition of five private residences.

Whilst the CHRMAP did not recommend a seawall in this location, as a result of the damage from TC Veronica the Goode Street Erosion Concept Adaptation Options Study was prepared, which proposes an additional hard active protection option of a rock seawall.

It is noted that a seawall in this area will predominantly protect private development. As a result, it is unlikely that the Town of Port Hedland could attract public funding for this seawall in the short term, and funding would have to be found from capital works budgets at a cost to ratepayers of approximately \$3-4.5 million with maintenance required every 5-10 years.

Notwithstanding, the Town has progressed detailed design for this wall and this leaves the Town in a good position to move quickly should funding be made available.

The community values access to this location, and the area is notably absent of consistent coastal pathways. The draft Port Hedland Parks and Paths Strategy identifies a pathway connection through this Management Unit linking the two sections of Goode Street.

The southern portion of this area is recognised as being impacted by inundation and erosion effects. Few of the recent studies define specific solutions as there is an expectation of detailed planning associated with the Pretty Pool urban development area. The CHRMAP recommends short term monitoring and long term interim protection and accommodation.

Options in the CHRMAP include the use of tidal gates across tidal creeks and levees around tidal creeks, however, a number of factors affect the feasibility of these measures including the number of roads that would need to be rebuilt, the impact on drainage and the geotechnical conditions of the area.

These solutions would also have large environmental and social impact on the tidal creeks at Pretty Pool and Four Mile Creek including the important mangrove habitats.

The draft Port Hedland Parks and Paths Strategy also identifies a pathway connection south from Goode Street and crossing Pretty Pool, for which a preliminary pedestrian bridge design has been developed.

Pretty Pool remains a highly valued location for beach access, recreation, fishing and gathering. Notwithstanding the importance of the natural environment in this area to the community, there is obviously unfettered four wheel drive access on the creek side which destabilises the area and weakens the natural protections of vegetated dunes.

5.8.1 Recommended Actions

The CFMP considers the values associated with this area and recommends proposed management actions including monitoring and dune stabilisation through revegetation across the entire Management Unit.

It is also recommended that the town finalise detailed plans for the Goode Street seawall such that it is ready if funding becomes available, whilst also progressing plans to revegetate the mangroves and replant the dunes.

Path ways connections indicated in the draft Port Hedland Parks and Paths Strategy are recommended, although it is noted that sections of this path may need to be constructed of more temporary materials such as gravel, as these linear pathways will continue to vulnerable.

The Town should continue to encourage the development of the Pretty Pool pedestrian bridge, which will form a key pedestrian and cyclist connection off the major road network.

A number of specific actions to Pretty Pool are recommended; establishment of bike racks, more shade trees and ongoing maintenance and upkeep of the parking area and toilets.

The current access management to the south of Pretty Pool is relatively informal in style (large boulders), which add to the natural feel of the area whilst managing some four wheel drive access.

More education and awareness of avoiding the vegetated dunes should be undertaken, to reduce destabilisation of the dune area, although beach access would not be limited. As with other Management Units, where infrastructure is located on the coastal side of roads adjacent the coast, it is recommended that the replacement of the damaged coastal paths with paths of a more temporary material like gravel that will respond to extreme weather events occur, and formed paths and linear service infrastructure be gradually relocated to the inland side of the road.

Improved signage and wayfinding would be desirable, as well as better signage at the Staircase to the Moon node.

Table 8 and Figure 16 & 17 illustrate the proposed Management Actions.

TABLE 8 - PRETTY POOL MANAGEMENT UNIT 5 MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

Action Item	Action	Comment	Responsibility	Timing
PP 1	Monitor changes to the coastline and take action if triggers are reached		Town of Port Hedland	Ongoing
PP 2	Undertake revegetation/planting of coastal vegetation and mangroves	Partner with BHP to access mangrove planting stock	Town of Port Hedland in partnership with BHP	Short-medium term
PP 3	Finalise the design of the Goode Street seawall to enable quick response if funding becomes available.		Town of Port Hedland	Short term
PP 4	Complete the coastal pathway linking Goode Street with temporary materials (gravel road base)		Town of Port Hedland	Short-medium term
PP 5	Continue to progress designs for the Pretty Pool pedestrian bridge.		Town of Port Hedland	Medium term
PP 6	Manage lighting with regard to turtle nesting habitat		Town of Port Hedland in partnership with Care for Hedland	Short term

TABLE 8 - PRETTY POOL MANAGEMENT UNIT 5 MANAGEMENT ACTIONS (CONT'D)

Action Item	Action	Comment	Responsibility	Timing
PP 7	Plan for and implement additional bike racks and shade trees at Pretty Pool park.		Town of Port Hedland	Medium term
PP8	Limit development of foreshore infrastructure (bins, seats, signs, other) from coastal edges		Town of Port Hedland	Ongoing
PP 9	Replace coastal infrastructure including poles, wires, drainage, paths to the inland side of coastal-adjacent roads once assets hit degradation point (trigger)		Service agencies Town of Port Hedland	Ongoing
PP 10	Improve signage and wayfinding for beach access as well as signage of the Staircase to the Moon nodes.		Town of Port Hedland	Short term
PP 11	Use beach access management as an opportunity for education and awareness		Town of Port Hedland in partnership with Care for Hedland	Short-medium term
PP12	Clean up cyclone damage as and when required		Town of Port Hedland	Ongoing

Pretty Pool - Management Unit 5

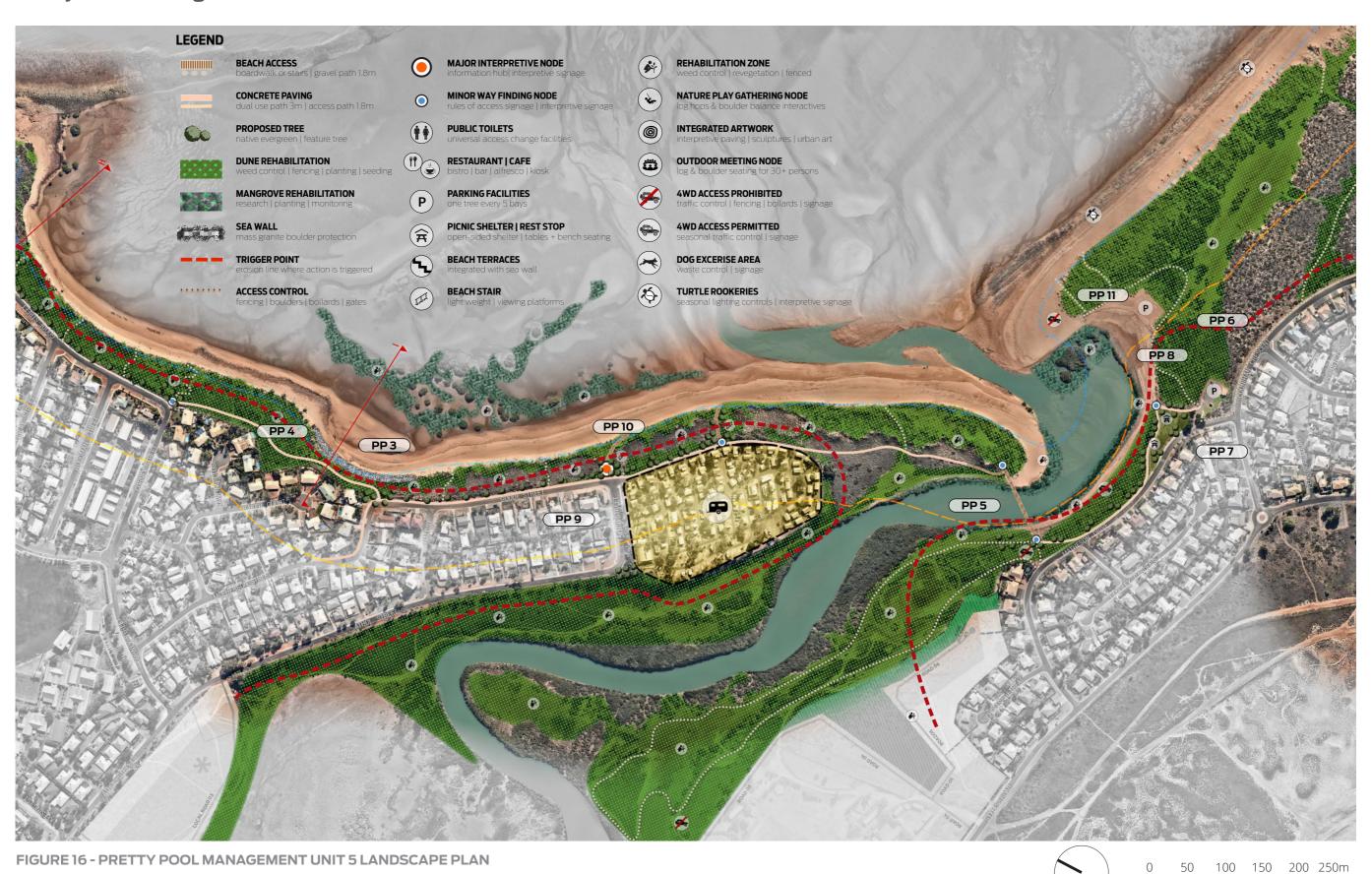




FIGURE 17 - PRETTY POOL MANAGEMENT UNIT 5 CROSS SECTIONS



5.9 Four Mile Creek - Management Unit 6

Management Unit 6 covers the area from the mouth of the creek inland to the intersection of Wilson Street and Gray Street. It covers the extent of Four Mile creek and its adjacent flats and plains.

Management Unit 6 is predominantly characterised by natural assets. There is a risk of inundation from increased storm activity and raised water levels.

The most western area lies adjacent to the residential area at Pretty Pool, with uncontrolled four wheel drive / off road access trails in the north-west and south-west sections. The uncontrolled four wheel drive activity across the management unit increases erosion of low lying land and damages tracts of existing vegetation which stabilise the underlying sand forms.

Assets in this area include the creek, a significant mangrove population, other vegetation, dunes and walking and cycling paths. There are bollards and signage along vehicle tracks and surrounding an informal parking area which are in need of repair.

In the northern section of this management unit the Town is investigating a cycling path that extends from Dowding Way in the south-eastern edge of the residential area in Pretty Pool south to Wilson Street (the main road) to create a pedestrian and cyclist circuit.

Future extensions of the path could be considered to include areas within Four Mile Creek.

In addition to the above mentioned assets, there are two Registered Aboriginal sites within the Management Unit:

- Register Aboriginal Site 6332 Port Hedland Midden, located near the Wilson and Gray Streets
- Registered Aboriginal Site 731 Four Mile Engravings, located south east of the mouth of the creek

5.9.1 Recommended Actions

There are very few studies relating to Management Area 6. The CHRMAP does not cover this area and therefore the hazards and risks of coastal processes are not fully understood. It is recommended that further studies be undertaken to better understand how erosion and inundation will impact on this area of coast to determine what, if any, more specific management of assets is required.

Cyclone damage should be cleaned up as and when required and replacement of assets should be carefully considered based each event.

Four wheel drive access may be more appropriate in locations where it will not have adverse impacts on coastal erosion. Replacement of the existing bollards with more natural barriers such as rocks, will encourage people not to travel on the informal tracks and reduce the potential for further and future coastal erosion.

Using structures that are temporary in nature or sacrificial, such as rocks for bollards, will minimise the cost of installation and reduce the need for maintenance by the Town.

Directional and educational information and signage about the local environmental and cultural significance of the area would also assist the local community to understand the importance of maintaining the coastal area.

It is recommended that the Town work with local Aboriginal groups to employ Aboriginal rangers to manage activity in the area.

Table 9 and Figure 18 illustrate the proposed Management Actions.

TABLE 9 - FOUR MILE CREEK MANAGEMENT UNIT 6 MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

Action Item	Action	Comment	Responsibility	Timing
FM 1	Undertake further studies to understand the hazards and risks associated with erosion and inundation		Town of Port Hedland	Short term
FM 2	Clean up cyclone damage as and when required		Town of Port Hedland	Ongoing
FM 3	Install natural bollards and barriers to discourage four wheel drive access		Town of Port Hedland	Short-medium term
FM 4	Introduce gathering and viewing locations with associated access and signage		Town of Port Hedland	Medium term
FM 5	Support the development of a ranger program for Traditional Owners		Town of Port Hedland in partnership with Kariyarra Aboriginal Corporation	Short term

Four Mile Creek - Management Unit 6

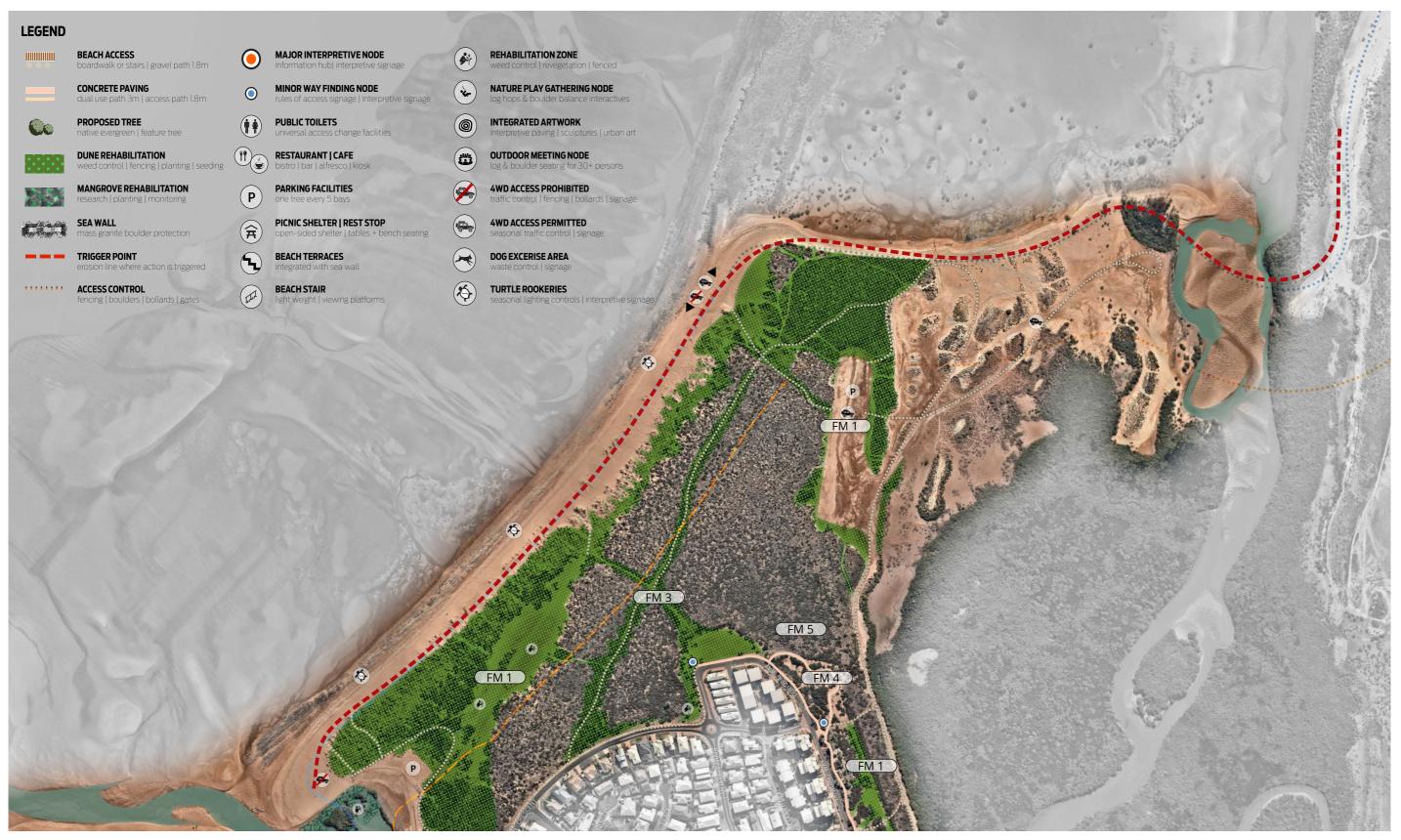


FIGURE 18 - FOUR MILE CREEK MANAGEMENT UNIT 6 LANDSCAPE PLAN



5.10 Six Mile Creek - Management Unit 7

The Six Mile Creek management unit covers the reserve at the end of Grey Street and extends inland to the salt ponds. The western boundary of the Six Mile Creek area abuts the salt ponds at the intersection of Wilson Street and Gray Street.

Six Mile Creek is recognised for its current and future use for ceremony for Traditional Owners. There are three registered Aboriginal sites in this location.

Six Mile Reserve (Reserve 39913) is currently under a memorandum of understanding between the Kariyarra Aboriginal Corporation (KAC) and the Town of Port Hedland for the joint management of the reserve. Ongoing reserve management responsibility is being reviewed.

There are limited assets on the Six Mile Creek area, including two solar shelters, Gray Street which runs through the management unit to the coast, a boat ramp, signage and bins. Beyond this Six Mile Creek is relatively untouched.

There is sparse vegetation, dunes and unconstructed four wheel drive access tracks that run from Gray Street to different sections of the beach in the Six Mile Creek area.

The recreational value of Six Mile Creek is highly regarded by residents and tourists alike. The area is used by the community for fishing, picnicking, kayaking, dog walking and boat launching.

Six Mile Creek is also recognised for its tourism potential.

The CHRMAP did not consider this management unit.

The Six Mile Creek area is at risk of inundation and erosion from increased storm activity and raised water levels. Additionally, four wheel drive activity across the area contributes to increased erosion of low-lying land and the degradation of vegetation and destabilisation of dunes in the management unit area.

5.10.1 Recommended Actions

Upholding and maintaining the Aboriginal heritage value of Six Mile Creek is central to recommended management actions.

There is a risk that Aboriginal heritage may not be protected if the area is promoted and there is increased local and visitor visitation. The area's potential for future tourism and increased local and visitor visitation will therefore need to be balanced with the Aboriginal significance of Six Mile Creek.

The CFMP recommends that the Town support the development of a ranger program for Traditional Owners to assist in protecting the area and educating visitors on the area's cultural and environmental values.

Further, the Town should consider sharing management responsibility of the Six Mile Creek management unit area with the KAC. The Town may want to investigate the potential for partnerships with BHP, Rio Tinto, the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) and DPLH to fund paid local positions for Aboriginal rangers.

Four wheel drive access within the management unit should be rationalised to protect it as water levels rise and erosion becomes worse. The CFMP recommends prohibiting four wheel drive access at various locations and the revegetation of old four wheel drive access tracks.

The Town may consider local laws to issue fines for crossing the dunes where no signposted pathways exist.

The CFMP proposes a program of planting to allow revegetation to stabilise the dunes, with an opportunity for community involvement in planting.

As with the Four Mile Creek management unit, formalised gathering / viewing locations with associated directional and educational signage could be provided to encourage appropriate gathering.

It is recommended that the existing bins at the coastal edge be relocated further inland at the end of their life.

Table 10 and Figure 19 illustrate the proposed Management Actions.

TABLE 10 - SIX MILE CREEK MANAGEMENT UNIT 7 MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

Action Item	Action	Comment	Responsibility	Timing
SMC 1	Employ Kariyarra rangers to manage the area	To enable protection and education on cultural and environmental values	Town of Port Hedland in partnership with Kariyarra Aboriginal Corporation	Short term
SMC 2	Investigate sharing management responsibility of the SMC management unit with Kariyarra Aboriginal Corporation	Consider partnership models for funding and grants	Town of Port Hedland in partnership with Kariyarra Aboriginal Corporation	Short-medium term
SMC 3	Clean up cyclone damage as and when required		Town of Port Hedland	Ongoing
SMC 4	Undertake revegetation/planting of coastal vegetation and mangroves		Town of Port Hedland in partnership with Care for Hedland	Ongoing
SMC 5	Signpost gathering / viewing locations to assist with managing ad-hoc access of dunes	Monitor use of unmarked pathways to determine if signposts are adequate or local laws to issue fines are required	Town of Port Hedland	Short-medium term
SMC 6	Limit four wheel drive access	This should be undertaken in conjunction with SMC 4 and SMC 5	Town of Port Hedland	Short term
SMC 7	Retreat of foreshore infrastructure (bins) from coastal edges at end of life		Town of Port Hedland	Ongoing

Six Mile Creek - Management Unit 7

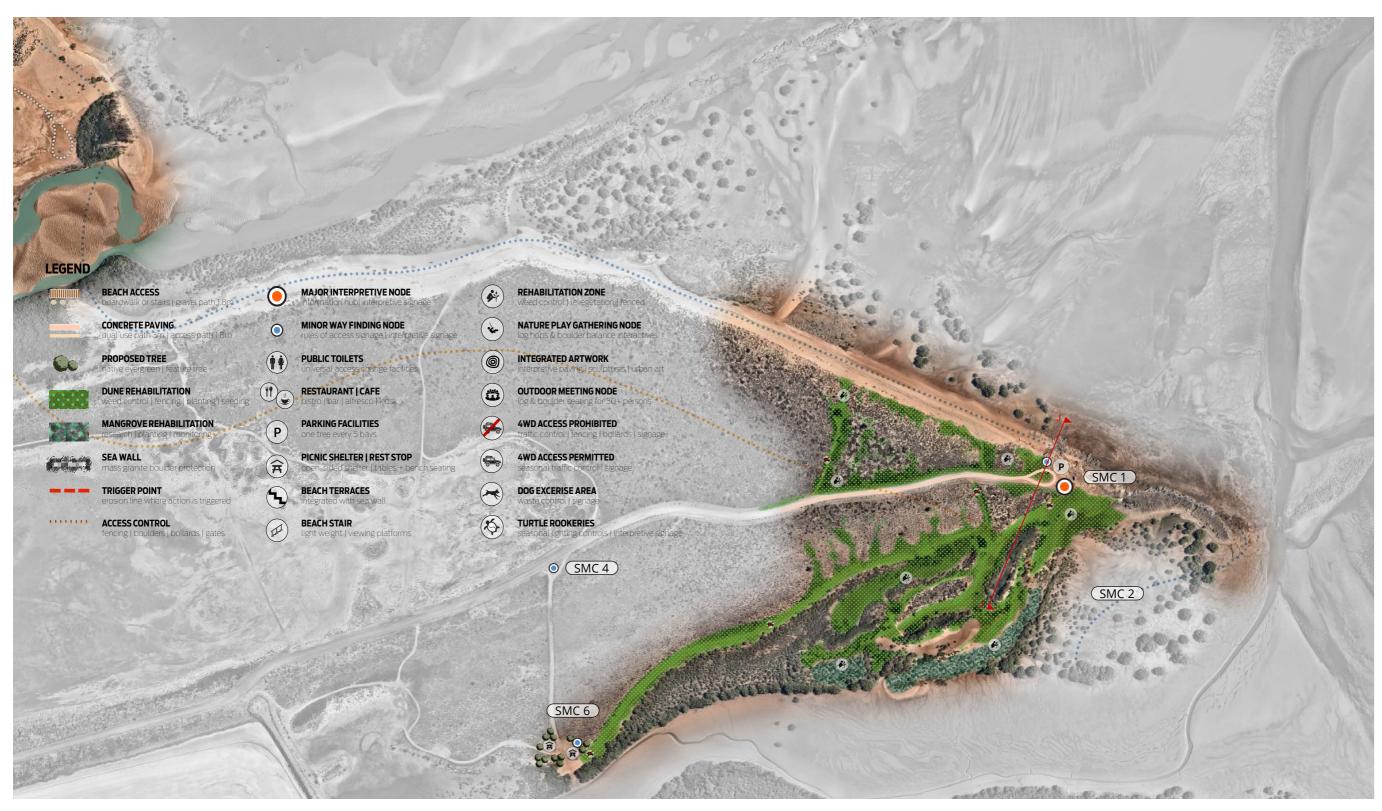


FIGURE 19 - SIX MILE CREEK MANAGEMENT UNIT 7 LANDSCAPE PLAN

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APPENDICES

Appendix A - Flora and Fauna Report



4 November 2020

Flora and Fauna Assessment - Port Hedland

To: Anna Kelderman - Director

Company: Shape Urban

Email: anna@shapeurban.place

Our Reference: SU 001

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

The coastal section of the Town of Port Hedland (TPH) occurs around a narrow headland with substantial port infrastructure to the south and west. The coastal reserve along the north and east of the Town is used by the community as a recreational resource. However, this coastline is subjected to significant pressures including, increased coastal erosion, inundation of low-lying areas during storm events, increasing human uses, and as a result threats to the reserves biodiversity values. There have been several studies and as a result reports concerned with the management of the coast, including two important reports:

- Port Hedland Consolidated Foreshore Redevelopment Master Plan (UDLA 2013)
- Port Hedland Townsite CHRMAP Coastal Hazard Risk Management and Adaptation Plan (GHD 2019).

As result of these reports and the visible ongoing pressures to the reserve, the TPH is currently undertaking a number of projects that will result in the production of a Coastal Reserve Management Plan (CRMP).

Consequently, Western Ecological (WE) was commissioned by Shape Urban to undertake a terrestrial flora and fauna assessment of the TPH coastal reserve from the western end to the south eastern end (Figure 1). However, it is important to note that the primary focus of the assessment was the northern section of the reserve, and the area to the south east was less of a focus as WE were informed that this area has a different level of management applied to it.

1.2 Objectives and Scope

The primary objectives and scope of work (SoW) to be undertaken was as follows:

- Flora and fauna in the study area will be sampled and identified at a number of quadrats spaced across the survey area/coastal reserve and opportunistically
- Broad vegetation types will be mapped with this based on the dominant flora species present and landscape position
- Broad fauna habitat types will be mapped with this based on the dominant flora species present, vegetation structure and position in the landscape
- Weeds and introduced pests will also be recorded when present.
- Document the above in a letter report.

It is important to note that the flora and fauna assessment was being undertaken to provide input into the CRMP, and not for an environmental impact assessment, as such flora and fauna survey guidance documents published by the Western Australian (WA) Environment Protection Authority (EPA) are not considered relevant for this work. Further to this, the flora and fauna assessment was not detailed and extensive in its scope, but brief and broad in scope, but fit for purpose.



1.3 Legislative context

Fauna in Western Australia is protected formally and informally by various legislative and non-legislative measures, which are as follows:

- Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act) Australian Government
- Environmental Protection Act 1986 (EP Act) State
- Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (BC Act) State.

Non-legislative measures:

• WA Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) Priority lists for flora, ecological communities and fauna.

A short description of each is given below. Other definitions, including species conservation categories, are provided in Appendix 1.

EPBC Act

The Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act) aims to protect matters of national environmental significance, which are detailed in Appendix 1. Under the EPBC Act, the Commonwealth Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment (DAWE) lists protected species and Threatened Ecological Communities (TECs) by criteria set out in the Act. Species are conservation significant if they are listed as Threatened (i.e. Critically Endangered, Endangered and Vulnerable) or Migratory.

Bird species protected as Migratory under the EPBC Act include those listed under international migratory bird agreements relating to the protection of birds, which migrate between Australia and other countries, for which Australia has agreed. This includes the Japan-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement (JAMBA), the China-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement (ROKAMBA) and the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (Bonn Convention).

Some marine fauna or terrestrial fauna that use marine habitats are listed as Marine under the EPBC Act. These species are only considered conservation significant when a proposed development occurs in a Commonwealth marine area (i.e. any Commonwealth Waters or Commonwealth Marine Protected Area). Outside of such areas, the EPBC Act does not consider these species to be matters of national environmental significance, so are not protected under the Act.

BC Act

The *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (BC Act) replaced both the *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950* and the *Sandalwood Act 1929* and came into effect on 1 January 2019. The aim of the new Act is to conserve and protect biodiversity and to promote the ecologically sustainable use of biodiversity components in the State, and will bring more activities within the scope of biodiversity laws.

Taxa listed as Threatened in the category of critically endangered, endangered or vulnerable under section 19(1a, 1b, and 1c), or is a rediscovered species to be regarded as threatened species under section 26(2) of the BC Act. Other categories include extinct or extinct in the wild and they are listed under section 23 (1) of the BC Act (Appendix 1).

If species meet one or more of the following categories: species of special conservation interest; migratory species; cetaceans; species subject to international agreement; or species otherwise in need of special protection, they are covered under section 13(1) of the BC Act and are called specially protected species. Species that are listed as threatened species (critically endangered, endangered or vulnerable) or extinct species under the BC Act can't also be listed as Specially Protected species (see Appendix 1 for a more detailed description of each threat category).



Threatened Ecological Communities (TECs) are also covered under the BC Act and are placed into three categories of critically endangered, endangered or vulnerable under section 27(1a, 1b, and 1c) of the BC Act depending on their threat status.

DBCA Priority Species and Communities

DBCA lists species that are possibly threatened but that do not meet criteria for listing under the BC Act, or are otherwise data deficient, and adds them to the Priority Fauna or Priority Flora Lists under Priorities 1, 2 or 3. These three categories are ranked in order of priority for survey and evaluation of conservation status so that consideration can be given to their declaration as threatened fauna or flora. Species that are adequately known, are rare but not threatened, or meet criteria for near threatened, or that have been recently removed from the threatened species or other specially protected fauna lists for other than taxonomic reasons, are placed in Priority 4. These species require regular monitoring. Consideration of Priority codes is based on the Western Australian distribution of the species, unless the distribution in WA is part of a contiguous population extending into adjacent States, as defined by the known spread of locations (see Appendix 1 for more detail of the priority codes).

The DBCA also has a list of Priority Ecological Communities (PECs) that have scant information available to be considered a TEC, or which are rare but not currently threatened. Ecological communities that do not meet survey criteria or that are not sufficiently defined are added to the PEC list under priorities 1, 2 and 3. These three categories are ranked in order of priority for survey and/or definition of the community, and evaluation of conservation status, so that consideration can be given to their declaration as a TEC. Ecological communities that are adequately known, and are rare but not threatened or meet criteria for near threatened, or that have been recently removed from the threatened list, are placed in priority 4. These ecological communities require regular monitoring. Conservation dependent ecological communities are placed in priority 5.

Informal Recognition of Threatened Fauna

Certain populations or communities of fauna may be of local significance or interest because of their patterns of distribution and abundance. For example, fauna may be locally significant because they are range extensions to the previously known distribution or are newly discovered species (and have the potential to be of conservation significance). In addition, many species are in decline as a result of threatening processes (land clearing, grazing, and changed fire regimes) and relict populations of such species assume local importance for DBCA. It is not uncommon for DBCA to make comment on these species of interest.



2. Methods

2.1 Desktop Assessment

Searches of NatureMap and the EPBC Protected Matters Search Tool (EPBC PMST) were undertaken to identify flora and fauna species of conservation significance potentially occurring in the survey area (DBCA 2020, DAWE 2020). Searches with a 10 km buffer were centred on the following coordinates 118° 36' 33" E,20° 19' 12" S (Appendix 2).

2.2 Field Assessment

The field assessment was undertaken from 9-10 September 2020 by one qualified Principal Ecologist. As per the scope and proposal, the following survey methods were undertaken in the coastal reserve. Please note that the assessment was originally planned for late March 2020, however, because of restrictions on movement as a result of the COVID-19 outbreak the assessment was delayed.

2.2.1 Flora assessment

Flora was identified and or collected (and identified later) from quadrats (20 x 20 m) in the coastal reserve, and the quadrats location (centre of quadrat) taken with a GPS (a representative photo of the quadrat was also taken). The primary focus was to identify dominant species and other species where possible, noting that the survey was undertaken in September, which is not the preferred time of year to carry out flora and vegetation surveys (March – June is the preferred period).

Assessment sites were chosen in order to best represent the vegetation present in the reserve and to also get a geographical spread of sites across the reserve. As noted in the background section above the primary focus of the assessment was the northern section of the reserve, consequently, quadrats were located in this area.

Flora, including weeds was also collected opportunistically outside of the guadrats in other areas of the reserve.

Very broad vegetation types were described across the entire coastal reserve with this based on dominant vegetation and landscape position. Weeds were also noted when observed.

2.2.2 Fauna assessment

Fauna was identified in the same quadrats as the flora; however, the quadrats dimension was larger at 50×50 m (the centre coordinate is the same as the centre of the flora quadrat). Broad terrestrial habitat types were identified based on the dominant vegetation and position in the landscape.

It is important to note that the field assessment did not include the use of techniques such as trapping (Elliott traps, cage traps, pitfall traps and funnel traps) or camera traps, but was based on observations of fauna and their signs (scats, tracks and other signs i.e. burrows and diggings). As a result, the majority of fauna observed were birds – identified either visually (naked eye or with binoculars) or audibly by their calls.

Fauna were also identified opportunistically outside of the quadrats in other areas of the reserve. Noting that most records during surveys like this which are primarily about describing habitat typically come from opportunistic sightings because birds are highly mobile.

2.2.3 Photo points

A series of photos (photo points) were taken throughout the coastal reserve in order to further help describe and display the vegetation and habitats, particularly, in the south eastern section where flora and fauna quadrats were not placed because of the scope of this work, which are a result of the different levels of management that the TPH applies across the coastal reserve (see background section above).



3. Results

3.1 Database Results

The results of the databased searches are outlined below for flora and fauna. The database result numbers we refer to are from NatureMap. It is important to note, that the EPBC PMST is not entirely based on point records, but also on broader information, including bioclimatic distribution models, whereas NatureMap is based on point records. Consequently, the results of the EPBC PMST are in some cases less accurate, particularly at a local scale (e.g. the Night Parrot [Pezoporus occidentalis]). As a result, the EPBC PMST can include species that do not occur in the survey area because, for example, there is no habitat available or they are now known to be locally extinct (the results produced are generic, but still somewhat informative)

In addition, many species are not distributed evenly across the landscape, being more abundant in some places than others where they can be more readily detectable (Currie 2007). Furthermore, some small, common, ground-dwelling reptile and mammal species tend to be habitat specific, and many bird species can occur as regular migrants, occasional visitors or vagrants.

3.1.1 Flora results

There were 290 species of plants from 66 families present in the database searches (Appendix 2). Of these 290 species, five were Priority species and 36 were weeds.

The most diverse families were the Fabaceae (this family includes the genus Acacia), Poaceae (grass family) and Malvaceae (this family includes the Hibiscus) with 61, 42 and 21 species respectively.

None of the flora species present in the NatureMap search are listed as threatened under the EPBC Act or BC act.

3.1.2 Fauna results

There were 365 species of animals from 135 families present in the database searches (Appendix 2). Of these 365 species, 37 were covered under international agreements (for example because they are birds covered by migratory agreements with countries such as Japan), 12 are listed as threatened species (either listed under the EPBC Act or BC act or both), four are Priority species and one is listed as other specially protected fauna under the BC Act.

The most diverse families were the Scolopacidae (this family includes the Sandpipers, Stints and other genera), Scincidae (this family includes the many small skinks and larger members such as the Blue-tongue) and Elapidae (this family includes highly venomous snakes such as the Mulga and Brown snakes and other genera) with 25, 19 and 14 species respectively (Appendix 2).

It is important to note that the database search results also include marine species (particularly the EPBC PMST) such as turtles, sea snakes and whales, that are not part of this terrestrial fauna assessment (Appendix 2).

3.2 Field Assessment Results

3.2.1 Flora results

A total of 42 species of flora from 14 families were recorded during the assessment, both in assessment sites and opportunistically throughout the coastal reserve (Appendix 3). The most diverse families were the Fabaceae with 12 species (mostly Acacia species), followed by Poaceae (the grasses in genera such as Aristida, Spinifex and Triodia) with nine species and there were then four families with three species each (Appendix 3). None of the species recorded are of conservation significance.



During the assessment eight species of weeds were recorded (see Table 1 below and Appendix 3). The most commonly recorded and widespread weed in the survey area was the grass Cenchrus ciliaris (Buffel Grass), followed by Aerva javanica (Kapok Bush).

Table 1. List of weeds recorded in the survey area during the assessment.

Family	Species	Common Name
Amaranthaceae	Aerva javanica	Kapok Bush
Asparagaceae	Agave sp.	Agave
Poaceae	Arundo donax	Giant Reed
Arecaceae	Arecaceae sp. (unknown Palm)	Palm
Apocynaceae	Calotropis procera	Rubber Bush
Poaceae	Cenchrus ciliaris	Buffel Grass
Cucurbitaceae	Cucumis melo	Melon
Tamaricaceae	Tamarax aphylla	Athel Tree

3.2.2 Vegetation results

Five broad vegetation types were described for the survey area and these are outlined below in Table 2 and are mapped on Figure 2 and can be seen in Appendix 4. The vegetation descriptions were based on flora species identified in eight assessment sites and species identified opportunistically outside of the assessment sites.

As can be seen from photos in Appendix 4, some sections of the reserve are quite degraded, particularly those areas in the north of the reserve from assessment site 1 through to assessment site 4. As you progress in an easterly direction from assessment site 5 through to 8 and then to the south, the coastal reserve is not as degraded and the vegetation becomes somewhat denser and there is less Buffel Grass and other weeds such as Kapok Bush (Figure 2, Appendix 4 and 5).

Table 2. Broad vegetation types recorded in the survey area during the assessment.

Broad Vegetation Type	Broad Vegetation Description	Size of Area (ha)
Dune 1	A low and mostly open Acacia stellaticeps, Acacia bivenosa and Acacia ampliceps shrubland with lower shrubs of *Aerva javanica over a Triodia epactia and *Cenchrus ciliaris (with some Spinifex longifolius) open grassland over scattered Gomphrena canescens.	108
Dune 2	A Spinifex longifolius open grassland with Ipomoea pes-caprae and scattered Canavalia rosea shrubs.	13.5
Mangroves	A high closed Avicennia marina, Bruguiera exaristata and Rhizophora stylosa shrubland.	82
Saltpan/Mudflats	A low and mostly open <i>Acacia spp.</i> shrubland over a <i>Triodia sp.</i> open grassland.	5.4
Open Acacia Shrubland	Very scattered <i>Avicennia marina</i> shrubs over a low open <i>Tecticornia spp.</i> shrubland.	148

3.2.3 Photo points

During the assessment 12 photo points were taken to further help illustrate the vegetation and habitats of the coastal reserve, particularly of areas in the south east (Appendix 5). These photo points also help to illustrate and reiterate the condition of the reserve.

3.2.4 Fauna results

A total of 37 species of fauna from 23 families were recorded during the assessment, both in assessment sites and opportunistically throughout the coastal reserve (Appendix 6). The most diverse families were the Accipitridae with three species (Black Kite, Brahminy Kite and Osprey), Ardeidae with three species (Eastern Reef Egret, Intermediate Egret and Striated Heron), Columbidae with three species (Bar-shouldered Dove, Diamond Dove and Peaceful Dove) and the Meliphagidae with three species (Brown Honeyeater, White-plumed Honeyeater and Yellow-throated Miner (Appendix 6).



Four of the species recorded during the assessment are listed as migratory under the EPBC Act, and these species include the Common Sandpiper, Lesser Frigatebird, Caspian Tern and Eastern Osprey. None of the other species recorded are of conservation significance i.e. they are not listed under either the EPBC Act or BC Act.

The five broad fauna habitats described in the coastal reserve during the assessment match those characterised for vegetation and include Dune 1, Dune 2, Mangroves, Saltpan/ Mudflats and Open Acacia Shrubland (see Table 2 above). These habitats are somewhat degraded and provide relatively little vegetative cover in some sections of the reserve, most notably in the northern section between assessment site 1 and assessment site 4. There is also no large tress that provide large hollows for larger birds, particularly nesting birds, or hollow logs for fauna like small mammals and reptiles to shelter in. However, the mangroves may provide some hollows for smaller passerine birds to nest in.

4. Discussion

4.1 Flora and Vegetation

The vegetation of the Port Hedland coastal reserve, particularly in the northern section is highly disturbed and degraded as a result of human activity (vehicle tracks and rubbish) and weeds, especially Buffel Gras and Kapok Bush, which are both considered to be invasive environmental weeds. As a result, flora diversity in the northern section of the reserve is relatively low, however, areas east of Cemetery Park are somewhat less degraded as the reserve is fenced off and vehicles are prevented from entering the dunes. There is also less Buffel Grass in these areas and native vegetation is much denser (see photos in Appendix 5 and 6). Other surveys undertaken in the Port Hedland area, including in some sections of the coastal reserve have noted that the vegetation is very degraded (ENV 2011a, JBS&G 2020).

None of the five Priority species present in the NatureMap search was recorded during the assessment. These species have not been previously recorded in the coastal reserve but are present in the wider search area, which was a 10 km radial search area (DBCA 2020, ENV 2011a, JBS&G 2020). Further to this several of the Priority species present in the database are annual (i.e. Bonamia oblongifolia and Gomphrena pusilla) and would therefore not be present or identifiable (no reproductive parts) during September when the assessment was undertaken, despite potential habitat being present.

The flora assessment was undertaken outside of the optimum season for the Pilbara (March – June), as this region primarily receives rainfall as a result of Cyclones during the summer months. Further to this rainfall for 2020 was for the last eight months prior to the assessment below average (BoM 2020). This would impact to some extent the condition of the vegetation and this was observed during the assessment with much of the vegetation appearing very dry. The flora assessment was originally planned for late March 2020, however, because of restrictions on movement as a result of the COVID-19 outbreak the assessment was delayed and undertaken out of season.

During the assessment eight species of weeds were recorded (see Table 1 above and Appendix 3). The most commonly recorded and widespread weed in the survey area was Buffel Grass, followed by Kapok Bush. Of note were the presence of the weeds Rubber Bush on the spoil bank section of the reserve and the Giant Reed (recorded at one location) near assessment site 7.

Finally, it is important to acknowledge that more flora species would have been recorded if the assessment was undertaken during the appropriate season and for a longer duration, however, it was intended as a brief assessment to broadly define the vegetation types present.

4.2 Fauna

As mentioned above the vegetation of the Port Hedland coastal reserve, particularly in the northern section is highly disturbed and degraded as noted by other surveys (ENV 2011a and b, JBS&G 2020). This degradation is for the most part a result of vehicles and weeds (particularly Buffel Grass) which has reduced flora diversity and the density of vegetation (particularly shrubs) and consequently the amount of cover that is provided to fauna. This has resulted in for example less leaf litter which



can be important habitat for small reptiles. This reduction in the density of vegetation in the shrub layer will also reduce the number of small passerines that utilise this habitat. However, as you progress in an easterly direction from assessment site 5 through to 8 and then to the south, the coastal reserve is not as degraded and the vegetation, particularly the shrub layer becomes somewhat denser and there is less Buffel Grass and other weeds such as Kapok Bush (Figure 2, Appendix 4 and 5). These areas should support a more diverse group of fauna, particularly small reptiles (i.e. skinks) and small passerines that require more cover. The mangroves of the coastal reserve are important habitat for foraging birds such as the Golden Whistler and Mangrove Grey Fantail and as a roost for the Little Red Flying Fox that was recorded during this assessment.

The fauna species recorded during this assessment are common and widespread and have previously been recorded in the general region of Port Hedland (Biota Environmental Sciences 2008, ENV 2009, ENV 2011b, Johnstone et al. 2013), while some of the species have been recorded beforehand in the coastal reserve (Bennelongia 2011). There are a number of threatened species present in the database searches that would not occur in the coastal reserve because there is no habitat present e.g. the Northern Quoll and the Bilby and this is because the database search takes in a much larger area (10 km radial search – see Appendix 2) that encompasses many more habitats than are present in the coastal reserve. Further to this marine species such as whales, and sea snakes which weren't considered during this terrestrial fauna assessment.

Four of the species recorded are listed under the EPBC Act as migratory – the Common Sandpiper, Lesser Frigatebird, Caspian Tern and Eastern Osprey. The Port Hedland area, particularly the saltworks is of international important to shorebirds, which includes a significant number of species listed as migratory, including the Common Sandpiper (Johnstone et al. 2013). The coastal reserve is also important habitat (foraging and roosting habitat) for a number of shorebirds listed as migratory under the EPBC Act (Bennelongia 2011). The Bennelongia (2011) survey showed that the coastal reserve is internationally important for the Grey-tailed Tattler. The count for this species exceeded 1% of the flyway population (588 vs 1% estimate of 500) (Bennelongia 2011).

Despite this survey not considering marine species, it is worth briefly mentioning that areas of the coastal reserve, particularly Cemetery Beach and Pretty Pool Beach are considered regionally significant as a rookery for the EPBC Act listed Flatback Turtle (Imbricata Environmental 2016).

Lastly, it is important to recognise that more fauna species would have been recorded if the assessment had included techniques such as trapping (Elliott traps, cage traps, pitfall traps and funnel traps) and camera traps that are typically undertaken over multiple days (typically at least eight days in WA). However, the scope was based on undertaking a brief assessment (primarily observational) to broadly define the terrestrial habitats of the coastal reserve.



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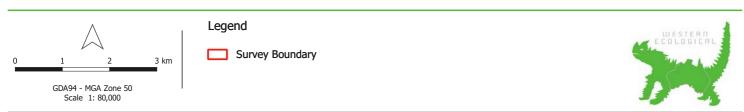
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Figures



Figure 1: Site Overview



^{© 2020.} Whilst every care has been taken to prepare this map, Western Ecological makes no representations or warranties about its accuracy, reliability, completeness or suitability for any particular purpose and cannot accept liability and responsibility of any kind (whether in contract, tort or otherwise) for any expenses, losses, damages and/or costs (including indirect or consequential damage) which are or may be incurred by any party as a result of the map being inaccurate, incomplete or unsuitable in any way and for any reason. Date printed: 2020-10-01.



Figure 2: Broad Vegetation and Fauna Habitat Types

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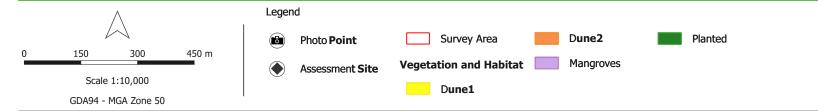






Figure 2: Broad Vegetation and Fauna Habitat Types

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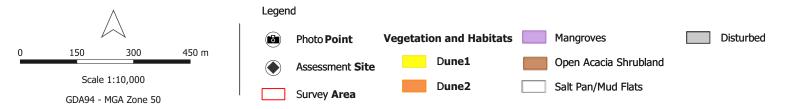






Figure 2: Broad Vegetation and Fauna Habitat Types

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Appendix 1: Conservation Categories



Categories of Threatened Fauna Species under the EPBC Act

Conservation Code	Description
Ex	Extinct
	Taxa which at a particular time if, at the time, there is no reasonable doubt that the last member of the species has died.
ExW	Extinct in the Wild
	Taxa which is known only to survive in cultivation, in captivity or as a naturalised population well outside its past range; or it has not been recorded in its known and/or expected habitat, at appropriate seasons, anywhere in its past range, despite exhaustive surveys over a time frame appropriate to its life cycle and form.
CE	Critically Endangered
	Taxa which at a particular time, it is facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild in the immediate future, as determined in accordance with the prescribed criteria.
En	Endangered
	Taxa which is not critically endangered and it is facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild in the medium-term future, as determined in accordance with the prescribed criteria.
Vu	Vulnerable
	Taxa which is not critically endangered or endangered and is facing a high risk of extinction in the wild in the medium-term future, as determined in accordance with the prescribed criteria.

Source: Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999.

CONSERVATION CODES

For Western Australian Flora and Fauna

Threatened, Extinct and Specially Protected fauna or flora¹ are species² which have been adequately searched for and are deemed to be, in the wild, threatened, extinct or in need of special protection, and have been gazetted as such.

The Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice 2018 and the Wildlife Conservation (Rare Flora) Notice 2018 have been transitioned under regulations 170, 171 and 172 of the Biodiversity Conservation Regulations 2018 to be the lists of Threatened, Extinct and Specially Protected species under Part 2 of the Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016.

Categories of Threatened, Extinct and Specially Protected fauna and flora are:

T Threatened species

Listed by order of the Minister as Threatened in the category of critically endangered, endangered or vulnerable under section 19(1), or is a rediscovered species to be regarded as threatened species under section 26(2) of the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (BC Act).

Threatened fauna is that subset of 'Specially Protected Fauna' listed under schedules 1 to 3 of the *Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice 2018* for Threatened Fauna.

Threatened flora is that subset of 'Rare Flora' listed under schedules 1 to 3 of the *Wildlife Conservation (Rare Flora) Notice 2018* for Threatened Flora.

The assessment of the conservation status of these species is based on their national extent and ranked according to their level of threat using IUCN Red List categories and criteria as detailed below.

CR Critically endangered species

Threatened species considered to be "facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild in the immediate future, as determined in accordance with criteria set out in the ministerial guidelines".

Listed as critically endangered under section 19(1)(a) of the BC Act in accordance with the criteria set out in section 20 and the ministerial guidelines. Published under schedule 1 of the *Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice 2018* for critically endangered fauna or the *Wildlife Conservation (Rare Flora) Notice 2018* for critically endangered flora.

EN Endangered species

Threatened species considered to be "facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild in the near future, as determined in accordance with criteria set out in the ministerial guidelines".

Listed as endangered under section 19(1)(b) of the BC Act in accordance with the criteria set out in section 21 and the ministerial guidelines. Published under schedule 2 of the *Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice 2018* for endangered fauna or the *Wildlife Conservation (Rare Flora) Notice 2018* for endangered flora.

VU Vulnerable species

Threatened species considered to be "facing a high risk of extinction in the wild in the medium-term future, as determined in accordance with criteria set out in the ministerial guidelines".

Listed as vulnerable under section 19(1)(c) of the BC Act in accordance with the criteria set out in section 22 and the ministerial guidelines. Published under schedule 3 of the *Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice 2018* for vulnerable fauna or the *Wildlife Conservation (Rare Flora) Notice 2018* for vulnerable flora.

Extinct species

Listed by order of the Minister as extinct under section 23(1) of the BC Act as extinct or extinct in the wild.

EX Extinct species

Species where "there is no reasonable doubt that the last member of the species has died", and listing is otherwise in accordance with the ministerial guidelines (section 24 of the BC Act).

Published as presumed extinct under schedule 4 of the *Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna)*Notice 2018 for extinct fauna or the *Wildlife Conservation (Rare Flora)* Notice 2018 for extinct flora.

EW Extinct in the wild species

Species that "is known only to survive in cultivation, in captivity or as a naturalised population well outside its past range; and it has not been recorded in its known habitat or expected habitat, at appropriate seasons, anywhere in its past range, despite surveys over a time frame appropriate to its life cycle and form", and listing is otherwise in accordance with the ministerial guidelines (section 25 of the BC Act).

Currently there are no threatened fauna or threatened flora species listed as extinct in the wild. If listing of a species as extinct in the wild occurs, then a schedule will be added to the applicable notice.

Specially protected species

Listed by order of the Minister as specially protected under section 13(1) of the BC Act. Meeting one or more of the following categories: species of special conservation interest; migratory species; cetaceans; species subject to international agreement; or species otherwise in need of special protection.

Species that are listed as threatened species (critically endangered, endangered or vulnerable) or extinct species under the BC Act cannot also be listed as Specially Protected species.

MI Migratory species

Fauna that periodically or occasionally visit Australia or an external Territory or the exclusive economic zone; or the species is subject of an international agreement that relates to the protection of migratory species and that binds the Commonwealth; and listing is otherwise in accordance with the ministerial guidelines (section 15 of the BC Act).

Includes birds that are subject to an agreement between the government of Australia and the governments of Japan (JAMBA), China (CAMBA) and The Republic of Korea (ROKAMBA), and fauna subject to the *Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals* (Bonn Convention), an environmental treaty under the United Nations Environment Program. Migratory species listed under the BC Act are a subset of the migratory animals, that are known to visit Western Australia, protected under the international agreements or treaties, excluding species that are listed as Threatened species.

Published as migratory birds protected under an international agreement under schedule 5 of the *Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice 2018.*

CD Species of special conservation interest (conservation dependent fauna)

Fauna of special conservation need being species dependent on ongoing conservation intervention to prevent it becoming eligible for listing as threatened, and listing is otherwise in accordance with the ministerial guidelines (section 14 of the BC Act).

Published as conservation dependent fauna under schedule 6 of the *Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice 2018.*

OS Other specially protected species

Fauna otherwise in need of special protection to ensure their conservation, and listing is otherwise in accordance with the ministerial guidelines (section 18 of the BC Act).

Published as other specially protected fauna under schedule 7 of the *Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice 2018.*

P Priority species

Possibly threatened species that do not meet survey criteria, or are otherwise data deficient, are added to the Priority Fauna or Priority Flora Lists under Priorities 1, 2 or 3. These three categories are ranked in order of priority for survey and evaluation of conservation status so that consideration can be given to their declaration as threatened fauna or flora.

Species that are adequately known, are rare but not threatened, or meet criteria for near threatened, or that have been recently removed from the threatened species or other specially protected fauna lists for other than taxonomic reasons, are placed in Priority 4. These species require regular monitoring.

Assessment of Priority codes is based on the Western Australian distribution of the species, unless the distribution in WA is part of a contiguous population extending into adjacent States, as defined by the known spread of locations.

1 Priority 1: Poorly-known species

Species that are known from one or a few locations (generally five or less) which are potentially at risk. All occurrences are either: very small; or on lands not managed for conservation, e.g. agricultural or pastoral lands, urban areas, road and rail reserves, gravel reserves and active mineral leases; or otherwise under threat of habitat destruction or degradation. Species may be included if they are comparatively well known from one or more locations but do not meet adequacy of survey requirements and appear to be under immediate threat from known threatening processes. Such species are in urgent need of further survey.

2 Priority 2: Poorly-known species

Species that are known from one or a few locations (generally five or less), some of which are on lands managed primarily for nature conservation, e.g. national parks, conservation parks, nature reserves and other lands with secure tenure being managed for conservation. Species may be included if they are comparatively well known from one or more locations but do not meet adequacy of survey requirements and appear to be under threat from known threatening processes. Such species are in urgent need of further survey.

3 Priority 3: Poorly-known species

Species that are known from several locations, and the species does not appear to be under imminent threat, or from few but widespread locations with either large population size or significant remaining areas of apparently suitable habitat, much of it not under imminent threat. Species may be included if they are comparatively well known from several locations but do not meet adequacy of survey requirements and known threatening processes exist that could affect them. Such species are in need of further survey.

4 Priority 4: Rare, Near Threatened and other species in need of monitoring

- (a) Rare. Species that are considered to have been adequately surveyed, or for which sufficient knowledge is available, and that are considered not currently threatened or in need of special protection but could be if present circumstances change. These species are usually represented on conservation lands.
- (b) Near Threatened. Species that are considered to have been adequately surveyed and that are close to qualifying for vulnerable but are not listed as Conservation Dependent.
- (c) Species that have been removed from the list of threatened species during the past five years for reasons other than taxonomy.

¹ The definition of flora includes algae, fungi and lichens

²Species includes all taxa (plural of taxon - a classificatory group of any taxonomic rank, e.g. a family, genus, species or any infraspecific category i.e. subspecies or variety, or a distinct population).



Appendix 2: Database Searches



NatureMap Species Report

Created By Guest user on 01/03/2020

Method 'By Circle'

Centre 118° 36' 33" E,20° 19' 12" S

Buffer 10km Group By Family

Acanthaceae Aizoaceae Amaranthaceae	2 4 15	5 19
Amaranthaceae	15	19
		43
Anadyomenaceae	1	43
Apocynaceae	1	4
Asteraceae	15	23
Bignoniaceae	1	2
Bonnemaisoniaceae	1	1
Boraginaceae Byblidaceae	5 1	7
Campanulaceae	1	1
Capparaceae	1	2
Caryophyllaceae	2	2
Caulerpaceae	2	4
Chenopodiaceae	19	62
Cladophoraceae Cleomaceae	1 2	1 5
Commelinaceae	1	1
Convolvulaceae	10	12
Cucurbitaceae	3	3
Cymodoceaceae	1	2
Cyperaceae	4	7
Dasyaceae Dasyaladaceae	1 2	3
Dasycladaceae Droseraceae	1	1
Euphorbiaceae	9	17
Fabaceae	61	163
Frankeniaceae	1	4
Galaxauraceae	2	2
Gelidiellaceae Goodeniaceae	1 6	1 13
Gyrostemonaceae	1	13
Haloragaceae	i	1
Hemerocallidaceae	2	8
Hydrocharitaceae	1	1
Loranthaceae	1	1
Malvaceae Marsileaceae	21 1	38 1
Menispermaceae	1	2
Molluginaceae	2	3
Montiaceae	3	3
Moraceae	2	2
Myrtaceae	4	5
Nyctaginaceae Papaveraceae	1 1	2
Phyllanthaceae	1	1
Pittosporaceae	1	1
Plantaginaceae	1	1
Plumbaginaceae	1	3
Poaceae	42	68
Polygalaceae Portulacaceae	1 3	1
Proteaceae	1	2
Rhizophoraceae	3	12
Rhodomelaceae	1	3
Rubiaceae	1	1
Sapindaceae	1	1
Scrophulariaceae	1	1
Sebdeniaceae Siphonocladaceae	1	1
Solanaceae	5	10
Stylidiaceae	1	1
Thymelaeaceae	1	1
Udoteaceae	2	6
Violaceae	1	1
Zygophyllaceae	1	4
TOTAL	290	611

Name ID Species Name

Naturalised

Conservation Code ¹Endemic To Query Area

Acanthaceae

1. 6828 Avicennia marina (White Mangrove)

14555 Avicennia marina subsp. marina

NatureMap is a collaborative project of the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions and the Western Australian Museum







	Name ID	Species Name	Naturalised	Conservation Code	¹ Endemic To Que Area
Aizoaceae					
3.	44240	Trianthema cusackianum			
4.	2830	Trianthema portulacastrum (Giant Pigweed)	Υ		
5.	44362	Trianthema triquetrum			
6.		Trianthema turgidifolium			
		•			
Amaranthace					
7.		Aerva javanica (Kapok Bush)	Υ		
8.	18363	Gomphrena canescens subsp. canescens			
9.	2677	Gomphrena celosioides (Gomphrena Weed)	Υ		
10.	2680	Gomphrena cunninghamii			
11.	2686	Gomphrena pusilla		P2	
12.	2695	Ptilotus arthrolasius			
13.	2696	Ptilotus astrolasius			
14.	2699	Ptilotus axillaris (Mat Mulla Mulla)			
15.	2704	Ptilotus calostachyus (Weeping Mulla Mulla)			
16.		Ptilotus divaricatus (Climbing Mulla Mulla)			
17.		Ptilotus exaltatus (Tall Mulla Mulla)			
18.		Ptilotus fusiformis			
19.					
		Ptilotus nobilis (Tall Mulla Mulla)			
20.		Ptilotus villosiflorus			
21.	2768	Pupalia lappacea	Υ		
Anadyomena 22.		Anadyomene plicata			
Apocynaceae		, mady omore phodu			
23.		Gymnanthera cunninghamii		P3	
25.	12032	Gymnanunera cummiynamii		гэ	
Asteraceae					
24.	7903	Calotis hispidula (Bindy Eye)			
25.		Chrysocephalum apiculatum subsp. pilbarense			
26.		Conyza bonariensis (Flaxleaf Fleabane)	Υ		
27.		Cyanthillium cinereum var. cinereum	Y		
28.					
		Flaveria trinervia (Speedy Weed)	Y		
29.		Pluchea ferdinandi-muelleri			
30.		Pluchea rubelliflora			
31.		Pluchea tetranthera			
32.	8189	Pseudognaphalium luteoalbum (Jersey Cudweed)			
33.	41224	Pterocaulon intermedium			
34.	8192	Pterocaulon sphacelatum (Apple Bush, Fruit Salad Plant)			
35.	8236	Streptoglossa cylindriceps			
36.	8240	Streptoglossa odora			
37.		Symphyotrichum squamatum (Bushy Starwort)	Υ		
38.		Tridax procumbens (Tridax, Tridax Daisy)	· Y		
Bignoniaceae		Than precument (Than, Than Bally)	,		
39.		Dolichandrone occidentalis			
Bonnemaisor					
40.	26486	Asparagopsis taxiformis			
Boraginaceae	е				
41.		Heliotropium conocarpum			
42.		Heliotropium crispatum			
		Heliotropium cunninghamii			
	6706	Tonou opium ounningnamii			
43.		Holiotronium poobuphullum			
43. 44.	17309	Heliotropium pachyphyllum			
43.	17309	Heliotropium pachyphyllum Trichodesma zeylanicum (Camel Bush, Kumbalin)			
43. 44. 45. Syblidaceae	17309 6727	Trichodesma zeylanicum (Camel Bush, Kumbalin)			
43. 44. 45. 3yblidaceae 46.	17309 6727 18073				
43. 44. 45. 3yblidaceae 46.	17309 6727 18073	Trichodesma zeylanicum (Camel Bush, Kumbalin)			
43. 44. 45. Syblidaceae	17309 6727 18073	Trichodesma zeylanicum (Camel Bush, Kumbalin)			
43. 44. 45. Byblidaceae 46. Campanulace 47.	17309 6727 18073 9ae 7393	Trichodesma zeylanicum (Camel Bush, Kumbalin) Byblis filifolia			
43. 44. 45. Byblidaceae 46. Campanulace 47. Capparaceae	17309 6727 18073 9ae 7393	Trichodesma zeylanicum (Camel Bush, Kumbalin) Byblis filifolia Wahlenbergia tumidifructa			
43. 44. 45. Byblidaceae 46. Campanulace 47.	17309 6727 18073 9ae 7393	Trichodesma zeylanicum (Camel Bush, Kumbalin) Byblis filifolia			
43. 44. 45. Byblidaceae 46. Campanulace 47. Capparaceae	17309 6727 18073 9ae 7393	Trichodesma zeylanicum (Camel Bush, Kumbalin) Byblis filifolia Wahlenbergia tumidifructa			
43. 44. 45. Byblidaceae 46. Campanulace 47. Capparaceae 48. Caryophyllac	17309 6727 18073 2006 7393 48291	Trichodesma zeylanicum (Camel Bush, Kumbalin) Byblis filifolia Wahlenbergia tumidifructa Capparis spinosa subsp. nummularia			
43. 44. 45. Byblidaceae 46. Campanulace 47. Capparaceae 48. Caryophyllac 49.	17309 6727 18073 2002 7393 48291 2002	Trichodesma zeylanicum (Camel Bush, Kumbalin) Byblis filifolia Wahlenbergia tumidifructa Capparis spinosa subsp. nummularia Polycarpaea involucrata			
43. 44. 45. Byblidaceae 46. Campanulace 47. Capparaceae 48. Caryophyllac	17309 6727 18073 2002 7393 48291 2002	Trichodesma zeylanicum (Camel Bush, Kumbalin) Byblis filifolia Wahlenbergia tumidifructa Capparis spinosa subsp. nummularia			
43. 44. 45. Byblidaceae 46. Campanulace 47. Capparaceae 48. Caryophyllac 49. 50.	17309 6727 18073 38ae 7393 48291 39ae 2902 2903	Trichodesma zeylanicum (Camel Bush, Kumbalin) Byblis filifolia Wahlenbergia tumidifructa Capparis spinosa subsp. nummularia Polycarpaea involucrata			
43. 44. 45. Byblidaceae 46. Campanulace 47. Capparaceae 48. Caryophyllac 49.	17309 6727 18073 9ae 7393 48291 9eae 2902 2903	Trichodesma zeylanicum (Camel Bush, Kumbalin) Byblis filifolia Wahlenbergia tumidifructa Capparis spinosa subsp. nummularia Polycarpaea involucrata			

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Conservation Code ¹Endemic To Query Area Name ID Species Name Naturalised Chenopodiaceae 53. 2476 Atriplex semilunaris (Annual Saltbush) 54. 2499 Dissocarpus paradoxus (Curious Saltbush) 55. 2504 Dysphania plantaginella 56. 11890 Dysphania rhadinostachya subsp. rhadinostachya 12064 Enchylaena tomentosa var. tomentosa (Barrier Saltbush) 57. 58. 2573 Neobassia astrocarpa 59. 2582 Rhagodia eremaea (Thorny Saltbush) 30434 Salsola australis 60. 61. 11650 Sclerolaena bicornis var. bicornis (Goathead Burr) 2616 Sclerolaena glabra 62. 63. 2617 Sclerolaena hostilis 2638 Suaeda arbusculoides 64. 31616 Tecticornia auriculata 66. 33236 Tecticornia halocnemoides (Shrubby Samphire) 67. 33238 Tecticornia halocnemoides subsp. tenuis 68. 33319 Tecticornia indica subsp. bidens 69. 33318 Tecticornia indica subsp. leiostachya (Samphire) 70. 33220 Tecticornia pterygosperma subsp. denticulata 2644 Threlkeldia diffusa (Coast Bonefruit) 71. Cladophoraceae 26612 Chaetomorpha melagonium 72. Cleomaceae 73. 29101 Cleome uncifera subsp. uncifera 74 2988 Cleome viscosa (Tickweed, Tjinduwadhu) Commelinaceae 75. 1165 Commelina ensifolia (Wandering Jew, Buargu) Convolvulaceae 76 6603 Ronamia alatisemina 77. 11167 Bonamia erecta 78. 6606 Bonamia media 79. 6607 Bonamia oblongifolia 80. 11200 Evolvulus alsinoides var. villosicalyx 6635 Ipomoea pes-caprae 81. 82. 11312 Ipomoea pes-caprae subsp. brasiliensis 83. 6637 Ipomoea polymorpha 6651 Operculina aequisepala 85. 6653 Polymeria ambigua (Morning Glory) Cucurbitaceae 86. 48838 Citrullus amarus 87. 15036 Coccinia grandis 88. 12032 Trichosanthes cucumerina var. cucumerina Cymodoceaceae 131 Halodule uninervis 89. Cyperaceae 750 Bulbostylis barbata 90. 91. 751 Bulbostylis burbidgeae 777 Cyperus bulbosus (Bush Onion, Tjanmata) 92 93. 806 Cyperus polystachyos (Bunchy Sedge) Dasyaceae 26930 Heterosiphonia crassipes Dasycladaceae 44548 Neomeris bilimbata 95. 96. 27099 Neomeris van-bosseae Droseraceae 3093 Drosera burmanni (Tropical Sundew) 97. Euphorbiaceae 98. 4583 Adriana tomentosa 99. 17422 Adriana tomentosa var. tomentosa 100 4617 Euphorbia australis (Namana) 101. 35303 Euphorbia australis var. subtomentosa 102. 4619 Euphorbia biconvexa 103. 4635 Euphorbia myrtoides 104. 12097 Euphorbia tannensis subsp. eremophila (Desert Spurge) 105. 42879 Euphorbia trigonosperma NatureMap is a collaborative project of the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions and the Western Australian Museum

Page 3



	Name ID	Species Name	Naturalised	Conservation Code	¹ Endemic To Que Area
106.	4656	Jatropha gossypiifolia (Bellyache Bush)	Υ		
abaceae					
107.	3198	Acacia acradenia			
108.		Acacia ancistrocarpa (Fitzroy Wattle)			
109.		Acacia bivenosa			
110.		Acacia bivenosa x sclerosperma subsp. sclerosperma			
111.		Acacia colei var. colei			
112.		Acacia inaequilatera (Baderi)			
113. 114.		Acacia maitlandii (Maitland's Wattle)			
114.		Acacia pyrifolia var. pyrifolia Acacia robeorum			
116.		Acacia sclerosperma subsp. sclerosperma			
117.	10070	Acacia sp.			
118.	19456	Acacia stellaticeps			
119.		Acacia synchronicia			
120.		Acacia trachycarpa (Minni Ritchi, Balgali)			
121.		Acacia tumida var. pilbarensis			
122.		Albizia lebbeck			
123.		Alysicarpus muelleri			
124.		Cajanus cinereus			
125.		Cajanus marmoratus			
126.		Canavalia rosea (Wild Jack Bean)			
127.		Clitoria ternatea	Υ		
128.	3774	Crotalaria cunninghamii (Green Birdflower, Bilbun)			
129.	19378	Crotalaria dissitiflora subsp. benthamiana			
130.	17118	Cullen leucanthum			
131.	15714	Cullen stipulaceum			
132.	3853	Desmodium filiforme			
133.	19333	Desmodium scorpiurus	Υ		
134.	3942	Glycine tomentella (Woolly Glycine)			
135.	14587	Indigastrum parviflorum			
136.	3973	Indigofera colutea (Sticky Indigo)			
137.	3981	Indigofera linnaei (Birdsville Indigo)			
138.	16061	Indigofera oblongifolia	Υ		
139.	16062	Indigofera sessiliflora	Υ		
140.	3987	Indigofera trita			
141.	4054	Leptosema anomalum			
142.	3613	Leucaena leucocephala (Leucaena)	Υ		
143.	3614	Neptunia dimorphantha (Sensitive Plant)			
144.	3673	Parkinsonia aculeata (Parkinsonia)	Υ		
145.		Petalostylis labicheoides (Slender Petalostylis)			
146.	4191	Rhynchosia minima (Rhynchosia)			
147.		Senna glutinosa subsp. glutinosa			
148.		Senna notabilis			
149.		Senna occidentalis	Y		
150.		Senna stricta			
151.		Sesbania cannabina (Sesbania Pea)			
152.		Sesbania formosa (White Dragon Tree)	.,		
153.		Stylosanthes guianensis var. guianensis	Y		
154.		Stylosanthes hamata (Verano Stylo)	Y		
155.		Swainsona pterostylis Tankrasia lantaslada			
156.		Tephrosia leptoclada Tephrosia resea (Flinders Biver Reisen, Bungae'deh)			
157.		Tephrosia rosea (Flinders River Poison, Bungoo'dah) Tephrosia rosea yar, Fortoscuo groeks (M.I.H. Brooker 2186)			
158. 159.		Tephrosia rosea var. Fortescue creeks (M.I.H. Brooker 2186) Tephrosia rosea var. Port Hedland (A.S. George 1114)		P1	
160.		Tephrosia rosea var. Port Hediana (A.S. George 1114) Tephrosia rosea var. clementii		FI	
161. 162.		Tephrosia rosea var. rosea Tephrosia simplicifolia			
		Tephrosia simplicifolia Tephrosia sp. B Kimberley Flora (C.A. Gardner 7300)			
163. 164.		Tephrosia sp. B Kimberiey Flora (C.A. Gardner 7300) Tephrosia sp. Bungaroo Creek (M.E. Trudgen 11601)			
165.		Tephrosia sp. Bungaroo Creek (м.Е. Trudgeri 11601) Tephrosia sp. D Kimberley Flora (R.D. Royce 1848)			
166.		Tephrosia sp. D Nimberley Flora (R.D. Royce 1646) Tephrosia sp. clay soils (S. van Leeuwen et al. PBS 0273)			
167.		Zornia muelleriana			
107.	10001	Zorna madiidhana			

Frankeniaceae

168. 5188 Frankenia ambita

Galaxauraceae

169. 29615 Dichotomaria obtusata170. 26835 Galaxaura rugosa

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N	ame ID	Species Name	Naturalised	Conservation Code	¹ Endemic To Query Area
Gelidiellaceae					
171.	26842	Gelidiella acerosa			
Goodeniaceae	!				
172.		Goodenia armitiana			
173.		Goodenia forrestii			
174. 175.		Goodenia microptera Goodenia stobbsiana			
176.		Scaevola amblyanthera			
177.		Scaevola ambiyanthera var. centralis			
Gyrostemonad		Codencearnus estinifelius (Native Penler, Kundurangu)			
178.	2118	Codonocarpus cotinifolius (Native Poplar, Kundurangu)			
Haloragaceae					
179.	6174	Haloragis gossei			
Hemerocallida	ceae				
180.	1285	Corynotheca micrantha (Sand Lily)			
181.	1286	Corynotheca pungens			
Hydrocharitac	eae				
182.		Thalassia hemprichii			
_oranthaceae	2383	Amyema preissii (Wireleaf Mistletoe)			
	2000	The state of the s			
Malvaceae					
184.		Abutilon lepidum Combonia compression			
185. 186.		Corchorus carnarvonensis Corchorus elachocarpus			
187.		Corchorus elacnocarpus Corchorus incanus			
188.		Corchorus incanus subsp. incanus			
189.		Corchorus laniflorus			
190.	13467	Corchorus trilocularis			
191.	4867	Corchorus walcottii (Woolly Corchorus)			
192.	4910	Gossypium australe (Native Cotton)			
193.		Gossypium hirsutum (Upland Cotton)	Υ		
194.		Hibiscus austrinus var. austrinus			
195. 196.		Hibiscus brachychlaenus			
197.		Hibiscus goldsworthii Hibiscus leptocladus			
198.		Melhania oblongifolia			
199.		Seringia elliptica (Showy fire-bush)			
200.	46821	Seringia nephrosperma (Free carpel fire-bush)			
201.	4972	Sida clementii			
202.	4977	Sida fibulifera (Silver Sida)			
203.		Triumfetta ramosa			
204.	5106	Waltheria indica			
Marsileaceae					
205.	76	Marsilea hirsuta (Nardoo)			
Menispermace	ae				
206.		Tinospora smilacina (Snakevine, Oondala)			
Molluginaceae 207.		Hypertelis cerviana			
207.		Trigastrotheca molluginea			
	.5201	g			
Montiaceae	1055				
209.		Calandrinia pentavalvis			
210. 211.		Calandrinia stagnensis Calandrinia tepperiana			
_	2012	Salarianna topportana			
Moraceae					
212.		Ficus aculeata var. indecora (Ranji)			
213.	19648	Ficus brachypoda			
Myrtaceae					
214.		Corymbia aspera			
215.		Corymbia flavescens			
216.		Melaleuca lasiandra			
217.	6005	Osbornia octodonta (Myrtle Mangrove)			
Nyctaginaceae	•				
218.	2770	Boerhavia coccinea (Tar Vine, Wituka)	4.4		
			Department of	of Biodiversity, in and Attractions	MESTERN

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Conservation Code ¹Endemic To Query Area Name ID Species Name Naturalised **Papaveraceae** 17797 Argemone ochroleuca subsp. ochroleuca Phyllanthaceae 220. 4680 Phyllanthus maderaspatensis Pittosporaceae 221. 19744 Pittosporum angustifolium Plantaginaceae 222. 12489 Stemodia lathraia Plumbaginaceae 6490 Muellerolimon salicorniaceum 223. Poaceae Υ 224. 17651 Andropogon gayanus 225. 211 Aristida hygrometrica (Northern Kerosene Grass) 226. 240 Bothriochloa ewartiana (Desert Bluegrass) 258 Cenchrus ciliaris (Buffel Grass) 227. 228. 41568 Cenchrus setaceus (Fountain Grass) 229. 29721 Cenchrus setiger (Birdwood Grass) Υ 266 Chloris barbata (Purpletop Chloris) 272 Chloris virgata (Feathertop Rhodes Grass) 231. 273 Chrysopogon fallax (Golden Beard Grass) 232. 233. 280 Cymbopogon bombycinus (Silky Oilgrass) 234 Cvnodon radiatus 235. 288 Dactyloctenium aegyptium (Coast Button Grass) 290 Dactyloctenium radulans (Button Grass) 236 237. 311 Digitaria ciliaris (Summer Grass) 238 48378 Diplachne fusca subsp. fusca 239. 360 Enneapogon lindleyanus (Wiry Nineawn, Purple-head Nineawn) 240 365 Enneapogon polyphyllus (Leafy Nineawn) 241. 12749 Enneapogon purpurascens (Purple Nineawn) 242 368 Enteropogon ramosus (Windmill Grass, Curly Windmill Grass) 375 Eragrostis cumingii (Cuming's Love Grass) 243. 244 378 Eragrostis dielsii (Mallee Lovegrass) 380 Eragrostis eriopoda (Woollybutt Grass, Wangurnu) 245. 381 Eragrostis falcata (Sickle Lovegrass) 246 17609 Eragrostis pilosa 247. 248. 400 Eriachne aristidea 249. 411 Eriachne helmsii (Buck Wanderrie Grass) 250. 414 Eriachne obtusa (Northern Wandarrie Grass) 251. 464 Iseilema membranaceum (Small Flinders Grass) 468 Lamarckia aurea (Goldentop) 252. 253. 503 Panicum decompositum (Native Millet, Kaltu-kaltu) 518 Paspalidium clementii (Clements Paspalidium) 254 529 Paspalum fasciculatum 606 Setaria dielsii (Diels' Pigeon Grass) 256 257. 611 Setaria sphacelata (South African Pigeon Grass) 258 619 Sorghum plumosum (Plume Canegrass) 259. 625 Spinifex longifolius (Beach Spinifex) 260. 672 Themeda avenacea (Native Oatgrass) 13131 Triodia epactia 261. 262. 700 Triodia secunda 263. 706 Triraphis mollis (Needle Grass) 264. 728 Whiteochloa cymbiformis 265. 730 Xerochloa imberbis (Rice Grass) Polygalaceae 41357 Polygala saccopetala 266. Portulacaceae 267. 2875 Portulaca australis 268 43981 Portulaca decipiens 2884 Portulaca oleracea (Purslane, Wakati) 269. **Proteaceae** 2079 Grevillea pyramidalis (Caustic Bush, Tiungu) 270 Rhizophoraceae 271. 5291 Bruguiera exaristata (Ribbed Mangrove) 272 39680 Ceriops australis 273 5295 Rhizophora stylosa (Spotted-leaved Red Mangrove)

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Conservation Code ¹Endemic To Query Area Name ID Species Name Naturalised

Rhodomelaceae

274. 26441 Acanthophora spicifera

Rubiaceae

275. 13339 Synaptantha tillaeacea var. tillaeacea

Sapindaceae

276. 4759 Dodonaea coriacea

Scrophulariaceae

277. 17158 Myoporum montanum (Native Myrtle)

Sebdeniaceae

27274 Sebdenia flabellata 278.

Siphonocladaceae

26769 Dictyosphaeria cavernosa 279.

Solanaceae

280 6971 Nicotiana benthamiana (Tiuntiwari) 281. 11856 Nicotiana occidentalis subsp. occidentalis 20652 Physalis angulata 282. Υ 283. 7002 Solanum diversiflorum 284. 7029 Solanum phlomoides

Stylidiaceae

7711 Stylidium desertorum 285.

Thymelaeaceae

5230 Pimelea ammocharis 286.

Udoteaceae

287. 27348 Udotea argentea 288. 35302 Udotea glaucescens

Violaceae

289. 5215 Hybanthus aurantiacus

Zygophyllaceae

290. 4380 Tribulus occidentalis (Perennial Caltrop)

Conservation Codes
T - Rare or likely to become extinct
X - Presumed extinct
IA - Protected under international agreement
S - Other specially protected fauna
1 - Priority
2 - Priority
3 - Priority
4 - Priority
5 - Priority
5 - Priority
6 - Priority
7 - Priority
7 - Priority
8 - Priority
9 -

¹ For NatureMap's purposes, species flagged as endemic are those whose records are wholely contained within the search area. Note that only those records complying with the search criterion are included in the calculation. For example, if you limit records to those from a specific datasource, only records from that datasource are used to determine if a species is restricted to the query area.







NatureMap Species Report

Created By Guest user on 01/03/2020

Kingdom Animalia

Current Names Only Yes

Core Datasets Only Yes

Method 'By Circle'

Centre 118° 36' 33" E,20° 19' 12" S

Buffer 10km

Group By Family

Family	Species	Record
Acanthizidae	2	1-
Accipitridae	13	16
Aegothelidae	1	
Agamidae Alaudidae	8	1.
Alaudidae Anatidae	1 7	1 11
Anhingidae	1	11.
Antennariidae	1	
Apogonidae	2	
Ardeidae	8	6
Artamidae	6	7
Batrachoididae	2	
Belonidae	1	
Blenniidae	3	
Boidae	3	
Bovidae	1	
Bufonidae	1	
Burhinidae	1	
Cacatuidae	1	
Campephagidae	2 2	4
Canidae Caprimulgidae	1	
Carangidae	3	
Carphodactylidae	3	
Casuariidae	1	
Centrogeniidae	1	
Centropodidae	i	
Charadriidae	9	13
Cheloniidae	3	220
Ciconiidae	1	
Clupeidae	3	
Colubridae	1	
Columbidae	8	17
Corvidae	3	1
Cracticidae	2	
Cuculidae	2	
Dactylopteridae	1	
Dasyuridae	5	11
Delphinidae	1	
Dicruridae	4	14
Diplodactylidae	4	
Drepaneidae Dugongidae	1	
Elapidae	14	2
Eleotridae	1	2
Emballonuridae	2	
Ephippidae	1	
Equidae	i	
Estrilidae	3	6
Falconidae	3	3
Felidae	1	
Fregatidae	1	
Gekkonidae	5	1
Gerreidae	1	
Glareolidae	2	
Gobiidae	3	
Gruidae	1	
Haematopodidae	2	4
Halcyonidae	4	4
Hemiramphidae	3	
Hemiscylliidae	1	
Heterodontidae	1	0
Hirundinidae Hydrobatidae	4	6
	1 5	1
∃ylidae ∟abridae	5	
∟abridae ∟amponidae	1	
∟amponidae ∟aridae	10	13
∟andae ∟eporidae	10	13
_eptobramidae	1	
Limnodynastidae	2	1
_utjanidae	1	
Macropodidae	4	
Maluridae	2	1







TOTAL	365	5016
Zosteropidae	1	29
Vespertilionidae	4	6
Varanidae	6	7
Urodacidae	1	1
Uranoscopidae	1	2
Tytonidae	1	1
Turnicidae	1	7
Trochanteriidae	1	3
Thylacomyidae	1	2
Threskiornithidae	3	40
Theridiidae	3 1	1
Synodontidae Terapontidae	1 3	1
Syngnathidae	1	1
Synanceiidae	1	2
Sylviidae	1	1
Sturnidae	2	10
Sparidae	2	6
Sillaginidae	2	4
Serranidae	4	5
Scyliorhinidae	i	2
Scorpaenidae	1	1
Scombridae	2	2
Scolopendridae	25	5
Scolopacidae Scolopacidae	19 25	52 396
Scincidae	1 19	52
Scatophagidae Sciaenidae	1 1	4
Salticidae	1	1
Salmonidae	1	1
Recurvirostridae	3	51
Rallidae	4	19
Pygopodidae	5	15
Ptilonorhynchidae	1	.1
Psittacidae	5	44
Pseudochromidae	1	1
Pomacentridae	2	2
Polynemidae	1	1
Podicipedidae	2	27
Podargidae	1	1
Plotosidae	1	2
Phasianidae	1	10
Phalacrocoracidae	5	44
Petroicidae	2	3
Pelecanidae	i	37
Passeridae	1	30
Pardalotidae	2	2
Otididae Pachycephalidae	3	3 32
Ostraciidae	2 1	2
Opistognathidae	1	2
Nemipteridae	2	2
Myobatrachidae	2	2
Muridae	6	61
Mugilidae	2	3
Motacillidae	2	3
Monodactylidae	1	3
Molossidae	2	6
Meropidae	1	







	Name ID	Species Name	Naturalised	Conservation Code	¹ Endemic To Query Area
Acanthizidae)				
1.	24276	Gerygone tenebrosa (Dusky Gerygone)			
2.	30948	Smicrornis brevirostris (Weebill)			
Accipitridae					
3.	25535	Accipiter cirrocephalus (Collared Sparrowhawk)			
4.	24285	Aquila audax (Wedge-tailed Eagle)			
5.	24288	Circus approximans (Swamp Harrier)			
6.	24289	Circus assimilis (Spotted Harrier)			
7.		Elanus axillaris			
8.		Elanus caeruleus (Black-shouldered Kite)			
9.		Elanus caeruleus subsp. axillaris (Australian Black-shouldered Kite)			
10. 11.		Haliaeetus leucogaster (White-bellied Sea-Eagle) Haliastur indus (Brahminy Kite)			
12.		Haliastur sphenurus (Whistling Kite)			
13.		Hieraaetus morphnoides (Little Eagle)			
14.		Milvus migrans (Black Kite)			
15.	48591	Pandion cristatus (Osprey, Eastern Osprey)		IA	
Aegothelidae	•				
16.		Aegotheles cristatus (Australian Owlet-nightjar)			
	20044	riogotholoc oriotatas (riadianari ornot riigrigar)			
Agamidae					
17.		Amphibolurus longirostris (Long-nosed Dragon)			
18. 19.		Ctenophorus caudicinctus (Ring-tailed Dragon)			
20.		Ctenophorus caudicinctus subsp. caudicinctus (Ring-tailed Dragon) Ctenophorus isolepis (Crested Dragon, Military Dragon)			
21.		Ctenophorus isolepis (Crested Dragon, Military Dragon)			
22.		Ctenophorus nuchalis (Central Netted Dragon)			
23.		Pogona minor subsp. minor (Dwarf Bearded Dragon)			
24.	24908	Pogona minor subsp. mitchelli (Dwarf Bearded Dragon)			
Alaudidae					
25.	25545	Mirafra javanica (Horsfield's Bushlark, Singing Bushlark)			
A a 4 ! . ! a . a		, , ,			
Anatidae 26.	2/312	Anas gracilis (Grey Teal)			
27.		Anas superciliosa (Pacific Black Duck)			
28.		Aythya australis (Hardhead)			
29.		Cygnus atratus (Black Swan)			
30.	24324	Dendrocygna arcuata (Wandering Whistling Duck, Chestnut Whistling Duck)			
31.	24325	Dendrocygna eytoni (Plumed Whistling Duck)			
32.	24326	Malacorhynchus membranaceus (Pink-eared Duck)			
Anhingidae					
33.	47414	Anhinga novaehollandiae (Australasian Darter)			
Antennariida					
34.	ic	Lophiocharon trisignatus			
		25pmodrial on thoughtains			
Apogonidae					
35. 36.		Apogon rueppellii			
30.		Glossamia aprion			
Ardeidae					
37.		Ardea garzetta (Little Egret)			
38.		Ardea ibis (Cattle Egret)			
39. 40.		Ardea intermedia (Intermediate Egret)			
41.		Ardea modesta (great egret, white egret) Ardea pacifica (White-necked Heron)			
42.		Butorides striata (Striated Heron, Mangrove Heron)			
43.		Egretta garzetta			
44.		Egretta novaehollandiae			
Artamidae					
45.	25566	Artamus cinereus (Black-faced Woodswallow)			
46.		Artamus cinereus (Black-faced Woodswallow) Artamus cinereus subsp. melanops (Black-faced Woodswallow)			
47.		Artamus leucorynchus (White-breasted Woodswallow)			
48.		Artamus leucorynchus subsp. leucopygialis (White-breasted Woodswallow)			
49.	24356	Artamus personatus (Masked Woodswallow)			
50.	24357	Artamus superciliosus (White-browed Woodswallow)			
Batrachoidid	lae				
			1 Department	of Biodiversity.	WESTERN







	Name ID	Species Name	Naturalised	Conservation Code	¹ Endemic To Query Area
51.		Batrachomoeus dahli			
52.		Halophryne diemensis			
Belonidae					
53.		Strongylura strongylura			
Blenniidae					
54.		Omobranchus sp.			
55.		Salarias sexfilum			
56.		Salarias sp.			
Boidae					
57.	25318	Antaresia perthensis (Pygmy Python)			
58.		Aspidites melanocephalus (Black-headed Python)			
59.	25236	Aspidites ramsayi (Woma)			
Bovidae					
60.	24251	Bos taurus (European Cattle)	Υ		
Bufonidae					
61.	42306	Platyplectrum spenceri (Centralian Burrowing Frog)			
	12000	- Layprocaum openion (Contantal Burlothing 1 10g)			
Burhinidae	47000	Faceura magnizantia (Paceh Ctone audeur Paceh Thield Imagni			
62.	4/938	Esacus magnirostris (Beach Stone-curlew, Beach Thick-knee)			
Cacatuidae					
63.		Eolophus roseicapillus			
Campephagi	idae				
64.		Coracina novaehollandiae (Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike)			
65.	24367	Lalage tricolor (White-winged Triller)			
Canidae					
66.	48920	Canis familiaris (Dog, Dingo)	Υ		
67.	24040	Vulpes vulpes (Red Fox)	Υ		
Caprimulgid	ae				
68.		Eurostopodus argus (Spotted Nightjar)			
Carangidae					
o an arriginate					
69.		Caranx ignobilis			
69. 70.		Caranx ignobilis Caranx sp.			
		-			
70. 71.	/lidae	Caranx sp.			
70.		Caranx sp.			
70. 71. Carphodacty 72.		Caranx sp. Scomberoides commersonnianus			
70. 71. Carphodacty 72. Casuariidae	24969	Caranx sp. Scomberoides commersonnianus Nephrurus levis subsp. pilbarensis			
70. 71. Carphodacty 72. Casuariidae 73.	24969 24470	Caranx sp. Scomberoides commersonnianus			
70. 71. Carphodacty 72. Casuariidae 73. Centrogeniid	24969 24470	Caranx sp. Scomberoides commersonnianus Nephrurus levis subsp. pilbarensis Dromaius novaehollandiae (Emu)			
70. 71. Carphodacty 72. Casuariidae 73. Centrogeniic 74.	24969 24470 dae	Caranx sp. Scomberoides commersonnianus Nephrurus levis subsp. pilbarensis			
70. 71. Carphodacty 72. Casuariidae 73. Centrogeniic 74. Centropodid	24969 24470 Jae	Caranx sp. Scomberoides commersonnianus Nephrurus levis subsp. pilbarensis Dromaius novaehollandiae (Emu) Centrogenys vaigiensis			
70. 71. Carphodacty 72. Casuariidae 73. Centrogeniic 74.	24969 24470 Jae	Caranx sp. Scomberoides commersonnianus Nephrurus levis subsp. pilbarensis Dromaius novaehollandiae (Emu)			
70. 71. Carphodacty 72. Casuariidae 73. Centrogeniic 74. Centropodid	24969 24470 dae ae 25600	Caranx sp. Scomberoides commersonnianus Nephrurus levis subsp. pilbarensis Dromaius novaehollandiae (Emu) Centrogenys vaigiensis			
70. 71. Carphodacty 72. Casuariidae 73. Centrogeniic 74. Centropodid 75. Charadriidae 76.	24969 24470 dae 25600 25575	Caranx sp. Scomberoides commersonnianus Nephrurus levis subsp. pilbarensis Dromaius novaehollandiae (Emu) Centrogenys vaigiensis Centropus phasianinus (Pheasant Coucal) Charadrius leschenaultii (Greater Sand Plover)		Т	
70. 71. Carphodacty 72. Casuariidae 73. Centrogeniic 74. Centropodid 75. Charadriidae 76. 77.	24969 24470 dae 25600 25575 25576	Caranx sp. Scomberoides commersonnianus Nephrurus levis subsp. pilbarensis Dromaius novaehollandiae (Emu) Centrogenys vaigiensis Centropus phasianinus (Pheasant Coucal) Charadrius leschenaultii (Greater Sand Plover) Charadrius mongolus (Lesser Sand Plover)		T T	
70. 71. Carphodacty 72. Casuariidae 73. Centrogeniic 74. Centropodid 75. Charadriidae 76. 77. 78.	24969 24470 dae 25600 25575 25576 24377	Caranx sp. Scomberoides commersonnianus Nephrurus levis subsp. pilbarensis Dromaius novaehollandiae (Emu) Centrogenys vaigiensis Centropus phasianinus (Pheasant Coucal) Charadrius leschenaultii (Greater Sand Plover) Charadrius mongolus (Lesser Sand Plover) Charadrius ruticapillus (Red-capped Plover)		Т	
70. 71. Carphodacty 72. Casuariidae 73. Centrogeniid 74. Centropodid 75. Charadriidae 76. 77. 78. 79.	24969 24470 dae 25600 25575 25576 24377 24378	Caranx sp. Scomberoides commersonnianus Nephrurus levis subsp. pilbarensis Dromaius novaehollandiae (Emu) Centrogenys vaigiensis Centropus phasianinus (Pheasant Coucal) Charadrius leschenaultii (Greater Sand Plover) Charadrius mongolus (Lesser Sand Plover) Charadrius ruficapillus (Red-capped Plover) Charadrius veredus (Oriental Plover)			
70. 71. Carphodacty 72. Casuariidae 73. Centrogeniic 74. Centropodid 75. Charadriidae 76. 77. 78. 79. 80.	24969 24470 dae 25600 25575 25576 24377 24378 47937	Caranx sp. Scomberoides commersonnianus Nephrurus levis subsp. pilbarensis Dromaius novaehollandiae (Emu) Centrogenys vaigiensis Centropus phasianinus (Pheasant Coucal) Charadrius leschenaultii (Greater Sand Plover) Charadrius mongolus (Lesser Sand Plover) Charadrius ruficapillus (Red-capped Plover) Charadrius veredus (Oriental Plover) Elseyornis melanops (Black-fronted Dotterel)		Т	
70. 71. Carphodacty 72. Casuariidae 73. Centrogeniid 74. Centropodid 75. Charadriidae 76. 77. 78. 79.	24969 24470 24470 24470 25600 25575 25576 24377 24378 47937 24379	Caranx sp. Scomberoides commersonnianus Nephrurus levis subsp. pilbarensis Dromaius novaehollandiae (Emu) Centrogenys vaigiensis Centropus phasianinus (Pheasant Coucal) Charadrius leschenaultii (Greater Sand Plover) Charadrius mongolus (Lesser Sand Plover) Charadrius ruficapillus (Red-capped Plover) Charadrius veredus (Oriental Plover)		Т	
70. 71. Carphodacty 72. Casuariidae 73. Centrogeniic 74. Centropodid 75. Charadriidae 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81.	24969 24470 dae 25600 25575 25576 24377 24378 47937 24379 24382	Caranx sp. Scomberoides commersonnianus Nephrurus levis subsp. pilbarensis Dromaius novaehollandiae (Emu) Centrogenys vaigiensis Centropus phasianinus (Pheasant Coucal) Charadrius leschenaultii (Greater Sand Plover) Charadrius mongolus (Lesser Sand Plover) Charadrius ruficapillus (Red-capped Plover) Charadrius veredus (Oriental Plover) Elseyornis melanops (Black-fronted Dotterel) Erythrogonys cinctus (Red-kneed Dotterel)		T IA	
70. 71. Carphodacty 72. Casuariidae 73. Centrogeniic 74. Centropodid 75. Charadriidae 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82.	24969 24470 dae 25600 25575 25576 24377 24378 47937 24379 24382 24383	Caranx sp. Scomberoides commersonnianus Nephrurus levis subsp. pilbarensis Dromaius novaehollandiae (Emu) Centrogenys vaigiensis Centropus phasianinus (Pheasant Coucal) Charadrius leschenaultii (Greater Sand Plover) Charadrius mongolus (Lesser Sand Plover) Charadrius ruficapillus (Red-capped Plover) Charadrius veredus (Oriental Plover) Elseyornis melanops (Black-fronted Dotterel) Erythrogonys cinctus (Red-kneed Dotterel) Pluvialis fulva (Pacific Golden Plover)		T IA	
70. 71. Carphodacty 72. Casuariidae 73. Centrogeniic 74. Centropodid 75. Charadriidae 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83.	24969 24470 dae 25600 25575 25576 24377 24378 47937 24379 24382 24383	Caranx sp. Scomberoides commersonnianus Nephrurus levis subsp. pilbarensis Dromaius novaehollandiae (Emu) Centrogenys vaigiensis Centropus phasianinus (Pheasant Coucal) Charadrius leschenaultii (Greater Sand Plover) Charadrius mongolus (Lesser Sand Plover) Charadrius ruficapillus (Red-capped Plover) Charadrius veredus (Oriental Plover) Elseyornis melanops (Black-fronted Dotterel) Erythrogonys cinctus (Red-kneed Dotterel) Pluvialis fulva (Pacific Golden Plover) Pluvialis squatarola (Grey Plover)		T IA	
70. 71. Carphodacty 72. Casuariidae 73. Centrogeniid 74. Centropodid 75. Charadriidae 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84.	24969 24470 lae 25600 25575 25576 24377 24378 47937 24379 24382 24383 25577	Caranx sp. Scomberoides commersonnianus Nephrurus levis subsp. pilbarensis Dromaius novaehollandiae (Emu) Centrogenys vaigiensis Centropus phasianinus (Pheasant Coucal) Charadrius leschenaultii (Greater Sand Plover) Charadrius mongolus (Lesser Sand Plover) Charadrius ruficapillus (Red-capped Plover) Charadrius veredus (Oriental Plover) Elseyornis melanops (Black-fronted Dotterel) Erythrogonys cinctus (Red-kneed Dotterel) Pluvialis fulva (Pacific Golden Plover) Pluvialis squatarola (Grey Plover)		T IA	
70. 71. Carphodacty 72. Casuariidae 73. Centrogeniid 74. Centropodid 75. Charadriidae 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. Cheloniidae	24969 24470 lae 25600 25575 25576 24377 24378 47937 24379 24383 25577	Caranx sp. Scomberoides commersonnianus Nephrurus levis subsp. pilbarensis Dromaius novaehollandiae (Emu) Centrogenys vaigiensis Centropus phasianinus (Pheasant Coucal) Charadrius leschenaultii (Greater Sand Plover) Charadrius mongolus (Lesser Sand Plover) Charadrius rulicapillus (Red-capped Plover) Charadrius veredus (Oriental Plover) Elseyornis melanops (Black-fronted Dotterel) Erythrogonys cinctus (Red-kneed Dotterel) Pluvialis fulva (Pacific Golden Plover) Pluvialis squatarola (Grey Plover) Vanellus miles (Masked Lapwing)		T IA IA IA	
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70. 71. Carphodacty 72. Casuariidae 73. Centrogeniid 74. Centropodid 75. Charadriidae 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. Cheloniidae 85. 86. 87.	24969 24470 lae 25600 25575 25576 24377 24378 47937 24382 24383 25577 25336 25342 25344	Caranx sp. Scomberoides commersonnianus Nephrurus levis subsp. pilbarensis Dromaius novaehollandiae (Emu) Centrogenys vaigiensis Centropus phasianinus (Pheasant Coucal) Charadrius leschenaultii (Greater Sand Plover) Charadrius mongolus (Lesser Sand Plover) Charadrius ruficapillus (Red-capped Plover) Charadrius ruficapillus (Red-capped Plover) Charadrius veredus (Oriental Plover) Elseyornis melanops (Black-fronted Dotterel) Erythrogonys cinctus (Red-kneed Dotterel) Pluvialis fulva (Pacific Golden Plover) Pluvialis squatarola (Grey Plover) Vanellus miles (Masked Lapwing) Chelonia mydas (Green Turtle) Eretmochelys imbricata subsp. bissa (Hawksbill Turtle)		T IA IA IA T T	
70. 71. Carphodacty 72. Casuariidae 73. Centrogeniic 74. Centropodid 75. Charadriidae 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. Cheloniidae 85. 86. 87. Ciconiidae 88.	24969 24470 lae 25600 25575 25576 24377 24378 47937 24382 24383 25577 25336 25342 25344	Caranx sp. Scomberoides commersonnianus Nephrurus levis subsp. pilbarensis Dromaius novaehollandiae (Emu) Centrogenys vaigiensis Centropus phasianinus (Pheasant Coucal) Charadrius leschenaultii (Greater Sand Plover) Charadrius mongolus (Lesser Sand Plover) Charadrius ruficapillus (Red-capped Plover) Charadrius veredus (Oriental Plover) Elseyornis melanops (Black-fronted Dotterel) Erythrogonys cinctus (Red-kneed Dotterel) Pluvialis fulva (Pacific Golden Plover) Vanellus miles (Masked Lapwing) Chelonia mydas (Green Turtle) Eretmochelys imbricata subsp. bissa (Hawksbill Turtle) Natator depressus (Flatback Turtle)		T IA IA IA T T	
70. 71. Carphodacty 72. Casuariidae 73. Centrogeniic 74. Centropodid 75. Charadriidae 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. Cheloniidae 85. 86. 87. Ciconiidae 88. Clupeidae	24969 24470 lae 25600 25575 25576 24377 24378 47937 24382 24383 25577 25336 25342 25344	Caranx sp. Scomberoides commersonnianus Nephrurus levis subsp. pilbarensis Dromaius novaehollandiae (Emu) Centrogenys vaigiensis Centropus phasianinus (Pheasant Coucal) Charadrius leschenaultii (Greater Sand Plover) Charadrius mongolus (Lesser Sand Plover) Charadrius ruficapillus (Red-capped Plover) Charadrius veredus (Oriental Plover) Elseyornis melanops (Black-fronted Dotterel) Erythrogonys cinctus (Red-kneed Dotterel) Pluvialis fulva (Pacific Golden Plover) Pluvialis squatarola (Grey Plover) Vanellus miles (Masked Lapwing) Chelonia mydas (Green Turtle) Eretmochelys imbricata subsp. bissa (Hawksbill Turtle) Natator depressus (Flatback Turtle) Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus (Black-necked Stork)		T IA IA IA T T	
70. 71. Carphodacty 72. Casuariidae 73. Centrogeniic 74. Centropodid 75. Charadriidae 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. Cheloniidae 85. 86. 87. Ciconiidae 88.	24969 24470 lae 25600 25575 25576 24377 24378 47937 24382 24383 25577 25336 25342 25344	Caranx sp. Scomberoides commersonnianus Nephrurus levis subsp. pilbarensis Dromaius novaehollandiae (Emu) Centrogenys vaigiensis Centropus phasianinus (Pheasant Coucal) Charadrius leschenaultii (Greater Sand Plover) Charadrius mongolus (Lesser Sand Plover) Charadrius ruficapillus (Red-capped Plover) Charadrius veredus (Oriental Plover) Elseyornis melanops (Black-fronted Dotterel) Erythrogonys cinctus (Red-kneed Dotterel) Pluvialis fulva (Pacific Golden Plover) Vanellus miles (Masked Lapwing) Chelonia mydas (Green Turtle) Eretmochelys imbricata subsp. bissa (Hawksbill Turtle) Natator depressus (Flatback Turtle)		T IA IA IA T T	
70. 71. Carphodacty 72. Casuariidae 73. Centrogeniic 74. Centropodid 75. Charadriidae 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. Cheloniidae 85. 86. 87. Ciconiidae 88. Clupeidae 89.	24969 24470 lae 25600 25575 25576 24377 24378 47937 24382 24383 25577 25336 25342 25344	Caranx sp. Scomberoides commersonnianus Nephrurus levis subsp. pilbarensis Dromaius novaehollandiae (Emu) Centrogenys vaigiensis Centropus phasianinus (Pheasant Coucal) Charadrius leschenaultii (Greater Sand Plover) Charadrius mongolus (Lesser Sand Plover) Charadrius ruficapillus (Red-capped Plover) Charadrius veredus (Oriental Plover) Elseyornis melanops (Black-fronted Dotterel) Erythrogonys cinctus (Red-kneed Dotterel) Pluvialis fulva (Pacific Golden Plover) Pluvialis squatarola (Grey Plover) Vanellus miles (Masked Lapwing) Chelonia mydas (Green Turtle) Eretmochelys imbricata subsp. bissa (Hawksbill Turtle) Natator depressus (Flatback Turtle) Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus (Black-necked Stork)		T IA IA IA T T	

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	Name ID	Species Name	Naturalised	Conservation Code	¹ Endemic To Query
Colubridae					Area
92.	25327	Fordonia leucobalia (White-bellied Mangrove Snake)			
Columbidae					
93.	24399	Columba livia (Domestic Pigeon)	Y		
94.		Geopelia cuneata (Diamond Dove)			
95.		Geopelia humeralis (Bar-shouldered Dove)			
96.		Geopelia striata (Zebra Dove)			
97.	24403	Geopelia striata subsp. placida (Peaceful Dove)			
98.	24404	Geophaps plumifera (Spinifex Pigeon)			
99.	24407	Ocyphaps lophotes (Crested Pigeon)			
100.	24411	Phaps histrionica (Flock Bronzewing, Flock Pigeon)			
Corvidae					
101.	24416	Corvus bennetti (Little Crow)			
102.		Corvus orru (Torresian Crow)			
103.	24418	Corvus orru subsp. cecilae (Western Crow)			
Cracticidae					
104.	24420	Cracticus nigrogularis (Pied Butcherbird)			
105.		Cracticus tibicen (Australian Magpie)			
	_0000	, (
Cuculidae	.=	0 " " " (0 " (0 ")			
106.		Cacomantis pallidus (Pallid Cuckoo)			
107.	24431	Chrysococcyx basalis (Horsfield's Bronze Cuckoo)			
Dactylopterio	dae				
108.		Dactyloptena papilio			
Dasyuridae					
109.	30903	Dasycercus blythi (Brush-tailed Mulgara, Ampurta)		P4	
110.		Dasycercus cristicauda (Crest-tailed Mulgara, minyiminyi)		P4	
111.	24091	Dasykaluta rosamondae (Little Red Kaluta)			
112.	24093	Dasyurus hallucatus (Northern Quoll)		Т	
113.	24120	Sminthopsis youngsoni (Lesser Hairy-footed Dunnart)			
Delphinidae					
114.	30954	Tursiops aduncus (Indo-Pacific Bottlenose Dolphin)			
		,			
Dicruridae	0.1.1.0	0 11 11 11 11			
115.		Grallina cyanoleuca (Magpie-lark) Rhipidura albiscapa (Grey Fantail)			
116. 117.		Rhipidura leucophrys (Willie Wagtail)			
118.		Rhipidura phasiana (Mangrove Grey Fantail)			
		Tunpidara pridolara (mangroto oto) t ariany			
Diplodactylic					
119.		Diplodactylus conspicillatus (Fat-tailed Gecko)			
120.		Lucasium stenodactylum Strophyrus ciliaria guban, charrana			
121. 122.		Strophurus ciliaris subsp. aberrans Strophurus jeanae			
122.	24332	Glopharus jeanue			
Drepaneidae					
123.		Drepane punctata			
Dugongidae					
124.	24084	Dugong dugon (Dugong)		S	
Flanidae					
Elapidae 125.	252/12	Acanthophis pyrrhus (Desert Death Adder)			
125.	20240	Acanthophis wellsei			
120.	25331	Brachyurophis approximans (North-western Shovel-nosed Snake)			
128.		Demansia rufescens (Rufous Whipsnake)			
129.		Demansia torquata			Υ
130.	25301	Furina ornata (Moon Snake)			
131.		Hydrelaps darwiniensis			
132.	25366	Hydrophis elegans (Elegant Seasnake, Bar-bellied Seasnake)			
133.	43385	Hydrophis stokesii (Stoke's Seasnake, Sea Snake)			
134.	25261	Pseudechis australis (Mulga Snake)			
135.		Pseudonaja mengdeni (Western Brown Snake)			
136.		Pseudonaja modesta (Ringed Brown Snake)			
137.		Pseudonaja nuchalis (Gwardar, Northern Brown Snake)			
138.	25305	Simoselaps anomalus (Desert Banded Snake)			
Eleotridae					
139.		Butis butis			
Emballonuria	J				

Emballonuridae

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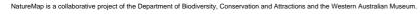




	Name ID	Species Name	Naturalised	Conservation Code	¹ Endemic To Quei Area
140.	24174	Saccolaimus flaviventris (Yellow-bellied Sheath-tailed Bat)			
141.	24175	Taphozous georgianus (Common Sheath-tailed Bat)			
Ephippidae					
142.		Zabidius novemaculeatus			
Equidae					
143.	24258	Equus caballus (Horse)	Υ		
	2 .200	Zquu susumu (notse)	•		
Estrilidae					
144.		Emblema pictum (Painted Finch)			
145. 146.		Neochmia ruficauda (Star Finch) Taeniopygia guttata (Zebra Finch)			
140.	30070	таетторудіа дишаш (дерга і тіст)			
Falconidae					
147.		Falco berigora (Brown Falcon)			
148.		Falco cenchroides (Australian Kestrel, Nankeen Kestrel)			
149.	25623	Falco longipennis (Australian Hobby)			
Felidae					
150.	24041	Felis catus (Cat)	Υ		
Fregatidae					
151.	24478	Fregata ariel (Lesser Frigatebird)		IA	
	2 71 10			IA	
Gekkonidae					
152.		Gehyra pilbara			
153.		Gehyra punctata			
154.		Gehyra variegata	.,		
155.		Hemidactylus frenatus (Asian House Gecko)	Υ		
156.	24961	Heteronotia binoei (Bynoe's Gecko)			
Gerreidae					
157.		Gerres subfasciatus			
Glareolidae					
158.	24481	Glareola maldivarum (Oriental Pratincole)		IA	
159.		Stiltia isabella (Australian Pratincole)			
Gobiidae		D. () ()			
160.		Bathygobius fuscus			
161. 162.		Periophthalmodon freycineti Yongeichthys nebulosus			
102.		Tongelonarys nebulosus			
Gruidae					
163.	24484	Grus rubicunda (Brolga)			
Haematopod	lidae				
1 64.		Haematopus fuliginosus (Sooty Oystercatcher)			
165.		Haematopus longirostris (Pied Oystercatcher)			
Halcyonidae		Decele legabii (Plus winged Koeksburgs)			
166. 167.		Dacelo leachii (Blue-winged Kookaburra) Todiramphus chloris (Collared Kingfisher)			
168.		Todiramphus pyrrhopygius (Red-backed Kingfisher)			
169.		Todiramphus sanctus (Sacred Kingfisher)			
		, (((
Hemiramphic	dae				
170.		Arrhamphus sclerolepis			
171.		Hyporhamphus quoyi			
172.		Hyporhamphus sp.			
Hemiscylliida	ae				
173.		Chiloscyllium punctatum			
Heterodontic	dae				
174.		??			
Hirundinidae					
175.		Hirundo neoxena (Welcome Swallow)			
176.		Hirundo rustica (Barn Swallow)		IA	
177. 178.		Petrochelidon ariel (Fairy Martin) Petrochelidon pigricans (Tree Martin)			
170.	40001	Petrochelidon nigricans (Tree Martin)			
Hydrobatidad	е				
nyurobaliua	24497	Oceanites oceanicus (Wilson's Storm-petrel)		IA	
179.	2-1-101				
179.	24407				
179. Hylidae		Cyclorana australis (Giant Frod.)			
-	25371	Cyclorana australis (Giant Frog) Cyclorana maini (Sheep Frog)			



	Name ID	Species Name	Naturalised	Conservation Code	¹ Endemic To Query Area
182.	25380	Litoria caerulea (Green Tree Frog)			
183.	25391	Litoria rothii (Northern Laughing Tree Frog)			
184.	25392	Litoria rubella (Little Red Tree Frog)			
Labridae					
185.		Choerodon cyanodus			
103.		onocioudii eyanouda			
Lamponidae 186.	•	Lamponina scutata			
Laridae					
187.	41332	Chlidonias leucopterus (White-winged Black Tern, white-winged tern)		IA	
188.		Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae			
189.	48587	Hydroprogne caspia (Caspian Tern)		IA	
190.		Larus novaehollandiae (Silver Gull)			
191.		Sterna bengalensis (Lesser Crested Tern)			
192.		Sterna hirundo (Common Tern)		IA	
193.		Sterna hybrida (Whiskered Tern)			
194.		Sternula albifrons (Little Tern)		IA	
195.		Thalasseus bengalensis			
196.	48597	Thalasseus bergii (Crested Tern)		IA	
	.5007			" "	
Leporidae					
197.	24085	Oryctolagus cuniculus (Rabbit)	Υ		
Leptobramio 198.	dae	Leptobrama muelleri			
Limnodynas	stidae				
199.	25422	Neobatrachus aquilonius (Northern Burrowing Frog)			
200.	25430	Notaden nichollsi (Desert Spadefoot)			
Lutionidos					
Lutjanidae 201.		Lutianus aamanatatus			
201.		Lutjanus carponotatus			
Macropodid	ae				
202.	24128	Lagostrophus fasciatus subsp. fasciatus (Banded hare-wallaby, Mernine)		Т	
203.	25489	Macropus robustus (Euro, Biggada)			
204.	24135	Macropus robustus subsp. erubescens (Euro, Biggada)			
205.	48034	Osphranter robustus (Euro, Biggada)			
Maluridae					
206.	25651	Malurus lamborti (Variogatod Fainy wron)			
200.		Malurus lamberti (Variegated Fairy-wren) Malurus leucopterus (White-winged Fairy-wren)			
Megalopida		maintus reacopterus (winte-winged rany-wieri)			
208.		Megalops cyprinoides			
Meliphagida					
209. 210.		Lichmera indistincta (Brown Honeyeater) Manorina flavigula (Yellow-throated Miner)			
Meropidae					
211.	24598	Merops ornatus (Rainbow Bee-eater)			
		,			
Molossidae					
212.	24181	Chaerephon jobensis (Greater Northern Freetail-bat, Northern Mastiff Bat)			
213.		Mormopterus (Ozimops) cobourgianus			
Monodactyli 214.	idae	Monodactylus argenteus			
Motacillidae					
215.	25670	Anthus australis (Australian Pipit)			
216.		Motacilla flava subsp. simillima (Yellow Wagtail)		IA	Υ
M:1:-1					
Mugilidae		Liza vaizionaia			
217.		Liza vaigiensis Musil control in			
218.		Mugil cephalus			
Muridae					
219.	24223	Mus musculus (House Mouse)	Υ		
220.	24224	Notomys alexis (Spinifex Hopping-mouse)			
221.	24234	Pseudomys delicatulus (Delicate Mouse)			
222.	24235	Pseudomys desertor (Desert Mouse)			
223.	24237	Pseudomys hermannsburgensis (Sandy Inland Mouse)			
224.	24239	Pseudomys nanus (Western Chestnut Mouse)			
Muchataa	idas				
Myobatrach	ıuae				









	Name ID	Species Name	Naturalised	Conservation Code	¹ Endemic To Query Area
225. 226.		Uperoleia russelli (Northwest Toadlet) Uperoleia talpa (Ratcheting Toadlet)			
Nemipteridae		Specifical target (Catalogy)			
227.	7	Pentapodus porosus			
228.		Scaevius milii			
Opistognathi	dae				
229.		Opistognathus inornatus			
Ostraciidae		Ostracion sp.			
231.		Rhynchostracion nasus			
Otididae					
232.	24610	Ardeotis australis (Australian Bustard)			
Pachycephal	idae				
233.		Colluricincla harmonica (Grey Shrike-thrush)			
234. 235.		Pachycephala lanioides (White-breasted Whistler) Pachycephala melanura (Mangrove Golden Whistler)			
		racnycephala melahura (iviangrove Golden Whistier)			
Pardalotidae		B 444 45 46 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48			
236.		Pardalotus rubricatus (Red-browed Pardalote)			
237.	25682	Pardalotus striatus (Striated Pardalote)			
Passeridae 238.	24642	Passer montanus (Eurasian Tree Sparrow)	Y		
Pelecanidae					
239.	24648	Pelecanus conspicillatus (Australian Pelican)			
Petroicidae					
240.	24653	Eopsaltria pulverulenta (Mangrove Robin)			
241.	24000	Penecenanthe pulverulenta			
Di ala ana ana		'			
Phalacrocora	icidae	Microcarbo melanoleucos			
243.	25697	Phalacrocorax carbo (Great Cormorant)			
244.		Phalacrocorax melanoleucos (Little Pied Cormorant)			
245.	24667	Phalacrocorax sulcirostris (Little Black Cormorant)			
246.	25699	Phalacrocorax varius (Pied Cormorant)			
Phasianidae					
247.	25701	Coturnix ypsilophora (Brown Quail)			
Plotosidae 248.		Paraplotosus albilabris			
Podargidae					
249.	25703	Podargus strigoides (Tawny Frogmouth)			
Podicipedida 250.		Poliocephalus poliocephalus (Hoary-headed Grebe)			
251.		Tachybaptus novaehollandiae (Australasian Grebe, Black-throated Grebe)			
Polynemidae 252.	•	Floutheranama tatradoatulum			
232.		Eleutheronema tetradactylum			
Pomacentrid	ae				
253.		Abudefduf bengalensis			
254.		Amphiprion clarkii			
Pseudochror	nidae				
255.		Labracinus sp.			Υ
Psittacidae					
256.	25715	Cacatua roseicapilla (Galah)			
257.		Cacatua sanguinea (Little Corella)			
258.		Melopsittacus undulatus (Budgerigar)			
259. 260.		Nymphicus hollandicus (Cockatiel) Platycercus spurius (Red-capped Parrot)			
Ptilonorhync					
261.	24757	Ptilonorhynchus maculatus subsp. guttatus (Western Bowerbird)			
Pygopodidae	•				
262.		Delma butleri			
263.		Delma pax			
264.	25004	Delma tincta	, Salah -		
			Department Conservation	of Biodiversity, n and Attractions	WESTERN









	Name ID	Species Name	Naturalised	Conservation Code	¹ Endemic To Que
265.	25005	Lialis burtonis			Aida
266.		Pygopus nigriceps			
Rallidae					
267.		Fulica atra (Eurasian Coot)			
268.	25730	Gallirallus philippensis (Buff-banded Rail)			
269.	25731	Porphyrio porphyrio (Purple Swamphen)			
270.	24769	Porzana fluminea (Australian Spotted Crake)			
Recurvirostr	idae				
271.		Cladorhynchus leucocephalus (Banded Stilt)			
272.		Himantopus himantopus (Black-winged Stilt)			
273.		Recurvirostra novaehollandiae (Red-necked Avocet)			
	2	Treatment in the following in the free free free free free free free fr			
Salmonidae					
274.		Kathala axillaris			Υ
Salticidae					
275.		Holoplatys meda			
270.		Thompayomodu			
Scatophagid 276.	lae	Selenotoca multifasciata			
Sciaenidae					
277.		Protonibea diacanthus			
Scincidae					
278.		Carlia triacantha (Desert Rainbow Skink)			
279.	25024	Ctenotus angusticeps (Airlie Island Ctenotus, Northwestern coastal Ctenotus)		P3	
280.	25036	Ctenotus duricola			
281.	25043	Ctenotus grandis subsp. titan			
282.	25044	Ctenotus hanloni			
283.	25045	Ctenotus helenae			
284.	25064	Ctenotus pantherinus subsp. ocellifer (Leopard Ctenotus)			
285.	25062	Ctenotus piankai			
286.	25069	Ctenotus rufescens			
287.	25073	Ctenotus saxatilis (Rock Ctenotus)			
288.	25077	Ctenotus serventyi			
289.	25092	Egernia depressa (Southern Pygmy Spiny-tailed Skink)			
290.	41409	Eremiascincus musivus (Mosaic Desert Skink)			
291.	25125	Lerista bipes			
292.	30928	Lerista clara			
293.	25155	Lerista muelleri			
294.	25184	Menetia greyii			
295.	25193	Morethia ruficauda subsp. exquisita			
296.	25202	Tiliqua multifasciata (Central Blue-tongue)			
Scolopacida					
297.		Actitis hypoleucos (Common Sandpiper)		IA	
298.		Arenaria interpres (Ruddy Turnstone)		IA	
299.		Arenaria interpres subsp. interpres (Ruddy Turnstone)		IA	
300.		Calidris acuminata (Sharp-tailed Sandpiper)		IA	
301.		Calidris alba (Sanderling)		IA	
302.		Calidris canutus (Red Knot, knot)		IA	
303.		Calidris ferruginea (Curlew Sandpiper)		Т	
304.		Calidris melanotos (Pectoral Sandpiper)		IA	
305.		Calidris ruficollis (Red-necked Stint)		IA	
306.		Calidris subminuta (Long-toed Stint)		IA	
307.		Calidris tenuirostris (Great Knot)		T	
308.	24793	Gallinago stenura (Pin-tailed Snipe)		IA	
309.	25739	Limicola falcinellus (Broad-billed Sandpiper)		IA	
310.	24795	Limnodromus semipalmatus (Asian Dowitcher)		IA	
311.	30932	Limosa lapponica (Bar-tailed Godwit)		IA	
312.	24796	Limosa lapponica subsp. menzbieri (Bar-tailed Godwit (northern Siberian))		Т	
313.	25741	Limosa limosa (Black-tailed Godwit)		IA	
314.	24798	Numenius madagascariensis (Eastern Curlew)		Т	
315.		Numenius minutus (Little Curlew, Little Whimbrel)		IA	
316.		Numenius phaeopus (Whimbrel)		IA	
317.		Tringa brevipes (Grey-tailed Tattler)		P4	
318.		Tringa glareola (Wood Sandpiper)		IA	
319.		Tringa nebularia (Common Greenshank, greenshank)		IA IA	
320.	24809	Tringa stagnatilis (Marsh Sandpiper, little greenshank)		IA	

NatureMap is a collaborative project of the Department of Biodiversity. Conservation and Attractions and the Western Australian Museum







		Species Name	Naturalised	Conservation Code	Area
Scolopendrida 322.	ie	Scolopendra laeta			
323.		Scolopendra morsitans			
		•			
Scombridae		Destrolling and the second of			.,
324.		Rastrelliger serventyi (invalid)			Y
325.		Scomberomorus semifasciatus			
Scorpaenidae 326.		Parascorpaena picta			
		, ,			
Scyliorhinidae		Atalamatama			.,
327.		Atelomycterus sp.			Y
Serranidae					
328.		Cephalopholis boenak			
329.		Epinephelus areolatus			
330.		Epinephelus malabaricus			
331.		Epinephelus quoyanus			
Sillaginidae					
332.		Sillago analis			
333.		Sillago schomburgkii			
Sparidae					
334.		Acanthopagrus australis			
335.		Acanthopagrus latus			
Sturnidae					
336.	47954	Gelochelidon nilotica (Gull-billed Tern)		IA	
337.		Gelochelidon nilotica subsp. affinis (Gull-billed Tern)		IA IA	Υ
	41000	Colonial Tilliana Gasap. All tillia (Call Billia Torry)		IA	
Sylviidae					
338.	24837	Eremiornis carteri (Spinifex-bird)			
Synanceiidae					
339.		Synanceia horrida			
		oynanoota nomea			
Syngnathidae					
340.		Filicampus tigris			
Synodontidae					
341.		Synodus sageneus			
		-,g			
Γerapontidae					
342.		Amniataba caudavittata			
343.		Leiopotherapon unicolor			
344.		Terapon jarbua			
Γheridiidae					
345.		Latrodectus hasseltii			
hreskiornithi		Divide 1 (D. 10) 170			
346.		Platalea regia (Royal Spoonbill)			
347.		Plegadis falcinellus (Glossy Ibis)		IA	
348.	24845	Threskiornis spinicollis (Straw-necked Ibis)			
hylacomyida	е				
349.		Macrotis lagotis (Bilby, Dalgyte, Ninu)		Т	
rochanteriida	ie				
350.		Morebilus diversus			
urnicidae					
351.	24851	Turnix velox (Little Button-quail)			
to the second of the co					
-		Tyto delicatula			
ytonidae 352.					
352.	е				
352.	е	Ichthyscopus spinosus			
352. Jranoscopidae 353.	е	Ichthyscopus spinosus			
Jranoscopida ^{353.} Jrodacidae	е				
352. Jranoscopidae 353.	е	Ichthyscopus spinosus Urodacus hoplurus			
352. Jranoscopida 353. Jrodacidae	е				
352. Jranoscopidad 353. Jrodacidae 354. Varanidae		Urodacus hoplurus			
352. Iranoscopidae 353. Irodacidae 354.	25209	Urodacus hoplurus Varanus acanthurus (Spiny-tailed Monitor)			
352. Varanoscopidae 353. Vodacidae 354. Varanidae 355. 356.	25209 25210	Urodacus hoplurus Varanus acanthurus (Spiny-tailed Monitor) Varanus brevicauda (Short-tailed Pygmy Monitor)			
352. Iranoscopidae 353. Irodacidae 354. Irodacidae 355. 356. 357.	25209 25210 30825	Urodacus hoplurus Varanus acanthurus (Spiny-tailed Monitor) Varanus brevicauda (Short-tailed Pygmy Monitor) Varanus bushi (Pilbara Mulga Monitor)			
352. Varanoscopidae 353. Vodacidae 354. Varanidae 355. 356. 357. 358.	25209 25210 30825 25212	Urodacus hoplurus Varanus acanthurus (Spiny-tailed Monitor) Varanus brevicauda (Short-tailed Pygmy Monitor) Varanus bushi (Pilbara Mulga Monitor) Varanus eremius (Pygmy Desert Monitor)			
352. ranoscopidae 353. rodacidae 354. ranidae 355. 356. 357. 358. 359.	25209 25210 30825 25212 25218	Urodacus hoplurus Varanus acanthurus (Spiny-tailed Monitor) Varanus brevicauda (Short-tailed Pygmy Monitor) Varanus bushi (Pilbara Mulga Monitor)	Dopartine Consensation	ot of Biodiversity,	WESTER! AUSTRA



Conservation Code ¹Endemic To Query Area Naturalised Name ID Species Name

360. 25524 Varanus panoptes (Yellow-spotted Monitor)

Vespertilionidae

•	V Coper anomade					
	361.	24186 Chalinolobus gouldii (Gould's Wattled Bat)				
	362.	24192 Nyctophilus arnhemensis (Arnhem Land Long-eared Bat)				
	363.	24194 Nyctophilus geoffroyi (Lesser Long-eared Bat)				
	364.	24205 Vespadelus finlaysoni (Finlayson's Cave Bat)				

Zosteropidae

365. 24857 Zosterops luteus (Yellow White-eye)

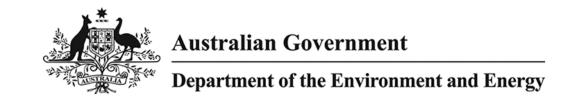
- Conservation Codes

 7 Rare or likely to become extinct
 X Presumed extinct
 IA Protected under international agreement
 S Other specially protected fauna
 1 Priority 1
 2 Priority 2
 3 Priority 4
 5 Priority 5





¹ For NatureMap's purposes, species flagged as endemic are those whose records are wholely contained within the search area. Note that only those records complying with the search criterion are included in the calculation. For example, if you limit records to those from a specific datasource, only records from that datasource are used to determine if a species is restricted to the query area.



EPBC Act Protected Matters Report

This report provides general guidance on matters of national environmental significance and other matters protected by the EPBC Act in the area you have selected.

Information on the coverage of this report and qualifications on data supporting this report are contained in the caveat at the end of the report.

Information is available about <u>Environment Assessments</u> and the EPBC Act including significance guidelines, forms and application process details.

Report created: 01/03/20 15:10:48

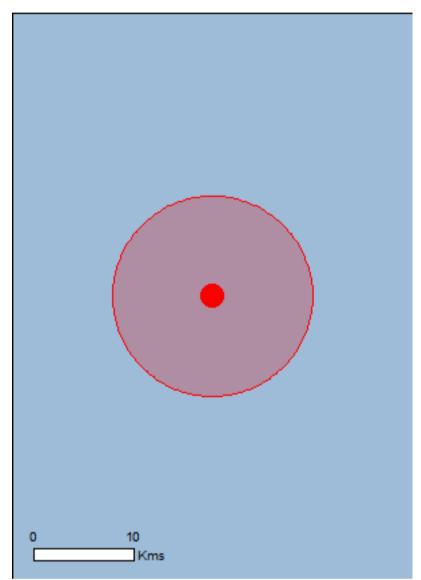
Summary

<u>Details</u>

Matters of NES
Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act
Extra Information

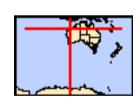
Caveat

<u>Acknowledgements</u>



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Coordinates
Buffer: 10.0Km



Summary

Matters of National Environmental Significance

This part of the report summarises the matters of national environmental significance that may occur in, or may relate to, the area you nominated. Further information is available in the detail part of the report, which can be accessed by scrolling or following the links below. If you are proposing to undertake an activity that may have a significant impact on one or more matters of national environmental significance then you should consider the <u>Administrative Guidelines on Significance</u>.

World Heritage Properties:	None
National Heritage Places:	None
Wetlands of International Importance:	None
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park:	None
Commonwealth Marine Area:	1
Listed Threatened Ecological Communities:	None
Listed Threatened Species:	28
Listed Migratory Species:	55

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

This part of the report summarises other matters protected under the Act that may relate to the area you nominated. Approval may be required for a proposed activity that significantly affects the environment on Commonwealth land, when the action is outside the Commonwealth land, or the environment anywhere when the action is taken on Commonwealth land. Approval may also be required for the Commonwealth or Commonwealth agencies proposing to take an action that is likely to have a significant impact on the environment anywhere.

The EPBC Act protects the environment on Commonwealth land, the environment from the actions taken on Commonwealth land, and the environment from actions taken by Commonwealth agencies. As heritage values of a place are part of the 'environment', these aspects of the EPBC Act protect the Commonwealth Heritage values of a Commonwealth Heritage place. Information on the new heritage laws can be found at http://www.environment.gov.au/heritage

A <u>permit</u> may be required for activities in or on a Commonwealth area that may affect a member of a listed threatened species or ecological community, a member of a listed migratory species, whales and other cetaceans, or a member of a listed marine species.

Commonwealth Land:	1
Commonwealth Heritage Places:	None
Listed Marine Species:	95
Whales and Other Cetaceans:	12
Critical Habitats:	None
Commonwealth Reserves Terrestrial:	None
Australian Marine Parks:	None

Extra Information

This part of the report provides information that may also be relevant to the area you have nominated.

State and Territory Reserves:	None
Regional Forest Agreements:	None
Invasive Species:	14
Nationally Important Wetlands:	None
Key Ecological Features (Marine)	None

Details

Matters of National Environmental Significance

Commonwealth Marine Area

[Resource Information]

Approval is required for a proposed activity that is located within the Commonwealth Marine Area which has, will have, or is likely to have a significant impact on the environment. Approval may be required for a proposed action taken outside the Commonwealth Marine Area but which has, may have or is likely to have a significant impact on the environment in the Commonwealth Marine Area. Generally the Commonwealth Marine Area stretches from three nautical miles to two hundred nautical miles from the coast.

Name

EEZ and Territorial Sea

Marine Regions [Resource Information]

If you are planning to undertake action in an area in or close to the Commonwealth Marine Area, and a marine bioregional plan has been prepared for the Commonwealth Marine Area in that area, the marine bioregional plan may inform your decision as to whether to refer your proposed action under the EPBC Act.

Name

North-west

Listed Threatened Species		[Resource Information]
Name	Status	Type of Presence
Birds		
Calidris canutus		
Red Knot, Knot [855]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Calidris ferruginea		
Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Calidris tenuirostris		
Great Knot [862]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Charadrius leschenaultii		
Greater Sand Plover, Large Sand Plover [877]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Charadrius mongolus		
Lesser Sand Plover, Mongolian Plover [879]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Limosa lapponica baueri		
Bar-tailed Godwit (baueri), Western Alaskan Bar-tailed Godwit [86380]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Limosa lapponica menzbieri		
Northern Siberian Bar-tailed Godwit, Bar-tailed Godwit (menzbieri) [86432]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Macronectes giganteus		
Southern Giant-Petrel, Southern Giant Petrel [1060]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Numenius madagascariensis		
Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur

Name	Status	Type of Presence
		within area
Pezoporus occidentalis Night Parrot [59350]	Endangered	Species or species habitat
		may occur within area
Rostratula australis Australian Painted Snipe [77037]	Endangered	Species or species habitat
	-	may occur within area
Mammals		
Balaenoptera musculus		
Blue Whale [36]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Dasyurus hallucatus		
Northern Quoll, Digul [Gogo-Yimidir], Wijingadda [Dambimangari], Wiminji [Martu] [331]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Macroderma gigas	Modernalds	On a size and a size bab'(a)
Ghost Bat [174]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Macrotis lagotis		
Greater Bilby [282]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Megaptera novaeangliae		
Humpback Whale [38]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Rhinonicteris aurantia (Pilbara form)		
Pilbara Leaf-nosed Bat [82790]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Reptiles		
Aipysurus apraefrontalis Chart mand Connello [444.5]	Critically Fraderica and	Charias an anasias habitat
Short-nosed Seasnake [1115]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Caretta caretta		
Loggerhead Turtle [1763]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area
Chelonia mydas		
Green Turtle [1765] Dermochelys coriacea	Vulnerable	Breeding known to occur within area
Leatherback Turtle, Leathery Turtle, Luth [1768]		
	Endangered	Breeding likely to occur within area
Eretmochelys imbricata Hawkshill Turtle [1766]	· ·	within area
Eretmochelys imbricata Hawksbill Turtle [1766]	Endangered Vulnerable	within area
Hawksbill Turtle [1766] Liasis olivaceus barroni	Vulnerable	within area Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area
Hawksbill Turtle [1766]	· ·	within area Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur
Hawksbill Turtle [1766] Liasis olivaceus barroni Olive Python (Pilbara subspecies) [66699] Natator depressus	Vulnerable Vulnerable	within area Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Hawksbill Turtle [1766] Liasis olivaceus barroni Olive Python (Pilbara subspecies) [66699] Natator depressus Flatback Turtle [59257]	Vulnerable	within area Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area Species or species habitat
Hawksbill Turtle [1766] Liasis olivaceus barroni Olive Python (Pilbara subspecies) [66699] Natator depressus Flatback Turtle [59257] Sharks	Vulnerable Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area Species or species habitat likely to occur within area Breeding known to occur
Hawksbill Turtle [1766] Liasis olivaceus barroni Olive Python (Pilbara subspecies) [66699] Natator depressus Flatback Turtle [59257]	Vulnerable Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area Species or species habitat likely to occur within area Breeding known to occur
Liasis olivaceus barroni Olive Python (Pilbara subspecies) [66699] Natator depressus Flatback Turtle [59257] Sharks Carcharodon carcharias	Vulnerable Vulnerable Vulnerable	within area Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area Species or species habitat likely to occur within area Breeding known to occur within area Species or species habitat
Liasis olivaceus barroni Olive Python (Pilbara subspecies) [66699] Natator depressus Flatback Turtle [59257] Sharks Carcharodon carcharias White Shark, Great White Shark [64470]	Vulnerable Vulnerable Vulnerable	within area Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area Species or species habitat likely to occur within area Breeding known to occur within area Species or species habitat
Liasis olivaceus barroni Olive Python (Pilbara subspecies) [66699] Natator depressus Flatback Turtle [59257] Sharks Carcharodon carcharias White Shark, Great White Shark [64470] Pristis clavata Dwarf Sawfish, Queensland Sawfish [68447]	Vulnerable Vulnerable Vulnerable Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area Species or species habitat likely to occur within area Breeding known to occur within area Species or species habitat may occur within area Species or species habitat may occur within area
Liasis olivaceus barroni Olive Python (Pilbara subspecies) [66699] Natator depressus Flatback Turtle [59257] Sharks Carcharodon carcharias White Shark, Great White Shark [64470] Pristis clavata	Vulnerable Vulnerable Vulnerable Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area Species or species habitat likely to occur within area Breeding known to occur within area Species or species habitat may occur within area Species or species habitat may occur within area

Name	Status	Type of Presence
Rhincodon typus Whale Shark [66680]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Listed Migratory Species * Species is listed under a different scientific name on the second	the EPBC Act - Threatened	[Resource Information] d Species list.
Name Migratory Marine Birds	Threatened	Type of Presence
Anous stolidus Common Noddy [825]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Apus pacificus Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Calonectris leucomelas Streaked Shearwater [1077]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Fregata ariel Lesser Frigatebird, Least Frigatebird [1012]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Macronectes giganteus Southern Giant-Petrel, Southern Giant Petrel [1060]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Migratory Marine Species		
Anoxypristis cuspidata Narrow Sawfish, Knifetooth Sawfish [68448]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Balaenoptera edeni Bryde's Whale [35]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Balaenoptera musculus Blue Whale [36]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Carcharodon carcharias White Shark, Great White Shark [64470]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Caretta caretta Loggerhead Turtle [1763]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area
<u>Chelonia mydas</u> Green Turtle [1765]	Vulnerable	Breeding known to occur within area
Dermochelys coriacea Leatherback Turtle, Leathery Turtle, Luth [1768]	Endangered	Breeding likely to occur within area
Dugong dugon Dugong [28]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Eretmochelys imbricata Hawksbill Turtle [1766]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area
Manta alfredi Reef Manta Ray, Coastal Manta Ray, Inshore Manta Ray, Prince Alfred's Ray, Resident Manta Ray [84994]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Manta birostris Giant Manta Ray, Chevron Manta Ray, Pacific Manta Ray, Pelagic Manta Ray, Oceanic Manta Ray [84995]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Name	Threatened	Type of Presence
Megaptera novaeangliae Humpback Whale [38]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Natator depressus Flatback Turtle [59257]	Vulnerable	Breeding known to occur
Orcinus orca	Vullielable	within area
Killer Whale, Orca [46]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Pristis clavata Dwarf Sawfish, Queensland Sawfish [68447]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Pristis zijsron Green Sawfish, Dindagubba, Narrowsnout Sawfish [68442]	Vulnerable	Breeding likely to occur within area
Rhincodon typus Whale Shark [66680]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Sousa chinensis Indo-Pacific Humpback Dolphin [50]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Tursiops aduncus (Arafura/Timor Sea populations) Spotted Bottlenose Dolphin (Arafura/Timor Sea populations) [78900]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Migratory Terrestrial Species		
Hirundo rustica Barn Swallow [662]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Motacilla cinerea Grey Wagtail [642]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Motacilla flava Yellow Wagtail [644]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Migratory Wetlands Species		
Actitis hypoleucos		
Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Arenaria interpres Ruddy Turnstone [872]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Calidris alba Sanderling [875]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Calidris canutus Red Knot, Knot [855]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Calidris melanotos Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Name	Threatened	Type of Presence
Calidris ruficollis Red-necked Stint [860]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Calidris subminuta Long-toed Stint [861]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Calidris tenuirostris Great Knot [862]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Charadrius leschenaultii Greater Sand Plover, Large Sand Plover [877]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
<u>Charadrius mongolus</u> Lesser Sand Plover, Mongolian Plover [879]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Charadrius veredus Oriental Plover, Oriental Dotterel [882]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Glareola maldivarum Oriental Pratincole [840]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
<u>Limicola falcinellus</u> Broad-billed Sandpiper [842]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Limosa lapponica Bar-tailed Godwit [844]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
<u>Limosa limosa</u> Black-tailed Godwit [845]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Numenius madagascariensis Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Numenius minutus Little Curlew, Little Whimbrel [848]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Numenius phaeopus Whimbrel [849]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Pandion haliaetus Osprey [952]		Breeding known to occur within area
Pluvialis fulva Pacific Golden Plover [25545]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Pluvialis squatarola Grey Plover [865]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Tringa brevipes Grey-tailed Tattler [851]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Tringa glareola Wood Sandpiper [829]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Tringa nebularia Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]		Species or species

Name	Threatened	Type of Presence
		habitat known to occur within area
Tringa stagnatilis		
Marsh Sandpiper, Little Greenshank [833]		Species or species habitat

Xenus cinereus

Terek Sandpiper [59300] Species or species habitat known to occur within area

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

Commonwealth Land [Resource Information]

The Commonwealth area listed below may indicate the presence of Commonwealth land in this vicinity. Due to the unreliability of the data source, all proposals should be checked as to whether it impacts on a Commonwealth area, before making a definitive decision. Contact the State or Territory government land department for further information.

Name

Commonwealth Land -

Listed Marine Species		[Resource Information]		
* Species is listed under a different scientific name on the EPBC Act - Threatened Species list.				
Name	Threatened	Type of Presence		
Birds				
Actitis hypoleucos				
Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area		
Angua atalidua				

Anous stolidus

Common Noddy [825] Species or species habitat may occur within area

Apus pacificus

Fork-tailed Swift [678] Species or species habitat

likely to occur within area

known to occur within area

Ardea alba

Great Egret, White Egret [59541] Species or species habitat

known to occur within area

Ardea ibis

Cattle Egret [59542] Species or species habitat

may occur within area

Arenaria interpres

Ruddy Turnstone [872] Species or species habitat

known to occur within area

Calidris acuminata

Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874] Species or species habitat

known to occur within area

Calidris alba

Species or species habitat Sanderling [875]

known to occur within area

Calidris canutus

Red Knot, Knot [855] Endangered Species or species habitat

known to occur

Name	Threatened	Type of Presence
		within area
Calidris ferruginea		
Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
		Milowii to occar within area
<u>Calidris melanotos</u>		
Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat
		likely to occur within area
<u>Calidris ruficollis</u>		
Red-necked Stint [860]		Species or species habitat
		known to occur within area
Calidris subminuta		
Long-toed Stint [861]		Species or species habitat
		known to occur within area
Calidris tenuirostris		
Great Knot [862]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat
	, 0	known to occur within area
Colon cotrio lo ucom alco		
Calonectris leucomelas Streaked Shearwater [1077]		Species or species habitat
Streaked Shearwater [1077]		may occur within area
		,
Charadrius leschenaultii	V/ I II	
Greater Sand Plover, Large Sand Plover [877]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
		Known to occur within area
<u>Charadrius mongolus</u>		
Lesser Sand Plover, Mongolian Plover [879]	Endangered	Species or species habitat
		known to occur within area
Charadrius ruficapillus		
Red-capped Plover [881]		Species or species habitat
		known to occur within area
Charadrius veredus		
Oriental Plover, Oriental Dotterel [882]		Species or species habitat
		known to occur within area
Chrysococcyx osculans		
Black-eared Cuckoo [705]		Species or species habitat
		may occur within area
Erogoto oriol		
Fregata ariel Lesser Frigatebird, Least Frigatebird [1012]		Species or species habitat
Leader i figatebila, Leader figatebila [1012]		known to occur within area
Glareola maldivarum Oriental Pratincelo (840)		Species or species habitat
Oriental Pratincole [840]		may occur within area
		,
Haliaeetus leucogaster		
White-bellied Sea-Eagle [943]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
		Known to occur within area
<u>Heteroscelus brevipes</u>		
Grey-tailed Tattler [59311]		Species or species habitat
		known to occur within area
Himantopus himantopus		
Pied Stilt, Black-winged Stilt [870]		Species or species habitat
		known to occur within area
Hirundo rustica		
Barn Swallow [662]		Species or species habitat
		known to occur within area
<u>Limicola falcinellus</u>		
Broad-billed Sandpiper [842]		Species or species habitat
- - - - - - -		known to occur within area

Name	Threatened	Type of Presence
Limosa lapponica Bar-tailed Godwit [844]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
<u>Limosa limosa</u> Black-tailed Godwit [845]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Macronectes giganteus Southern Giant-Petrel, Southern Giant Petrel [1060]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Merops ornatus Rainbow Bee-eater [670]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Motacilla cinerea Grey Wagtail [642]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Motacilla flava Yellow Wagtail [644]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Numenius madagascariensis Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Numenius minutus Little Curlew, Little Whimbrel [848]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Numenius phaeopus Whimbrel [849]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Pandion haliaetus Osprey [952]		Breeding known to occur within area
Pluvialis fulva Pacific Golden Plover [25545]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Pluvialis squatarola Grey Plover [865]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Recurvirostra novaehollandiae Red-necked Avocet [871]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Rostratula benghalensis (sensu lato) Painted Snipe [889]	Endangered*	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Stiltia isabella Australian Pratincole [818]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Tringa glareola Wood Sandpiper [829]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Tringa nebularia Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Tringa stagnatilis Marsh Sandpiper, Little Greenshank [833]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Xenus cinereus Terek Sandpiper [59300]		Species or species

Name	Threatened	Type of Presence
		habitat known to occur
Fish		within area
Bulbonaricus brauni		
Braun's Pughead Pipefish, Pug-headed Pipefish [66189]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Campichthys tricarinatus		
Three-keel Pipefish [66192]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Choeroichthys brachysoma Pacific Short-bodied Pipefish, Short-bodied Pipefish [66194]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Choeroichthys suillus Pig-snouted Pipefish [66198]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Doryrhamphus janssi		
Cleaner Pipefish, Janss' Pipefish [66212]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Doryrhamphus negrosensis		
Flagtail Pipefish, Masthead Island Pipefish [66213]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Festucalex scalaris		Charles or angeles habitat
Ladder Pipefish [66216]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Filicampus tigris		Consider on an acide babitat
Tiger Pipefish [66217]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Halicampus brocki		
Brock's Pipefish [66219]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Halicampus grayi		
Mud Pipefish, Gray's Pipefish [66221]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Halicampus nitidus		
Glittering Pipefish [66224]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Halicampus spinirostris		
Spiny-snout Pipefish [66225]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Haliichthys taeniophorus		
Ribboned Pipehorse, Ribboned Seadragon [66226]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Hippichthys penicillus		
Beady Pipefish, Steep-nosed Pipefish [66231]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Hippocampus angustus		_
Western Spiny Seahorse, Narrow-bellied Seahorse [66234]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Hippocampus histrix		_
Spiny Seahorse, Thorny Seahorse [66236]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Hippocampus kuda		
Spotted Seahorse, Yellow Seahorse [66237]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Hippocampus planifrons		_
Flat-face Seahorse [66238]		Species or species

Name	Threatened	Type of Presence
		habitat may occur within
Hippocampus trimaculatus		area
Three-spot Seahorse, Low-crowned Seahorse, Flat-		Species or species habitat
faced Seahorse [66720]		may occur within area
• •		•
Micrognathus micronotopterus		
Tidepool Pipefish [66255]		Species or species habitat
		may occur within area
Solegnathus hardwickii		
Pallid Pipehorse, Hardwick's Pipehorse [66272]		Species or species habitat
		may occur within area
Solegnathus lettiensis		
Gunther's Pipehorse, Indonesian Pipefish [66273]		Species or species habitat
		may occur within area
Solenostomus cyanopterus		
Robust Ghostpipefish, Blue-finned Ghost Pipefish,		Species or species habitat
[66183]		may occur within area
Our manufacture bloom to a true		
Syngnathoides biaculeatus Dauble and Dincharas, Dauble anded Dincharas		Charina ar angaing babitat
Double-end Pipehorse, Double-ended Pipehorse, Alligator Pipefish [66279]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Alligator Pipelistr [00279]		may occur within area
Trachyrhamphus bicoarctatus		
Bentstick Pipefish, Bend Stick Pipefish, Short-tailed		Species or species habitat
Pipefish [66280]		may occur within area
Trachymhamahua langiraatria		
Trachyrhamphus longirostris Straightstick Dipofich Long pood Dipofich Straight		Species or species habitat
Straightstick Pipefish, Long-nosed Pipefish, Straight Stick Pipefish [66281]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Ottok i iponori [00201]		may occar within area
Mammals		
Liugong dugon		
Dugong dugon		On a sing on an arian habitat
Dugong [28]		Species or species habitat
		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
		•
Dugong [28]		•
Dugong [28] Reptiles		•
Dugong [28] Reptiles Acalyptophis peronii		known to occur within area
Dugong [28] Reptiles Acalyptophis peronii Horned Seasnake [1114]		known to occur within area Species or species habitat
Dugong [28] Reptiles Acalyptophis peronii Horned Seasnake [1114] Aipysurus apraefrontalis	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Dugong [28] Reptiles Acalyptophis peronii Horned Seasnake [1114]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area Species or species habitat
Dugong [28] Reptiles Acalyptophis peronii Horned Seasnake [1114] Aipysurus apraefrontalis	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
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Dugong [28] Reptiles Acalyptophis peronii Horned Seasnake [1114] Aipysurus apraefrontalis Short-nosed Seasnake [1115]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area Species or species habitat likely to occur within area Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Dugong [28] Reptiles Acalyptophis peronii Horned Seasnake [1114] Aipysurus apraefrontalis Short-nosed Seasnake [1115] Aipysurus duboisii	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Reptiles Acalyptophis peronii Horned Seasnake [1114] Aipysurus apraefrontalis Short-nosed Seasnake [1115] Aipysurus duboisii Dubois' Seasnake [1116]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area Species or species habitat likely to occur within area Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
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Dugong [28] Reptiles Acalyptophis peronii Horned Seasnake [1114] Aipysurus apraefrontalis Short-nosed Seasnake [1115] Aipysurus duboisii Dubois' Seasnake [1116] Aipysurus eydouxii Spine-tailed Seasnake [1117]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area Species or species habitat likely to occur within area Species or species habitat may occur within area Species or species habitat may occur within area Species or species habitat may occur within area
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Dugong [28] Reptiles Acalyptophis peronii Horned Seasnake [1114] Aipysurus apraefrontalis Short-nosed Seasnake [1115] Aipysurus duboisii Dubois' Seasnake [1116] Aipysurus eydouxii Spine-tailed Seasnake [1117]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area Species or species habitat likely to occur within area Species or species habitat may occur within area
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Dugong [28] Reptiles Acalyptophis peronii Horned Seasnake [1114] Aipysurus apraefrontalis Short-nosed Seasnake [1115] Aipysurus duboisii Dubois' Seasnake [1116] Aipysurus eydouxii Spine-tailed Seasnake [1117] Aipysurus laevis Olive Seasnake [1120] Aipysurus tenuis Brown-lined Seasnake [1121]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area Species or species habitat likely to occur within area Species or species habitat may occur within area
Dugong [28] Reptiles Acalyptophis peronii Horned Seasnake [1114] Aipysurus apraefrontalis Short-nosed Seasnake [1115] Aipysurus duboisii Dubois' Seasnake [1116] Aipysurus eydouxii Spine-tailed Seasnake [1117] Aipysurus laevis Olive Seasnake [1120] Aipysurus tenuis Brown-lined Seasnake [1121]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area Species or species habitat likely to occur within area Species or species habitat may occur within area
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Dugong [28] Reptiles Acalyptophis peronii Horned Seasnake [1114] Aipysurus apraefrontalis Short-nosed Seasnake [1115] Aipysurus duboisii Dubois' Seasnake [1116] Aipysurus eydouxii Spine-tailed Seasnake [1117] Aipysurus laevis Olive Seasnake [1120] Aipysurus tenuis Brown-lined Seasnake [1121]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area Species or species habitat likely to occur within area Species or species habitat may occur within area
Reptiles Acalyptophis peronii Horned Seasnake [1114] Aipysurus apraefrontalis Short-nosed Seasnake [1115] Aipysurus duboisii Dubois' Seasnake [1116] Aipysurus eydouxii Spine-tailed Seasnake [1117] Aipysurus laevis Olive Seasnake [1120] Aipysurus tenuis Brown-lined Seasnake [1121] Astrotia stokesii Stokes' Seasnake [1122]	Critically Endangered Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area Species or species habitat likely to occur within area Species or species habitat may occur within area
Reptiles Acalyptophis peronii Horned Seasnake [1114] Aipysurus apraefrontalis Short-nosed Seasnake [1115] Aipysurus duboisii Dubois' Seasnake [1116] Aipysurus eydouxii Spine-tailed Seasnake [1117] Aipysurus laevis Olive Seasnake [1120] Aipysurus tenuis Brown-lined Seasnake [1121] Astrotia stokesii Stokes' Seasnake [1122]		Species or species habitat may occur within area Species or species habitat likely to occur within area Species or species habitat may occur within area

Name	Threatened	Type of Presence
Chelonia mydas		31
Green Turtle [1765]	Vulnerable	Breeding known to occur within area
<u>Dermochelys coriacea</u>		
Leatherback Turtle, Leathery Turtle, Luth [1768]	Endangered	Breeding likely to occur within area
<u>Disteira kingii</u>		
Spectacled Seasnake [1123]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
<u>Disteira major</u>		
Olive-headed Seasnake [1124]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Emydocephalus annulatus		
Turtle-headed Seasnake [1125]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Ephalophis greyi		
North-western Mangrove Seasnake [1127]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Eretmochelys imbricata		
Hawksbill Turtle [1766]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area
Hydrelaps darwiniensis		
Black-ringed Seasnake [1100]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
<u>Hydrophis czeblukovi</u>		
Fine-spined Seasnake [59233]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Hydrophis elegans		
Elegant Seasnake [1104]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Hydrophis mcdowelli		
null [25926]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
<u>Hydrophis ornatus</u>		
Spotted Seasnake, Ornate Reef Seasnake [1111]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Natator depressus		
Flatback Turtle [59257]	Vulnerable	Breeding known to occur within area
Pelamis platurus Yellow-bellied Seasnake [1091]		Species or species habitat
Tellow-bellied Seastlake [1091]		may occur within area
Whales and other Cetaceans		[Resource Information]
Name	Status	
Mammals	Sidius	Type of Presence
Balaenoptera acutorostrata		
Minke Whale [33]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Balaenoptera edeni Bryde's Whale [35]		Species or species habitat
		may occur within area
Balaenoptera musculus		
Blue Whale [36]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<u>Delphinus delphis</u>		
Common Dophin, Short-beaked Common Dolphin [60]		Species or species habitat may occur within area

Name	Status	Type of Presence
Grampus griseus Risso's Dolphin, Grampus [64]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Megaptera novaeangliae Humpback Whale [38]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Orcinus orca Killer Whale, Orca [46]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Sousa chinensis Indo-Pacific Humpback Dolphin [50]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Stenella attenuata Spotted Dolphin, Pantropical Spotted Dolphin [51]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Tursiops aduncus Indian Ocean Bottlenose Dolphin, Spotted Bottlenose Dolphin [68418]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Tursiops aduncus (Arafura/Timor Sea populations) Spotted Bottlenose Dolphin (Arafura/Timor Sea populations) [78900]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Tursiops truncatus s. str. Bottlenose Dolphin [68417]		Species or species habitat may occur within area

Extra Information

Invasive Species [Resource Information]

Weeds reported here are the 20 species of national significance (WoNS), along with other introduced plants that are considered by the States and Territories to pose a particularly significant threat to biodiversity. The following feral animals are reported: Goat, Red Fox, Cat, Rabbit, Pig, Water Buffalo and Cane Toad. Maps from Landscape Health Project, National Land and Water Resouces Audit, 2001.

Name	Status	Type of Presence
Birds		
Columba livia		
Rock Pigeon, Rock Dove, Domestic Pigeon [803]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Passer montanus		
Eurasian Tree Sparrow [406]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Mammals		
Camelus dromedarius		
Dromedary, Camel [7]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Canis lupus familiaris		
Domestic Dog [82654]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Equus asinus		
Donkey, Ass [4]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Felis catus		
Cat, House Cat, Domestic Cat [19]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Name	Status	Type of Presence
Mus musculus		
House Mouse [120]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Sus scrofa		
Pig [6]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Vulpes vulpes		
Red Fox, Fox [18]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Plants		
Andropogon gayanus		
Gamba Grass [66895]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Cenchrus ciliaris		
Buffel-grass, Black Buffel-grass [20213]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Jatropha gossypifolia		
Cotton-leaved Physic-Nut, Bellyache Bush, Cotton-Physic Nut, Cotton-leaf Jatropha, Black Physic Nut [7507]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Reptiles		
Hemidactylus frenatus		
Asian House Gecko [1708]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Ramphotyphlops braminus		
Flowerpot Blind Snake, Brahminy Blind Snake, Ca Besi [1258]	icing	Species or species habitat may occur within area

Caveat

The information presented in this report has been provided by a range of data sources as acknowledged at the end of the report.

This report is designed to assist in identifying the locations of places which may be relevant in determining obligations under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999. It holds mapped locations of World and National Heritage properties, Wetlands of International and National Importance, Commonwealth and State/Territory reserves, listed threatened, migratory and marine species and listed threatened ecological communities. Mapping of Commonwealth land is not complete at this stage. Maps have been collated from a range of sources at various resolutions.

Not all species listed under the EPBC Act have been mapped (see below) and therefore a report is a general guide only. Where available data supports mapping, the type of presence that can be determined from the data is indicated in general terms. People using this information in making a referral may need to consider the gualifications below and may need to seek and consider other information sources.

For threatened ecological communities where the distribution is well known, maps are derived from recovery plans, State vegetation maps, remote sensing imagery and other sources. Where threatened ecological community distributions are less well known, existing vegetation maps and point location data are used to produce indicative distribution maps.

Threatened, migratory and marine species distributions have been derived through a variety of methods. Where distributions are well known and if time permits, maps are derived using either thematic spatial data (i.e. vegetation, soils, geology, elevation, aspect, terrain, etc) together with point locations and described habitat; or environmental modelling (MAXENT or BIOCLIM habitat modelling) using point locations and environmental data layers.

Where very little information is available for species or large number of maps are required in a short time-frame, maps are derived either from 0.04 or 0.02 decimal degree cells; by an automated process using polygon capture techniques (static two kilometre grid cells, alpha-hull and convex hull); or captured manually or by using topographic features (national park boundaries, islands, etc). In the early stages of the distribution mapping process (1999-early 2000s) distributions were defined by degree blocks, 100K or 250K map sheets to rapidly create distribution maps. More reliable distribution mapping methods are used to update these distributions as time permits.

Only selected species covered by the following provisions of the EPBC Act have been mapped:

- migratory and
- marine

The following species and ecological communities have not been mapped and do not appear in reports produced from this database:

- threatened species listed as extinct or considered as vagrants
- some species and ecological communities that have only recently been listed
- some terrestrial species that overfly the Commonwealth marine area
- migratory species that are very widespread, vagrant, or only occur in small numbers

The following groups have been mapped, but may not cover the complete distribution of the species:

- non-threatened seabirds which have only been mapped for recorded breeding sites
- seals which have only been mapped for breeding sites near the Australian continent

Such breeding sites may be important for the protection of the Commonwealth Marine environment.

Coordinates

-20.32 118.60917

Acknowledgements

This database has been compiled from a range of data sources. The department acknowledges the following custodians who have contributed valuable data and advice:

- -Office of Environment and Heritage, New South Wales
- -Department of Environment and Primary Industries, Victoria
- -Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Tasmania
- -Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources, South Australia
- -Department of Land and Resource Management, Northern Territory
- -Department of Environmental and Heritage Protection, Queensland
- -Department of Parks and Wildlife, Western Australia
- -Environment and Planning Directorate, ACT
- -Birdlife Australia
- -Australian Bird and Bat Banding Scheme
- -Australian National Wildlife Collection
- -Natural history museums of Australia
- -Museum Victoria
- -Australian Museum
- -South Australian Museum
- -Queensland Museum
- -Online Zoological Collections of Australian Museums
- -Queensland Herbarium
- -National Herbarium of NSW
- -Royal Botanic Gardens and National Herbarium of Victoria
- -Tasmanian Herbarium
- -State Herbarium of South Australia
- -Northern Territory Herbarium
- -Western Australian Herbarium
- -Australian National Herbarium, Canberra
- -University of New England
- -Ocean Biogeographic Information System
- -Australian Government, Department of Defence
- Forestry Corporation, NSW
- -Geoscience Australia
- -CSIRO
- -Australian Tropical Herbarium, Cairns
- -eBird Australia
- -Australian Government Australian Antarctic Data Centre
- -Museum and Art Gallery of the Northern Territory
- -Australian Government National Environmental Science Program
- -Australian Institute of Marine Science
- -Reef Life Survey Australia
- -American Museum of Natural History
- -Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery, Inveresk, Tasmania
- -Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery, Hobart, Tasmania
- -Other groups and individuals

The Department is extremely grateful to the many organisations and individuals who provided expert advice and information on numerous draft distributions.

Please feel free to provide feedback via the Contact Us page.



Appendix 3: Flora Species List



Abutilon lepidum

Acacia ampliceps

Acacia bivenosa

Acacia colei

Acacia sphaerostachya

Acacia stellaticeps

Acacia tumida var. pilbarensis

Acacia sp.

*Aerva javanica

*Agave sp.

Amaranthus undulatus

*Arundo donax

*Arecaceae sp.

Aristida contorta

Avicennia marina

Bruguiera exaristata

*Calotropis procera

Canavalia rosea

*Cenchrus ciliaris

Chrysopogon sp.

Corchorus Ianiflorus

Crotalaria cunninghamii

*Cucumis melo

Dactyloctenium radulans

Eragrostis sp.

Euphorbia sp.

Evolvulus sp.

Gomphrena canescens

Indigofera sp.

Ipomoea pes-caprae

Rhagodia sp.

Rhynchosia minima

Rhizophora stylosa

Salsola australis

Sesbania cannabina

Spinifex longifolius

Sporobulus sp.

*Tamarix aphylla

Tecticornia spp.

Triodia epactia

Triodia sp.

Please note that the species list is presented in alphabetical order and not taxonomic order.

^{*=} Weed species.



Appendix 4: Flora and Fauna Assessment Site Data





Assessment Site 1.

Flora Quadrat: 20 x 20 m, Fauna Quadrat: 50 x 50 m

Centre Coordinates: GDA94, Zone 50 665135 E, 7753582 N, Location: On sand dune near Hardie Street.

Broad Vegetation/ Habitat Type: Sand Dune 1

Flora Species: Fauna Species:

Acacia stellaticeps Merops ornatus (Rainbow Bee-eater)

*Aerva javanica

*Cenchrus ciliaris

Rhynchosia minima

Salsola australis

Spinifex longifolius

Sida sp.

Disturbance: Weeds, rubbish, and tracks





Assessment Site 2.

Flora Quadrat: 20 x 20 m, Fauna Quadrat: 50 x 50 m

Centre Coordinates: GDA94, Zone 50 666371 E, 7754324 N, Location: On spoil bank at northern end.

Broad Vegetation/ Habitat Type: Sand Dune 1

Flora Species: Fauna Species:

Acacia ampliceps Malurus leucopterus (White-winged Fairy-wren)

*Aerva javanica Taeniopygia guttata (Zebra Finch)

*Cenchrus ciliaris

Rhynchosia minima

Salsola australis

Spinifex longifolius





Assessment Site 3.

Flora Quadrat: 20 x 20 m, Fauna Quadrat: 50 x 50 m

Centre Coordinates: GDA94, Zone 50 666475 E, 7753675 N, Location: On spoil bank at southern end.

Broad Vegetation/ Habitat Type: Sand Dune 1

Flora Species: Fauna Species:

Acacia ampliceps Coracina novaehollandiae (Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike)

Acacia colei

Acacia tumida

*Cenchrus ciliaris

Indigofera sp.

Rhynchosia minima

Salsola australis

Sesbania cannabina

Disturbance: Weeds





Assessment Site 4.

Flora Quadrat: 20 x 20 m, Fauna Quadrat: 50 x 50 m

Centre Coordinates: GDA94, Zone 50 666958 E, 7753544 N, Location: On dune near corner of Sutherland and Taplin.

Streets

Broad Vegetation/ Habitat Type: Sand Dune 1

Flora Species: Fauna Species:

Acacia stellaticeps None observed

*Aerva javanica

*Cenchrus ciliaris

Gomphrena sp.

Rhynchosia minima

Spinifex longifolius





Assessment Site 5.

Flora Quadrat: 20 x 20 m, Fauna Quadrat: 50 x 50 m

Centre Coordinates: GDA94, Zone 50 667845 E, 7753602 N, Location: On fore dune just east of Cemetery Beach Park.

Broad Vegetation/ Habitat Type: Sand Dune 2

Flora Species: Fauna Species:

*Aerva javanica None observed

Canavalia rosea

Ipomoea pes-caprae

Spinifex longifolius

Disturbance: Weeds





Assessment Site 6.

Flora Quadrat: 20 x 20 m, Fauna Quadrat: 50 x 50 m

 $Centre\ Coordinates:\ GDA94,\ Zone\ 50\ 669499\ E,\ 7754220\ N,\ Location:\ On\ dune\ near\ corner\ of\ Sutherland\ and\ Thompson$

Streets.

Broad Vegetation/ Habitat Type: Sand Dune 1

Flora Species: Fauna Species:

Acacia stellaticeps None observed

*Aerva javanica

Amaranthus undulatus

Canavalia rosea

*Cenchrus ciliaris

Euphorbia sp.

Ipomoea pes-caprae

Gomphrena canescens

Rhynchosia minima

Spinifex longifolius

Triodia epactia





Assessment Site 7.

Flora Quadrat: 20 x 20 m, Fauna Quadrat: 50 x 50 m

Centre Coordinates: GDA94, Zone 50 670894 E, 7754580 N, Location: On dune off Dempster Street

Broad Vegetation/ Habitat Type: Sand Dune 1

Flora Species: Fauna Species:

Acacia stellaticeps Artamus leucorynchus leucopygialis (White-breasted Woodswallow)

*Aerva javanica Geopelia cuneata (Diamond Dove)

Amaranthus undulatus Lichenostomus ornatus (White-plumed Honeyeater)

*Cenchrus ciliaris

Euphorbia sp.

Rhynchosia minima

Spinifex longifolius

Triodia epactia





Assessment Site 8.

Flora Quadrat: 20 x 20 m, Fauna Quadrat: 50 x 50 m

Centre Coordinates: GDA94, Zone 50 671999 E, 7752589 N, Location: On dune off Dowding Street (behind Pretty Pool

Beach)

Broad Vegetation/ Habitat Type: Sand Dune 1

Flora Species: Fauna Species:

Acacia stellaticeps Artamus leucorynchus leucopygialis (White-breasted Woodswallow)

*Aerva javanica

*Cenchrus ciliaris

Euphorbia sp.

Rhynchosia minima

Spinifex longifolius

Triodia epactia



Appendix 5: Photo Points





Photo Point 1. Mangroves at Richardson Street Car Park.



Photo Point 2. Dunes opposite Wodgina Street.



Photo Point 3. Dunes opposite Hall Street.





Photo Point 4. Pretty Pool Mangroves.



Photo Point 5. Ecotone between Dune and Mangroves near Dowding Street.



Photo Point 6. Saltpan/ Mudflats near Dowding Street.





Photo Point 7. Dune looking south from Dowding Street towards Mangroves and Saltpan/ Mudflats.



Photo Point 8. Looking north towards Saltpan/ Mudflats in foreground and Mangroves in background.



Photo Point 9. Acacia Shrubland.





Photo Point 10. In Saltpan/ Mudflats looking south.



Photo Point 11. Mangroves at the end of Gray Street.



Photo Point 12. Dunes near the end of Gray Street.



Appendix 6: Fauna Species List



Actitis hypoleucos (Common Sandpiper) - MI

Ardea intermedia (Intermediate Egret)

Artamus leucorynchus leucopygialis (White-breasted Woodswallow)

Butorides striata (Striated Heron)

Cacatua sanguinea (Little Corella)

Coracina novaehollandiae (Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike)

Corvus orru (Torresian Crow)

Cracticus nigrogularis (Pied Butcherbird)

Cracticus tibicen (Australian Magpie)

Egretta sacra (Eastern Reef Egret)

Falco cenchroides (Australian Kestrel)

Fregata ariel (Lesser Frigatebird) - MÍ

Geopelia cuneata (Diamond Dove)

Geopelia humeralis (Bar-shouldered Dove)

Geopelia striata placida (Peaceful Dove)

Gerygone tenebrosa (Dusky Gerygone)

Grallina cyanoleuca (Magpie-lark)

Haematopus fuliginosus (Sooty Oystercatcher)

Haematopus longirostris (Pied Oystercatcher)

Haliastur indus (Brahminy Kite)

Haliastur sphenurus (Whistling Kite)

Hydroprogne caspia (Caspian Tern) - MI

Lichenostomus ornatus (White-plumed Honeyeater)

Lichmera indistincta (Brown Honeyeater)

Macropus sp. scats

Merops ornatus (Rainbow Bee-eater)

Malurus lamberti (Variegated Fairy-wren)

Malurus leucopterus (White-winged Fairy-wren)

Manorina flavigula (Yellow-throated Miner)

Pandion cristatus (Eastern Osprey) - Mi

Phalacrocorax melanoleucos (Little Pied Cormorant)

Pteropus scapulatus (Little Red Flying-fox)

Larus novaehollandiae (Silver Gull)

Taeniopygia guttata (Zebra Finch)

Varanus gouldii (Sand Monitor) diggings

Rhipidura leucophruys (Willie Wagtail)

Zosterops luteus (Yellow White-eye)

MI = Migratory species covered under international agreements (IA) and listed under the EPBC Act.

Please note that the species list is presented in alphabetical order and not taxonomic order.

Appendix B - Town of Port Hedland Townsite Asset List

gml_id	ID	NAME	DESCRIPTION	ASSET ID	NAME 2	REPLACEMENT	Code
			20325296,			DATE	
Asset.1	1	Six Mile Bins	118.667429				SIX
Asset.2	2	Six Mile Fishing Regs Sign					SIX
Asset.3	3	Welcome Rest Stop Shelter 2	Shelter,				WEL
Asset.4	4	Welcome Rest Stop Signage					WEL
Asset.5	5	Welcome Rest Stop Boat Ramp					WEL
Asset.6	6	Welcome Rest Stop Bin					WEL
Asset.7	7	Welcome Rest Stop Bin					WEL
Asset.8	8	Access track to Welcome Rest Stop			CCTV		CCTV
Asset.9	9	Grey Street	Access to Six Mile				
Asset.12	12	Public art 4 mile lookout	Access to SIX WITE				PAS
A33Ct.12	12	r done art 4 mile rookout			Yellow and		1 //3
Asset.11	11	MON0036 - Public Art	4 mile lookout - Birds on Steel structure	MON0036	Steel Bird on Deck	2017	MON
Asset.13	13	FPN0409_004			Deck		FPN
	15	-					ROC
Asset.15	15	Rock Boulders (Bollards)					RUC
Asset.16	16	BL0009 - Bollard	Pretty Pool Park Bike Locker? \$8250	BL0009	Pretty Pool Park	2017	BL
Asset.17	17	Rock Bollards					ROC
Asset.18	18	Sign - Optional Clothing Beach					SIG
A33Ct.10	10	Sign - Optional Clothing Beach					310
Asset.19	19	BLD367 public Toilets	Pretty Pool public Toilets	BLD367	Pretty Pool Park Ablutions	2017	BLD
Asset.20	20	VP 0003 - Cooke Point Viewing Platform	Stairway to Moon \$194,400				VP
Asset.21	21	Access to beach Wooden Stairs.			CCTV		CCTV
Asset.22	22	Stormwater Drain outlet	8m Erosion from Cyclone Veronica				STO
Asset.23	23	Drainage outlet	Check the Location				DRA
Asset.24	24	ST0001- stairs	in need of repair. \$44,000	ST0001	Steps	2028	ST
Asset.25	25	Viewing Platform	Thajarrauka Jina Signage and viewing platform				VIE
Asset.26	26	Viewing Platform	piatroiiii				VIE
, 15500.20	20		Thajarrauka Jina				∀ 1∟
Asset.27	27	Viewing Platform	Signage and viewing platform				VIE
Asset.28	28	Public Artwork	Three palms				PAS
	20	Sign No Dogs and doggy bag	cc painio				. 7.0
Asset.29	29	receptacle					SIG
Asset.30	30	Sign Prohibited Turtle rookery					SIG
Asset.31	31	STR0063 - Thajarrauka Jina viewing platform		STR0063	Viewing Platform	2028	STR
Asset.32	32	FPP 00038 - Ramp to Viewing Platform	\$68,696	5 FPP00038	Cemetery Beach ramp to Viewing Platform	2017	FPP
Asset.33	33	STR0061 - Shelter	\$28,400	STR0061	Sutherland Street - General Shelter	2017	STR
Asset.34	34	Bin		Bin	Welcome Rest Stop - Six Mile	2017	BIN

Asset.35	35	PLG002 - Playground	CEMETERY BEACH PLAYGROUND \$276500	PLG002	Cemetery Beach Playground Area	2017	PLG
Asset.36	36	STR0008	Cemetery Beach - Picnic Shelter \$106500	STR0008	Cemetery Beach - Picnic Shelter	2017	STR
Asset.37	37	Access Road to Spoilbank			CCTV		CCTV
Asset.38	38	STR0059 - Gazebos	\$162,000	STR0059	Spoilbank Gazebos	2017	STR
Asset.39	39	STR0059 - Gazebos					STR
Asset.40	40	Shelter					SHE
Asset.41	41	Shelter					SHE
Asset.42	42	Seat					ST
Asset.43	43	WL0016 - Limestone Walls	Sutherland Street, Nodes Limestone Wall \$46960	WL0016	Sutherland Street, Nodes Limestone Wall	2017	WL
Asset.44	44	STG0026 Seaing	\$15,000	STG0026	Sutherland Street, Nodes	2017	STG
Asset.45 Asset.46	45 46	Shelter Shelter					SHE SHE
Asset.47	47	STG0026 - Seating	Sutherland Street Nodes				STG
Asset.48 Asset.49	48 49	Drain inlet Shelter	Nodes				DRA SHE
Asset.50	50	RD 0317 - Spoilbank Access Road					RD
Asset.51	51	Car Park					CAR
Asset.52	52	BS1 - Bus Shelter	Sutherland St, Stop \$6357 -	BS1	Sutherland Street, Stop	2019	BS
Asset.53	53	BLD 081 - Exeloo Toilet	Port heldand Boat Ramp Exeloo	BLD081	Port Hedland Boat Ramp - Exeloo	2017	BLD
Asset.54	54	BRP002 - Boat Ramp	Boat Ramp - \$520,425				BRP
Asset.55	55	WL0002 - Seawall	\$538,353	WL0002	Captain Bert Madigan Park Sea Wall	2017	WL
Asset.56	56	Groyne					
Asset.57	57	BLD031	Marrapikurinya Park Ablutions \$173760	BLD031	Marrapikuriny a Park Ablutions	2017	BLD
Asset.58	58	PLG009 - Playground	Marrapikurinya Park Play Equipment \$206110	PLG009	Marapikurriny a Park Play Equipment	2017	PLG
Asset.59	59	CPF0045 - CARPARK	\$298,667	CPF0045	Marapikurriny a Park	2058	CPF
Asset.60	60	Carpark					CAR
Asset.61	61	Shelter	3 Tables and Benches				SHE
Asset.62	62	Bins					BIN
Asset.63	63	CPF0017	Cemetery Beach Community Park ROADS \$74299	CPF0017	Cemetery Beach Community Park	2066	CPF
Asset.64	64	CPF0018	Cemetery Beach Community Park \$69428	CPF0018	Cemetery Beach Community Park	2066	CPF

Asset.65	65	BS2 - Bus Shelter	Acton Street \$6357	BS2	Acton Street		BS
Asset.66	66	BS 3 - Bus Shelter	Richardson Street, \$6357.	BS3	Richardson Street		BS
Asset.67	67	BS 6 - Bus Shelter	Styles Road \$6357	BS6	Styles Road		BS
Asset.68	68	FPB 0003 -Footpath	Gratwick Aquatic Centre footpath	FPB0003	Gratwick Aquatic Centre	2017	FPB
Asset.69	69	FPB 0005 Footpath	Gratwick Aquatic Centre. \$171,220	FPB0005	Gratwick Aquatic Centre	2017	FPB
Asset.70	70	FPB 0004 Footpath	Civic Centre \$39,860	FPB0004	Civic Centre	2017	FPB
Asset.71	71	FPN 0004_001 - Footpath	Richardson Sttreet Footpath \$8190	FPN0004_0 01	RICHARDSON STREET	2017	FPN
Asset.72	72	FPN0004_002 - Footpath	Richardson Street \$13008.	FPN0004_0 02	RICHARDSON STREET	2017	FPN
Asset.73	73	FPN0004_003 - Footpath	Richardson Street - \$ 7641	FPN0004_0 03	RICHARDSON STREET	2017	FPN
Asset.74	74	FPN0004_004 - Footpath	Richardson Street - †\$20,687	FPN0004_0 04	RICHARDSON STREET	2017	FPN
Asset.75	75	FPN0004_005 Footpath	Richardson Street footpath \$37005	FPN0004_0 05	RICHARDSON STREET	2017	FPN
Asset.76	76	FPN0004_006 Footpath	Richardson Street \$8908	FPN0004_0 06	RICHARDSON STREET	2017	FPN
Asset.77	77	FPN0004_007 Footpath	Richardson Street \$5505	FPN0004_0 07	RICHARDSON STREET	2017	FPN
Asset.78	78	FPN0004_008 Footpath	Richardson Street Footpath \$11044	FPN0004_0 08	RICHARDSON STREET	2017	FPN
Asset.79	79	FPN0004_009 Footpath	Richardson Street Footpath \$-†38875	FPN0004_0 09	RICHARDSON STREET	2017	FPN
Asset.80	80	FPN0004_010 - Footpath	Richardson Street Footpath - \$10196	FPN0004_0 10	RICHARDSON STREET	2017	FPN
Asset.81	81	FPN0004_011 Footpath	Richardson Street Footpath - \$14763	FPN0004_0 11	RICHARDSON STREET	2017	FPN
Asset.82	82	FPN0015_001 Footpath	Sutherland Street footpath \$1025	FPN0015_0 01	SUTHERLAND STREET	2019	FPN
Asset.83	83	FPN0015_002 Footpath	Sutherland Street Footpath+178453	FPN0015_0 02	SUTHERLAND STREET	2037	FPN
Asset.84	84	FPN0015_003 - Footpath	Sutherland Street Footpath \$304,660	FPN0015_0 03	SUTHERLAND STREET	2041	FPN
Asset.85	85	FPN0015_004 - Footpath	Sutherland Street footpath - \$564,849	FPN0015_0 04	SUTHERLAND STREET	2041	FPN

Asset.86	86	FPN0015_005 Footpath					FPN
Asset.87	87	FPN0015_006 Footpath	Sutherland Street Footpath \$37404	FPN0015_0 06	SUTHERLAND STREET	2041	FPN
Asset.88	88	FPN0015_007 Footpath	Sutherland Street Footpath \$67560	FPN0015_0 07	SUTHERLAND STREET	2037	FPN
Asset.89	89	FPN0015_008 Footpath	Sutherland Street Footpath \$18868	FPN0015_0 08	SUTHERLAND STREET	2038	FPN
Asset.90	90	FPN0015_009 Footpath	Sutherland Street Footpath \$3303	FPN0015_0 09	SUTHERLAND STREET	2017	FPN
Asset.91	91	FPN0015_0012 Footpath	Sutherland Street Footpath \$726				FPN
Asset.92	92	FPN0015_013 Footpath	Sutherland Street Footpath \$52819	FPN0015_0 13	SUTHERLAND STREET	2041	FPN
Asset.93	93	FPN0015_0015 Footpath	Sutherland Street Footpath \$21494				FPN
Asset.94	94	FPN0015_0017 Footpath	Sutherland Street Footpath \$57162				FPN
Asset.95	95	FPN0015_018 Footpath	Sutherland Street Footpath \$21066	FPN0015_0 18	SUTHERLAND STREET	2049	FPN
Asset.10	10	Boardwalk 4 Mile					BW
Asset.96	96	FPN0015_019 Footpath	Sutherland Street Footpath \$18340	FPN0015_0 19	SUTHERLAND STREET	2041	FPN
Asset.97	97	FPN0015_020 Footpath	Sutherland Street Footpath \$27907	FPN0015_0 20	SUTHERLAND STREET	2041	FPN
Asset.98	98	FPN0015_022 Footpath		FPN0015_0 22	SUTHERLAND STREET	2049	FPN
Asset.99	99	FPN0015_021 Footpath	Sutherland Street Footpath \$30643	FPN0015_0 21	SUTHERLAND STREET	2049	FPN
Asset.100	100	FPN0015_016 Footpath	Sutherland Street Footpath \$50582	FPN0015_0 16	SUTHERLAND STREET	2037	FPN
Asset.101	101	FPN0015_011 Footpath	Sutherland Street Footpath \$847	FPN0015_0 11	SUTHERLAND STREET	2019	FPN
Asset.102	102	FPN0015_014 Footpath	Sutherland Street Footpath \$13180	FPN0015_0 14	SUTHERLAND STREET	2049	FPN
Asset.103	103	FPN0015_010 Footpath	Sutherland Street Footpath \$3303	FPN0015_0 10	SUTHERLAND STREET	2025	FPN
Asset.104	104	FPN0041_001. Footpath	Goode Street Footpath - \$74809	FPN0041_0 01	GOODE STREET	2041	FPN
Asset.105	105	FPN0041_002. Footpath	Goode Street Footpath \$16234	FPN0041_0 02	GOODE STREET	2041	FPN
Asset.106	106	FPN0041_004 Footpath	Goode Street Footpath \$8811	FPN0041_0 04	GOODE STREET	2029	FPN
Asset.107	107	FPN0041_003 Footpath	Goode Street Footpath \$8588	FPN0041_0 03	GOODE STREET	2041	FPN

Asset.108	108	FPN0220_003 Footpath	Styles Rd Footpath. \$253532	FPN0220_0 03	STYLES ROAD	2017	FPN
Asset.109	109	FPN0220_006 Footpath	Styles Rd Footpaths \$14639	FPN0220_0 06	STYLES ROAD	2017	FPN
Asset.110	110	FPN0220_005 Footpath	Styles Rd Footpath \$ 34879	FPN0220_0 05	STYLES ROAD	2017	FPN
Asset.111	111	FPN0220_004 Footpath	Styles Rd Footpath \$43639	FPN0220_0 04	STYLES ROAD	2017	FPN
Asset.112	112	FPN0220_001 Footpath	Styles Rd Footpath \$40872	FPN0220_0 01	STYLES ROAD	2017	FPN
Asset.113	113	FPN0220_002 Footpath	Styles Rd Footpath \$22624	FPN0220_0 02	STYLES ROAD	2017	FPN
Asset.114	114	FPN0308_002 Footpath	Counihan Creascent Footpath \$123987	FPN0308_0 02	COUNIHAN CRESCENT	2017	FPN
Asset.115	115	FPN0308_001 Footpath	Counihan Crescent Footpath \$16654	FPN0308_0 01	COUNIHAN CRESCENT	2017	FPN
Asset.116	116	FPN0308_003 Footpath	Counihan Cres Footpath \$28224	FPN0308_0 03	COUNIHAN CRESCENT	2017	FPN
Asset.117	117	FPP0001 - Footpath	Cemetery Beach Footpath \$183454	FPP0001	Cemetery Beach	2017	FPP
Asset.118	118	FPP0003 Footpath	Cemetery Beach Footpath \$146448	FPP0003	Cemetery Beach	2017	FPP
Asset.119	119	FPP0002 Footpath	Cemetery Beach Footpath. \$8120	FPP0002	Cemetery Beach	2017	FPP
Asset.120	120	FPP00029-004 Footpath					FPP
Asset.121	121	FPP0008 Footpath	Civic Centre Path \$9349	FPP0008	Civic Centre	2017	FPP
Asset.122	122	FPP0009 Footpath	Civic Centre Path \$6889	FPP0009	Civic Centre	2017	FPP
Asset.123	123	FPP0018 - Footpath	Marapikurrinya Park Path \$13188	FPP0018	Marapikurriny a Park	2017	FPP
Asset.124	124	FPP0024 Footpath	Pretty pool Park Path \$16140	FPP0024	Pretty Pool	2017	FPP
Asset.125	125	FPP0025 Footpath	Pretty Pool Footpath - \$6298	FPP0025	Pretty Pool	2017	FPP
Asset.126	126	FPP0027 Footpath	Yikara Park / Dowding Way Path \$7479	FPP0027	Yikara Drive / Dowding Way	2017	FPP
Asset.127	127	FPP0029 Footpath	Koombana Park Footpath \$78217	FPP0029	Koombana Park	2017	FPP
Asset.128	128	FPP0028. Footpath	Koombana Lookout Footpath \$ 149270	FPP0028	Koombana Park	2017	FPP

Asset.129	129	FPP0037 footpath	Captain Bert Madigan Park footpath \$18699	FPP0037	Captain Bert Madigan Park	2017	FPP
Asset.130	130	BBQ001 - BBQ	Captain Bert Madigan Park BBQ \$10000	BBQ001	Captain Bert Madigan Park	2017	BBQ
Asset.131	131	BBQ002 -BBQ	Cemetery Beach BBQ \$70,000	BBQ002	Cemetery Beach	2017	BBQ
Asset.132	132	BBQ003	Civic Centre BBQ \$10000	BBQ003	Civic Centre	2017	BBQ
Asset.133	133	BBQ005	Gratwick Aquatic Centre BBQ \$10000	BBQ005	Koombana Lookout	2017	BBQ
Asset.334	334	Street Light					STR
Asset.134	134	BBQ005	Koombana Lookout BBQ \$100000	BBQ005	Koombana Lookout	2017	BBQ
Asset.135	135	BBQ 008	Marapikurrinya Park \$10000	BBQ008	Pretty Pool Park	2017	BBQ
Asset.136	136	BBQ009	Marapikurrinya Park BBQ \$10000	BBQ009	Yikara Drive, Pretty Pool	2017	BBQ
Asset.137	137	BBQ011	Pretty Pool BBQ \$10000				BBQ
Asset.138	138	BBQ 014	Yikara Drive, Pretty Pool BBQ \$20000				BBQ
Asset.139	139	BIN001	Captain Bert Madigan Park Bin \$15600	BIN001	Captain Bert Madigan Park	2017	BIN
Asset.140	140	BIN002	Cemetery Beach Bin \$11700	BIN002	Cemetery Beach	2017	BIN
Asset.141	141	BIN003	Cemetery Beach BIN \$42900	BIN003	Cemetery Beach	2017	BIN
Asset.142	142	BIN004	CIVIC CENTRE BIN \$7800	BIN004	Civic Centre	2017	BIN
Asset.143	143	BIN005	Koombana Lookout BIN \$11700				BIN
Asset.144	144	BIN014	Marapikurrinya Park BIN 7800	BIN014	Marapikurriny a Park	2017	BIN
Asset.145	145	BIN 013	Marapikurrinya Park BIN \$31200	BIN013	Marapikurriny a Park	2017	BIN
Asset.146	146	BIN020	PRETTY POOL PARK \$15600	BIN020	Pretty Pool Park	2017	BIN
Asset.147	147	BIN019	PRETTY POOL PARK \$2800	BIN019	Pretty Pool Park	2017	BIN
Asset.148	148	BIN029	Yikara Drive, Pretty Pool \$1400	BIN029	Yikara Drive, Pretty Pool	2017	BIN
Asset.149	149	BIN028	Yikara Drive, Pretty Pool \$19500	BIN028	Yikara Drive, Pretty Pool	2017	BIN

Asset.150	150	BKR 01	CEMETERY BEACH BIKE RACK \$1000	BKR01	Cemetery Beach	2017	BKR
Asset.151	151	CS0016 - Irrigation control	Cemetery Beach Irrigation Control \$42237	CS0016	Cemetery Beach Irrigation Control	2017	CS
Asset.152	152	DF002 - Drinking Fountain	CEMETERY BEACH Drinking Fountain \$14800	DF002	Cemetery Beach	2017	DF
Asset.153	153	FC0009 - Fencing	CEMETERY BEACH Fence \$ 20700	FC0009	Cemetery Beach	2017	FC
Asset.154	154	FC0010 - Fencing	CEMETERY BEACH Fencing \$10650	FC0010	Cemetery Beach	2017	FC
Asset.155	155	IRR004	Cemetery Beach IRRIGATION \$65310	IRR004	Cemetery Beach	2017	IRR
Asset.156	156	IRR005	CEMETERY BEACH IRRIGIATION \$156420	IRR005	Cemetery Beach	2017	IRR
Asset.157	157	LT006	LIGHT CEMETERY BEACH \$40,000				LT
Asset.158	158	LT008	CEMETERY BEACH LIGHT \$ 72000	LT0008	Cemetery Beach	2017	LT
Asset.159	159	LT0009	CEMETERY BEACH LIGHT \$64000	LT0009	Cemetery Beach	2017	LT
Asset.160	160	PAS004	PUBLIC ART CEMETERY BEACH \$ 272995	PAS004	Cemetery Beach	2017	PAS
Asset.161	161	PT0004 - Stormwater Pit	Stormwater Pit \$79425	PT0004	Cemetery Beach	2017	PT
Asset.162	162	STR0005	Cemetery Beach - Shade Sail \$105,000	STR0005	Cemetery Beach - Shade Sail	2017	STR
Asset.163	163	STR0006	Cemetery Beach - Poles for Shade Sail \$30000	STR0006	Cemetery Beach - Poles for Shade Sail	2017	STR
Asset.164	164	STR0009	Cemetery Beach - General Shelter \$336000	STR0009	Cemetery Beach - General Shelter	2017	STR
Asset.165	165	TEL001 - telescope	Telescope \$7200	TEL001	Cemetery Beach	2017	TEL
Asset.166	166	WL0003	Cemetery Beach Limestone Walls	WL0003	Cemetery Beach Limestone Walls 0-0.5 m	2017	WL
Asset.167	167	CPF0019	Cemetery Beach Community Park \$49172	CPF0019	Cemetery Beach Community Park	2066	CPF
Asset.168	168	CPF0020	Cemetery Beach Community Park \$67109	CPF0020	Cemetery Beach Community Park	2058	CPF

Asset.169	169	OTHSST008	Cemetery Beach Park -				ОТН
Asset.14	14	Original Port Hedland Primary	Shelters \$200000 Unconfirmed location.				
Asset.170	170	School Sign BLD139	Cemetery Beach Park - Exeloo \$300,000	BLD139	Cemetery Beach Park - Exeloo (western)	2017	BLD
Asset.171	171	BLD360 - Exeloo	Cemetery Beach Park - Exeloo \$300000	BLD360	Cemetery Beach Park - Exeloo	2017	BLD
Asset.263	263	STG0016 - Seating	\$3,000	STG0016	Marapikurriny a Park	2017	STG
Asset.172	172	STR0073	Marrapikurinya Park Playground Shelter	STR0073	Marrapikuriny a Park Playground Shetler	2017	STR
Asset.173	173	CS0018 - Irrigation control	Pretty Pool Irrigation control \$38262	CS0018	Pretty Pool Irrigation Control	2017	CS
Asset.174	174	DF010 - Drinking Fountain	Pretty pool Park Drinking Fountain \$3700	DF010	Pretty Pool Park	2017	DF
Asset.175	175	FC0044 Fencing	Foreshore Pretty Pool \$135630	FC0044	Foreshore - Pretty Pool	2017	FC
Asset.176	176	IRR025 - Irrigation	Pretty Pool Park Irrigation \$28940	IRR025	Pretty Pool Park	2017	IRR
Asset.177	177	LT0035 - lighting	Pretty Pool Park Light \$44000	LT0035	Pretty Pool Park	2017	LT
Asset.178	178	PLG 015 - Playground	Pretty Pool Park Play Equipment \$75200	PLG015	Pretty Pool Park Play Equipment	2017	PLG
Asset.179	179	PT0020 - Stormwater overland flow	Pretty Pool Park Stormwater Pit \$15,885	PT0020	Pretty Pool Park	2017	PT
Asset.180	180	STR0039	Pretty Pool Park - Poles for Shade Sail \$7500	STR0039	Pretty Pool Park - Poles for Shade Sail	2017	STR
Asset.181	181	STR0040	Pretty Pool Park Picnic Shelter \$21300	STR0040	Pretty Pool Park Picnic Shelter	2017	STR
Asset.182	182	STR0041	Pretty Pool Park - Shade Sail \$15,000	STR0041	Pretty Pool Park - Shade Sail	2017	STR
Asset.183	183	STR0025	Marapikurrinya Park Shed \$24500	STR0025	Marapikurriny a Park Shed	2017	STR
Asset.184	184	STR0026	Marapikurrinya Park Picnic Shelter	STR0026	Marapikurriny a Park Picnic Shelter	2017	STR
Asset.185	185	STR0027	Marapikurrinya Park Gazebo \$32890	STR0027	Marapikurriny a Park Gazebo	2017	STR
Asset.186	186	STR0028	Marapikurrinya Park Viewing Platform	STR0028	Marapikurriny a Park Viewing Platform	2017	STR

Asset.187	187	STR0029	Marapikurrinya Park Playground Shelter	STR0029	Marapikurriny a Park Playground shelter	2017	STR
Asset.188	188	STR0073	Marrapikurinya Park Playground Shetler \$234316				STR
Asset.189	189	FC0023 - Fence	Marapikurrinya Park fence \$ 16950	FC0023	Koombana Lookout	2017	FC
Asset.190	190	IRR 019	Marapikurrinya Parkv irrrigation \$57345	IRR019	Marapikurriny a Park	2017	IRR
Asset.191	191	IRR049	Marapikurrinya Park including Richardson ST Median \$19362	IRR049	Marapikurriny a Park including Richardson St Medians	2017	IRR
Asset.192	192	BL0002 - Bollard	Bollards \$8250	BL0002	Cemetery Beach	2017	BL
Asset.193	193	DF0001 - Drinking Fountain	Captain Bert Madigan Park Drinking Fountain \$3700	DF001	Captain Bert Madigan Park	2017	DF
Asset.194	194	FC0008 - Fence	Fence \$37840	FC0008	Captain Bert Madigan Park	2017	FC
Asset.195	195	FC0040-1 Fencing	Turtle Board Walk Fencing - \$25091	FC0040-1	Turtle Board Walk	2017	FC
Asset.196	196	FC0040 - Fencing	Turtle interpretive loop Fencing \$32943	FC0040	Turtle Interpretive Loop	2017	FC
Asset.197	197	MON 0003 - ART WORK	CEMETERY BEACH PUBLIC ART- Silver, blue and orange gumnuts \$150,000	MON0003	Silver, blue and orange gumnuts	2017	MON
Asset.198	198	MON0037 - Public art	Turtle Mosaic \$5620	MON0037	Turtle Mosaic	2017	MON
Asset.199	199	Bin	Six Mile Bin	Bin	Welcome Rest Stop - Six Mile	2017	BIN
Asset.200	200	Welcome Rest stop - Main Shelter	Shelter,				WEL
Asset.201	201	Picnic Table					PIC
Asset.202	202	Picnic Table					PIC
Asset.203	203	Access Road to 4 Mile	Unsealed		CCTV		CCTV
Asset.204	204	Access Road to 4 Mile			CCTV		CCTV
Asset.205	205	Car Park 4 Mile	Unformed Car Park				CAR
Asset 206	206	Sign - Dune Repair					SIG
Asset 208	207	Sign - Dune Repair Rock Boulder Bollards					SIG ROC
Asset.208 Asset.209	208 209	Rock Boulder Bollards					ROC
Asset.209 Asset.210	210	VP0002_ Viewing Platform	\$73,738				VP
Asset.210 Asset.211	210	Signage - Thajarrauka Jina	713,130				SIG
Asset.212	212	Signage - Thajarrauka Jina					SIG
Asset.213	213	Sign - Thajarrauka Jina					SIG
Asset.214	214	Sign - Thajarrauka Jina					SIG
					Sutherland		
Asset.215	215	STR0060 - Picnic Shelter	\$7,100	STR0060	Street - Picnic Shelter	2017	STR

Asset.216	216	STR0062 - Shelter	\$14,200	STR0062	Sutherland Street - General Shelter	2017	STR
Asset.217	217	RD 0015 - Sutherland Road			0.1.0.1.0.1		RD
Asset.218	218	RD0015 -SUTHERLAND STREET					RD
Asset.219	219	RD0041 - GOODE STREET					RD
Asset.220	220	RD0041 - GOODE STREET					RD
Asset.221	221	CPf0040 - CARPARK	\$449,000				CPF
7.0300.221		crio io a miram	ψ 1 13,000				
Asset.222	222	BKR02 - Bike Rack	\$1,000.00	BKR02	Civic Centre	2017	BKR
Asset.223	223	WL004 - Limestone wall	Civic Centre Decorative Wall 0.5-1 m \$26,680		Contain Bort		WL
Asset.224	224	WL0001 - Limestone retaining wall	\$4,640	WL0001	Captain Bert Madigan Park Limestone wall	2017	WL
Asset.225	225	WL0013 - Limestone walls	Pretty Pool Park Limestone walls \$35960	WL0013	Pretty Pool Park Limestone walls	2017	WL
Asset.226	226	WL0017 - Limestone wall	Turtle Interpretive Loop Limestone Walls at Nodes 1-4 \$46980	WL0017	Turtle Interpretive Loop Limestone Walls at Nodes 1-4	2017	WL
Asset.227	227	WL0017 - Limestone Walls					WL
Asset.228	228	WL0017-Limestone Wall					WL
Asset.229	229	BLD070 - Exeloo	Civic Centre - Exeloo \$192000	BLD070	Civic Centre - Exeloo	2017	BLD
Asset.230	230	Sign Sutherland St Dune Protection Project					SIG
Asset.231	231	Drain outlet					DRA
Asset.232	232	Drain Outlet					DRA
Asset.233	233	Seawall					SW
Asset.234	234	Rockwall					ROC
Asset.235	235	Concrete sleepers barrier					CON
Asset.236	236	Concrete sleepers barrier					CON
Asset.237	237	Fence					FEN
Asset.238	238	Drain Outlet					DRA
Asset.239	239	MON0006 - Public Art	Steel Car ??? \$15,000	MON0006	Steel Car	2017	MON
Asset.240	240	MON0035 - Sculpture - Sea Creature	\$15,000	MON0035	Sea Creature	2017	MON
Asset.241	241	Bin		Bin	Welcome Rest Stop - Six Mile	2017	BIN
Asset.242	242	Bin		Bin	Welcome Rest Stop - Six Mile	2017	BIN
Asset.243	243	VP0001 - Viewing Platform	\$110,700				VP
Asset.244	244	BW0003 - Boardwalk	\$28,800	BW0003	Boardwalk	2023	BW
Asset.245	245	BW0001 - Boardwalk	\$70,200	BW0001	Boardwalk	2033	BW
Asset.246	246	JET001 - Jetty	Boat Ramp Jetty - \$25,000	JET001	Jetty	2028	JET

Asset.247	247	CPN0409 - on street parking	\$13,220	CPN0409_0 1120L	Dowding Way: 1120 m Left	2068	CPN
Asset.248	248	CPN 0409 - on street carparking	\$14,535	CPN0409_0 0934L	Dowding Way: 934 m Left	2069	CPN
Asset.249	249	CPN0409 - on street car parking	\$8,195	CPN0409_0 0969R	Dowding Way: 969 m Right	2069	CPN
Asset.250	250	CPF0036 - carpark	\$175,902	CPF0036	South Cemetery	2017	CPF
Asset.251	251	CPF0038 - Carpark	\$64,403	CPF0038	Pretty Pool	2058	CPF
Asset.252	252	CS0019 - Irrigation Control	\$32,296	CS0019	Captain Bert Madigan Park Irrigation Control	2017	CS
Asset.253	253	DF015 - Drinking Fountain	\$3,700	DF015	Sutherland Street, Nodes	2017	DF
Asset.254	254	BL0005 Bollards	Bollards \$16,960	BL0005	Marapikurriny a Park	2017	BL
Asset.255	255	IRR003 -irrigation	\$21,080	IRR003	Captain Bert Madigan Park	2017	IRR
Asset.256	256	IRR034 - Irrigation	\$7,695				IRR
Asset.257	257	PLG021 - Playground	\$206,110	PLG021	Marrapikuriny a Park play Equipment	2017	PLG
Asset.258	258	LT006 - Lighting Twin	\$40,000	LT0006	Captain Bert Madigan Park	2023	LT
Asset.259	259	LT0025 - Feature Light	\$43,452	LT0025	Marapikurriny a Park	2017	LT
Asset.260	260	LT0043 - lighting	\$5,834	LT0043	Turtle Interpretive Loop	2017	LT
Asset.261	261	LT0044 - Lighting	\$8,600	LT0044	Turtle Interpretive Loop	2017	LT
Asset.262	262	STG0015 - seating	\$7,500	STG0015	Marapikurriny a Park	2017	STG
Asset.333	333	Stormwater Pit					STO
Asset.264	264	STG0001 - Seating	\$4,000	STG0001	Captain Bert Madigan Park	2017	STG
Asset.265	265	STG00026 - Seating					STG
Asset.266	266	STG0027	\$10,200	STG0027	Turtle Interpretive Loop	2017	STG
Asset.267	267	STG0027 - seating					STG
Asset.268	268	PT0003 - park tables		PT0003	Captain Bert Madigan Park	2017	PT
Asset.269	269	PT0004 - Park Tables			CCTV		PT
Asset.270	270	PT00016 - Park tables		PT0016	Marapikurriny a Park	2017	PT

Asset.271	271	PT0017 - Park tables		PT0017	Marapikurriny a Park	2017	PT
Asset.272	272	PT00014 - Park tables		PT0014	Marapikurriny a Park	2017	PT
Asset.273	273	PT 0015 - Park Tables		PT0015	Marapikurriny a Park	2017	PT
Asset.274	274	BIN 027 - BIN					BIN
Asset.275	275	BLD013 - residence		BLD013	85 Sutherland Street	2017	BLD
Asset.276	276	BLD020 - Residence		BLD020	57A Lukis Street	2017	BLD
Asset.277	277	BLD026 - Residence	Vacant Land?	BLD026	96 Sutherland Street	2017	BLD
Asset.278	278	BLD093 - Residence		BLD093	82 Sutherland Street	2017	BLD
Asset.279	279	BLD167 - Gratwick Aquatic Centre		BLD167	Gratwick Aquatic Centre	2017	BLD
Asset.280	280	BLD191 - Gratwick Aquatic Centre		BLD191	Gratwick Aquatic Centre	2017	BLD
Asset.281	281	BLD200 Residence		BLD200	57B Lukis Street	2017	BLD
Asset.282	282	BLD334 - Residence		BLD334	18 Counihan Crescent	2017	BLD
Asset.283	283	STG??	Seating on Concrete block				STG
Asset.284	284	Hydrant	brock				HYD
Asset.285	285	Bollard					BL
Asset.286	286	Underground power dome					UND
Asset.287	287	Street Light					STR
Asset.288	288	Street Light					STR
Asset.289	289	Street Light					STR
Asset.290	290	Street Light					STR
Asset.291	291	Street Light					STR
Asset.292	292	Seating					STG
Asset.293	293	Bollard					BL
Asset.294	294	Street Light					STR
Asset.295	295	Street Light					STR
Asset.296	296	Street Light					STR
Asset.297	297	Street Light					STR
Asset.298	298	Street Light					STR
Asset.299	299	Street Light					STR
Asset.300	300	Bollard					BL
Asset.301	301	Street Light					STR
Asset.302	302	Light					LIGHT
Asset.303	303	CCTV					CCTV
Asset.304	304	Street Light					STR
Asset.305	305	Street Light					STR
Asset.306	306	Road Warning Sign	Corner				ROA
Asset.307	307	Road Warning Sign	Arrows				ROA
Asset.307	308	Road Warning Sign	Arrows				ROA
Asset.308 Asset.309	309	Concrete Sleepers					CON
Asset.309 Asset.310	310	Street Light					STR
	210	Juicet Light					214

Asset.311	311	Street Warning Sign	End of road	STR
Asset.312	312	Street Light		STR
Asset.313	313	Street Light		STR
Asset.314	314	Street Warning Sign	End of Road	STR
Asset.315	315	Street Light		STR
Asset.316	316	Mobile Phone Tower		
Asset.317	317	Crash Barrier		
Asset.318	318	Street Light		STR
Asset.319	319	Street Light		STR
Asset.320	320	Street Light		STR
Asset.321	321	Street Light		STR
Asset.322	322	Street Light		STR
Asset.323	323	Street Light		STR
Asset.324	324	Street Light		STR
Asset.325	325	Street Light		STR
Asset.326	326	Street Light		STR
Asset.327	327	Street Light		STR
Asset.328	328	Sign No Camping		SIG
Asset.329	329	Sign Directions - Business		SIG
Asset.330	330	Street Light		STR
Asset.331	331	Street Light		STR
Asset.332	332	Street Light		STR
Asset.335	335	Stormwater Pit		STO
Asset.336	336	Street Light		STR
Asset.337	337	Street Light		STR
Asset.337 Asset.338	338	Street Light		STR
Asset.339	339	Street Light		STR
Asset.339 Asset.340	340	Street Light		STR
				STR
Asset.341	341	Street Light		STR
Asset 342	342	Street Light		STR
Asset 344	343	Street Light		
Asset 344	344	Street Light		STR
Asset.345	345	Street Light		STR
Asset.346	346	Street Light		STR
Asset.347	347	Street Light		STR
Asset.348	348	Street Light		STR
Asset.349	349	Street Light		STR
Asset.350	350	Street Light		STR
Asset.351	351	Sign -Solar School zone		SIG
Asset.352		Street Light		STR
Asset.353	353	Street Light		STR
Asset.354	354	Street Light		STR
Asset.355	355	Stormwater Drain		STO
Asset.356	356	Street Light		STR
Asset.357	357	Street Light		STR
Asset.358	358	Light		LIGHT
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Asset.361	361	Street Light		STR
Asset.362	362	Street Light		STR
Asset.363	363	Street Light		STR
Asset.364	364	Street Light		STR
Asset.365	365	Street Light		STR
Asset.366	366	Street Light		STR
Asset.367	367	Street Light		STR
Asset.368	368	Street Light		STR
Asset.369	369	Street Light		STR
Asset.370	370	Street Light		STR
Asset.371	371	Street Light		STR
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Asset.373	373	Street Light		STR
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Asset.383	Asset.381	381	Street Light				STR
Asset.386	Asset.382	382	Street Light				STR
Asset.285	Asset.383	383	Street Light				STR
Asset.285	Asset.384	384	Street Light				STR
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Asset.427	427	Sign		SIG
Asset.428	428	Street light		STR
Asset.429	429	Sign - Warning		SIG
Asset.430	430	Street light		STR
Asset.431	431	Formal Access Road - 4 Mile		
Asset.432	432	BS3 Bus Shelter	CCTV	BS
Asset.433	433	FPN0005_001		FPN
Asset.434	434	FPN0005_002 - Footpath		FPN
Asset.435	435	FPN0005_003 - Footpath		FPN
Asset.436	436	FPN0007_001 - Footpath		FPN
Asset.437	437	FPN0012_002		FPN
Asset.438	438	FPN0022_002 Footpath		FPN
Asset.439	439	FPN0023_001		FPN
Asset.440	440	FPN0024_001		FPN
Asset.441	441	FPN0024_002		FPN
Asset.442	442	FPN0032_001		FPN
Asset.443	443	FPN0035_001		FPN
Asset.444	444	FPN0039_001		FPN
Asset.445	445	FPN0040_006		FPN
Asset.446	446	FPN0044_002		FPN
Asset.447	447	FPN0047_001		FPN
Asset.448	448	FPN0048_001		FPN
Asset.449	449	FPN0243_001		FPN
Asset.450	450	FPN0434_001		FPN
Asset.451	451	FPN0434_002		FPN
Asset.452	452	Sign - Blue		SIG
Asset.453	453	WIFI _ Not working		WIF
Asset.454	454	Sheds - Western Power?		SHE
Asset.456	456	BIN		BIN
Asset.457	457	Sign		SIG
Asset.458	458	Sign		SIG
Asset.459	459	Sign		SIG
Asset.461	461	Sign Cooke Point Interpretative		SIG
Asset.462	462	Sign Dog Walking		SIG
Asset.463	463	Sign - No Offroad Vehicles		SIG
Asset.464	464	Fence		FEN
Asset.455	455	Access Rd	CCTV	CCTV
Asset.460	460	Mangroves		
Asset.465	465	Bollard		BL
Asset.466	466	Lights		LIGHT
Asset.467	467	Light		LIGHT
Asset.468	468	Light		LIGHT
Asset.469	469	Light		LIGHT
Asset.470	470	Sign		SIG
Asset.471	471	Gate		
Asset.472	472	Crocodile Sculpture		
		•		

Appendix C - Materials and Finishes Palette

Symbol References

Existing Conditions



STORM SURGE

Subject to seasonal and cyclonic storm surge in major weather events. Potential to cause severe coastal erosion.



INUNDATION

Subject to seasonal and major weather event inundation from storm surge and flooding.



ROCK-BASED SHORE

Loose and outcropping rock shoreline with minimal marine-based sand deposits evident.



MIXED ROCK + SAND

Loose and outcropping rock with overlying beach sand and dunes.



SAND-BASED SHORE

Predominantly sandy beaches and bars. Potential for underlying rock near rockybased shorelines.



TURTLE BREEDING

Significant conservation area for turtle egg-laying and hatchlings emergence. Special lighting controls apply.















Proposed Management Options

SURRENDER

Long term retreat and surrender of infrastructure and assets. Minimize protection measures to rehabilitation.



Take measures to protect infrastructure, properties and assets from coastal processes and erosion.



Mass rock edge structures to protect infrastructure, properties and assets from coastal processes and erosion.

GROYNE

Rock groyne structure to intercept longshore coastal processes to accrete sand and protect erosion areas

REPLENISH

Sand nourishment to beach area.

Note: Turtle sensitive areas will require approved sand source & composition.

4WDs PROHIBITED

Sensitive dune vegetation and beach areas to be protected from vehicular erosion and access damage.













LEGEND



BEACH ACCESS

CONCRETE PAVING

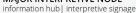
PROPOSED TREE

boardwalk or stairs | gravel path 1.8m

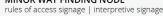
dual use path 3m | access path 1.8m



MAJOR INTERPRETIVE NODE











REHABILITATION ZONE advanced monitoring | fenced

NATURE PLAY GATHERING NODE log hops & boulder balance interactives



INTEGRATED ARTWORK interpretive paving | sculptures | urban art



OUTDOOR MEETING NODE log & boulder seating for 30+ persons



4WD ACCESS PROHIBITED traffic control | fencing | bollards



native evergreen | feature tree

MANGROVE REHABILITATION

research | planting | monitoring





RESTAURANT | CAFE bistro | bar | alfresco

KIOSK | CAFE

universal access change facilities



coffee | ice creams | alfresco



PARKING FACILITIES one tree every 5 bays



PICNIC SHELTER | REST STOP open-sided shelter | tables + bench seating

Feature Insitu Paving



Name: In situ Coloured Concrete Path

Finish: Exposed Aggregate

Name. In situ Cotobred Concrete Patri

Decking

Tactile Paving



Name: Urban Stone - TGSI Type A + B

Finish: Shotblast finish, Colour - Noir

Name: Composite Decking

Finish: Natural Anti-slip finish

Dual-use Path



Name: Natural Grey Concrete Paving

Finish: Broomed

Road Pavement



Name: Asphalt Road + Pathways

Colour: Black to roads | Red to paths

Retaining Walls



Name: Sandstone Wall (Local Stone)

Finish: Drystone or raked joints

Granular Paving



Name: Local Gravel Fines

Finish: Compacted / consolidated

Colour: Light coloured, warm tones

* Coastal pathways subject to erosion

Boulders



Name: Locally-sourced Boulders

Finish: Natural Iron Stone

Dimensions: 1000 - 1500mm size

Hardscape

A simple, durable, safe and distinctive palette of hard landscape materials has been selected consisting of concrete in a variety of colours, textures and formats as well as composite decking, local stone, stainless steel and corrosion-resistant aluminium.

The materials are arranged to emphasize the hierarchy of public spaces and key east - west routes across the site. These complementary materials will be installed using simple, coordinated detailing and a high quality of workmanship.

Hardscape material selections and have been made on the basis of the following sustainability considerations:

Low embodied energy

- Low water footprint
- High durability (offset against cost)
- Low maintenance requirements
- · High recyclable content
- · Natural local material

Decking has been included within the hardscape materials palette to provide a level of warmth and seaside comfort not offered by stone and concrete.

The use of concrete in the public domain is limited to the use of 'low-heat' cement-base concrete for in situ paving, steps, retaining walls and footings to minimise the impact of energy and water input in the production of cement. This product is made up 40% recycled fly ash. A by-product from steel smelting processes.

Concrete finishes will be varied from off-form, exposed aggregate, broomed and patterned, dependent on its location and relative to the precinct character guidelines interpretation strategy to be developed in the next phase of design.



Park Table and Benches - aluminium battens and frame



Litter Bin - stainless steel



Park Bench Seat - aluminium battens and frame



Bike Hoop - stainless steel



Informal Picnic Tables - recycled plastic + concrete seating



Drinking Fountain - DDA stainless steel + dog bowl



Mass Granite Terraces (accessible sea wall edges)



Bollards - recycled plastic

Furnishings

The furnishings for Port Hedland's Foreshore are selected for durability in the coastal environs and organized to encourage a broad range of social interactions. A series of generously dimensioned seating elements are placed strategically at key locations along the foreshore where coastal erosion risk is minimal. Where furnishings are damaged by storm events they will not be replaced in those locations.

All furniture will be located in positions that are not obstructive, and will help to guide people through the site and offer views to the coastal features. The furniture will be supplemented by planter edges, walls and occasional boulders which will act as informal perching spots and play elements.

The furniture will be a mixture of permanent features and dual-purpose elements incorporating way-finding and interpretive signage, low-level lighting and public art.

A series of standard, off-the-shelf street furnishings - including bicycle stands, bins bollards and seating has also been selected.

The manufacturers and model of these street furnishings will be consistent with Town of Port Hedland's street furniture palette and their established maintenance requirements.



Lighting

Evening lighting along this coastline is seasonally senitive to turtle hatchlings emerging that naturally follow the light of the moon to the water's edge. Street and artifical lighting can distract hatchlings from reaching their destination to the ocean and this requires management.

The lighting alternative above is designed to be produced locally and to highlight the dual use pathway along the coast with minimal light overspill. These coupled with a longer-term strategy to revegetate the dunes to screen lighting that could affect sensitive rookery areas.

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4WD's are a common feature of Port Hedland beaches



4WD dune erosion



Lockable gates to entry points to control seasonal access



Bollards - removeable



Visual bollard markers in sensitive areas to deter drivers



Flatback Turtle on beach

Vehicular Access

Vehicular access and four wheel drive (4WD's) are a key management issue for the foreshore reserve in Port Hedland. Many local residents and visitors are accustomed to driving along the beach despite these environments being sensitive to wheel disturbance and degradation of vegetation cover along the coast.

Turtle hatcheries along the coast are particularly sensitive to vehicular traffic and management of access to hatcheries during the turtle breeding season is recommended to ensure young turtles find their safely back to the ocean as they emerge.

Outside of Turtle breeding and hatchery season 4WD access to areas where erosion is less of an issue should be permitted with educational signage incorporated at key entry points and with driving and fishing clubs to establish a code of conduct when off road. Drivers should be made aware that destroying coastal vegetation has ongoing implications for management, revegetation and erosion. Where erosion and loss of vegetation is clearly caused by off road vehicles access should be limited and policed by Rangers to protect the coastal environment, minimise further damage and reinforce educational messages to the community.



Visual deterrent seating walls



Guiding railing



Secure fencing - black plastic coated chain mesh infill



Safety railing - galvanised



Timber or steel stairs to steep access points



Raised board walks

Pedestrian Access

Pedestrian access to the dunes and the beach are equally important to manage. The key to providing well organised, convenient and legible walking trails is to identify where people currently walk and address those routes first by reinforcing desire-lines with guiding signage, wayfinding mechanisms and fencing where needed.

Pathways should be well defined with a firm, durable and consistent surface material like concrete paving, asphalt, board walks or stabilised gravel where paths are subject to occasion storm surge erosion. If a paved pathway is impacted by a major storm or erosion event the spoils should be removed and replaced with a stabilised gravel finish that can be reinstated at low cost in future. If erosion or washouts pose a safety risk the accessibility should retreat and be fenced off if reinstatement is not practical.

Sensitive areas or popular places subject to regular inundation may justify elevated board walks for pedestrian access. Recycled plastic and composite decking are good alternatives to timber where termites and maintenance issues are prevalent.

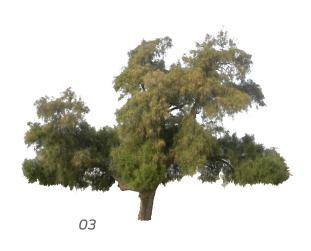
At junctions and nodes, low masonry walling built to a seating height will guide pedestrians to the preferred access points. These masonry elements should be well setback from active erosion edges and incorporate low level solar lighting (directed away from turtle rookeries) to assist with evening navigation where seasonal lighting is reduced.

To minimise visual clutter along the coast, interpretive signage should be incorporated into seating wall surfaces along with artwork and interesting facts about that location. Art initiatives should also include local indigenous stories, artwork and community -based projects to provide a local custodianship of the foreshore environment.

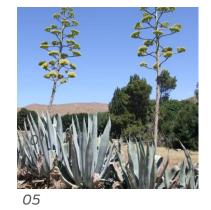


04

















Trees Species

01 Calotropis procera 02 Cocos nucifera

03 Tamarix aphylla

Common name Apple of Sodom

Coconut Palm Athel Tamarisk

Shrubs Species

04 Aerva javanica

05 Agave americana

06 Arundo donax

Common name

Kapok Bush Agave

Giant Reed

Groundcovers

Species

07 Cenchrus ciliaris

08 Cucumis myriocarpus

Common name

Buffel Grass

Paddy Melon

Weed Control

The introduction and spread of weeds poses one of the biggest threats to Port Hedland's coastal environment. Weeds displace native species changing the natural diversity of ecological communities leading to further habitat degradation and necessitates ongoing management efforts.

The widespread nature of weed infestations across on the foreshore reserve represents a significant task to control them, particularly Buffel Grass and Kapok Bush. Woody weeds and trees can be effectively controlled by physical removal, however re-infestation from neighbouring private lots will continue to present management issues until that species can be eradicated from the area.

Weed control should be focussed on parcels of the foreshore earmarked for rehabilitation first to give new planted native plants an opportunity to establish without being choked out by prolific weeds like Buffel Grass. These efforts should occur preceding and throughout the wet season to allow rehabilitation planting and seeding to establish on natural rainfall patterns.

Similarly the physical removal or spraying of weeds should be closely followed by revegetation efforts to maintain vegetative cover in order to minimise the impacts of wind and tidal erosion.

























Themeda triandra

























Spinifex longifolius

Trees Species

Bruguiera exaristata Rhizophora stylosa

Shrubs Species

Acacia adoxa Acacia ampliceps Acacia bivenosa Acacia sclerosperma Acacia stellaticeps Capparis spinosa Cochlospermum fraseri Crotalaria cunninghamii Cynanchum floribundum Gossypium australe Scaevola crassifolia Senna artemisiodes ssp oligophylla Teucrium racemosum

Groundcovers

Species

Aristida inaequiglumis Canavalia rosea Cymbopogon ambiguus Enchylaena tomentosa Euphorbia australis Grevillia thelemanniana Ipomea muelleri Ipomea pes-caprae Ipomoea brasiliensis Ipomoea costata Ipomoea muelleri Ptilotus exaltatus Solanum lasiophyllum Spinifex longifolius Swainsona pterostylis Tecticornia ledpidosperma Themeda triandra Tinospora smilacina Triodia epactia Triraphis mollis

Common name

Ribbed Mangrove Stilted Mangrove

Common name

Grey Whorled Wattle Salt Wattle Two Nerved Wattle Limestone Wattle Northern Star Wattle Caper Bush Kapok bush Green birdflower Dumara Bush Cotton Plant Thick Leaf Scaevola Silver Senna Grey Germander

Common name

Feathertop Threeawn Northern Tinsel Flower Lemon Scented Grass Dampier Pea Namana Sea Spray Poison Morning Glory Beach Morning Glory Goat's Foot Creeper **Rock Morning Glory** Native Morning Glory Tall Mulla mulla **Bush Tomato Beach Spinifex** Dampier Pea WA Samphire Kangaroo Grass Snake Vine Soft Spinifex

Needle Grass

Primary Dune Rehabilitation



The primary dune is the area adjacent the littoral zone along the coast that is at most risk of coastal erosion. Establishing vegetative cover to this zone is critical in stabilising wind blown sand and will assist in combating erosion of inshore environments for smaller, more frequent storm events.

Establishment of plants in this hostile environment is difficult and requires careful planning with seasonal rains to ensure recruitment of plants is widespread and achieves good coverage. Short term stabilisation measures using rabbit guards and geofabrics in active erosion areas will need to be planned to ensure the stabilisation measures do not mobilise and become a source of pollution along the coast and in the marine environment.

Certain pioneer species like *Ipomea, Canavalia* and *Spinifex* are the first wave of rehabilitation efforts that will bind the soil and create sheltered pockets for larger, slower-growing species to be introduced in subsequent planting efforts. It is also important to select plants suited to the proximity to the waters edge. The larger woody species are more likely to establish further from the waters edge and in more elevated positions.













Casuarina equisetifolia



Corymbia zygophylla



Cupaniopsis anarcardioides















Mimusops elengi













Trees Species

Acacia citrinoviridis Acacia distans Acacia dunnii Acacia holosericea Acacia pruinocarpa Acacia victoriae Casuarina equisetifolia Corymbia zygophylla Cupaniopsis anarcardioides Eucalyptus camaldulensis Lysiphyllum cunninghamii Melaleuca leucadendra Mimusops elengi Owenia reticulata Terminalia cattapa

Shrubs Species

Acacia acradenia Acacia ancistrocarpa Acacia atkinsiana Acacia coriacea Acacia cowleana Acacia levata Acacia maitlandi Acacia monticola Acacia orthocarpa Acacia pyrifolia Acacia spondylophylla Acacia trachycarpa Acacia translucens Acacia tumida Eremophila compacta Eremophila fraseri Eremophila glabra Eremophila maculata Eremophila pterocarpa Eucalyptus gamophylla Grevillea eriostachya Grevillea pyramidalis Grevillea refracta Hakea lorea ssp lorea Melaleuca nervosa Myoporum montanum Ptilotus rotundifolius Senna glutinosa ssp glutinosa Senna notabilis Templetonia retusa

Groundcovers **Species**

Brachyscombe iberidifolia Grevillia obtusifolia Ptilotus calostachyus Swainsona maccullochiana

Common name

Pilbara Jam Manggurda Wattle Elephant ear wattle Strap wattle Western Gidgee Sandhill Tea-tree River Sheoak Broome Bloodwood Tuckeroo River Red Gum Native Bauhinia Paper Bark Red Condoo **Pundul Tree** Beach Almond

Common name

Silky Wattle Maiden Wattle Atkins Wattle Dogwood Wathmallu Woodstock Wattle Maitlands Wattle Curly-bark Wattle Pilbara Weeping Wattle Ranji Bush Curry Wattle Pilbara Minni Ritchi Poverty Bush Pindan Wattle Emu bush Turpentine Bush Tar Bush Spotted Emu Bush Silver Poverty Bush Twin Leaf Mallee Yellow Flame Grevillea West Pilbara Silver Leaf Grevillea **Bootlace Oak** Broad-leafed Paperbark Native Myrtle Royal Mulla Mulla Green Acacia Cockroach Bush **Cockies Tongue**

Common name

Pilbara Daisv Gin Gin Gem Weeping Mulla Mulla Ashburton Pea

Secondary Dune Rehabilitation



The primary dune is the area directly behind the primary dunes and tends to be more elevated and undulating. A wider variety of plants will survive here, further from the salt water and active erosion edge. Several trees are able to cope with this slightly less hostile environment with wider range of shrubs grasses and groundcovers suited to rehabilitation works.

This area tends to be subject to erosion in major storm events and sands will mobilise with wind erosion if vegetation is removed. This is often where natural blow-outs occur along the coastline and once denuded, revegetation can be difficult to manage and re-establish. Seeding in this environment will be more successful than the primary dunes due to pockets of shelter offered by established vegetation and dunal swales. This will also support weeds more readily and invasive species will be important to manage where revegetation is proposed.

Many of the plants that will grow in this zone have spectacular floral displays that are best appreciated at close range and are not easily seen from passing vehicles. Rehabilitating the natural flora will attract people to appreciate the local environment and plants will provide numerous interpretive opportunities and indigenous bush knowledge and stories.











Erythrina vespertilio





Eucalyptus leucophloia



Eucalyptus socialis





Acacia hilliana









Brachyscome ciliraris





















Trees Species

Acacia cyperophylla Atalaya hemiglauca Brachychiton gregorii Corymbia aparrerinja Codonocarpus cotinifolius Corymbia deserticola Corymbia hamersleyana Corymbia opaca Erythrina vespertilio Eucalyptus alba Eucalyptus leucophloia Eucalyptus socialis Eucalyptus victrix Melaleuca argentea Terminalia canescens Terminalia platyphylla

Common name

Red Mulga Whitewood Desert Kurrajong Ghost Gum Desert Poplar Desert Bloodwood Pilbara Bloodwood Desert Bloodwood Yulbar White Gum Snappy Gum Red Mallee Coolibah Silver Cadjeput Native Almond Wild Plum

Shrubs Species

Acacia arida Acacia colei Acacia dictyophleba Acacia hilliana Acacia wanyu Eremophila macdonnellii Grevillea wickhamii Melaleuca glomerata

Groundcovers **Species**

Brachyscome ciliraris Eremophila glabra Ptilotus exaltatus Newcastelia cladotricha Swainsona formosa

Common name

Arid Wattle Strap Wattle Waxy Wattle Hill's Tabletop Wattle Wanyu Desert Fuchsia Wickhams Grevillea Inland Tea

Common name

Variable Daisy Tar Bush Tall Mulla mulla Pink Gem Sturts Desert Pea

Tertiary Dune Rehabilitation



The tertiary dunal area consists of the most inland parts of the foreshore reserve. Trees are more likely to establish in this zone and with potential access to irrigation, most of the trees in the Town's preferred planting guide will be viable options. The primary aim here is to improve canopy cover along the coast coupled with mixed native understorey species, vegetative cover could be dramatically enhanced.

The trees nominated left are typically native species to the area and efforts to replace exotic trees with local species in both pubic and private land holdings will help to ensure a better habitat is promoted for improve natural and cultural values.

The tertiary dunal zone is the most frequented area by the public and planting selections will need careful consideration with regard to maintaining and framing views, planting and shade around car parks and creating interest and shade along dual use path alignments.

The foreshore is a much loved playground for locals and visitors alike, and adds a unique respite from the hot and dry of the Pilbara.

The Town of Port Hedland Coastal Foreshore Management Plan will serve the Town as a blueprint for the future use of its highly valued coastal foreshore.

