Appendix A
The Scope of Works

Environmental Factors and Proposed Scope of Work for Coburn Mineral Sand Project

Element of Environment	Environmental Factor	Management Objectives	Relevant Legislation, Standards or Guidelines	Potential Issues	Investigations to Address Issues
INTEGRATION					
Sustainability	Natural and Social Environment	Ensure, as far as practicable, that the proposal meets or is consistent with the sustainability principles in the *National Strategy for Ecologically Sustainable Development* (Commonwealth of Australia, 1992).	National Strategy for Ecologically Sustainable Development (1992) 2000 ANZMEC/Minerals Council of Australia (MCA) Strategic Framework for Mine Closure International Council for Mining and Metals (ICMM) Principles AMI Code for Environmental Management		Investigate opportunities to incorporate key sustainability principles into the Project. Examples include preventing impacts on the conservation values of the Shark Bay World Heritage Property (SBWHP) and incorporating cleaner production principles into the mineral concentrating process.
Conservation Estate and Values	Project Area and surrounds, including the Shark Bay World Heritage Property (SBWHP) and Zuytdorp Nature Reserve.	The primary objective is to protect the environmental values of areas identified within the Project Area and surrounds, including the SBWHP, as having significant environmental attributes of conservation significance. If this cannot be achieved within the Project Area, ensure that these conservation values of the Project Area in areas that will be cleared or disturbed are adequately represented in SBWHP or elsewhere.	*Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act* (EPBC Act) 1999 *Conservation and Land Management Act* 1984 EPA Guidance Statement No. 49 (Assessment of Development Proposals in Shark Bay World Heritage Property)	The Project is located adjacent to the SBWHP and the Zuytdorp Nature Reserve. No direct impacts to these areas are anticipated. Although unlikely, indirect impacts may occur due to, for example, wildfire, weed infestation, dust and modification of local hydrology.	Define environmental values and their conservation significance within the Project Area and compare with environmental values and their conservation significance of the SBWHP and/or other protected areas based on available information. Assess potential impacts (direct and indirect, including from weeds and changes to hydrology) on conservation values as a result of the proposed activities. Propose measures to prevent impacts, and where not possible propose measures to reduce impacts. *Specific surveys:* Flora and Vegetation Survey (Spring 2003). Vertebrate Fauna Study (Spring 2003 and 2004). Flora and Vegetation Survey (Autumn 2004). Vertebrate Fauna Study (Autumn 2004). Flora and Vegetation Survey (Spring 2004). Flora and Vegetation Survey (Summer 2004). Baseline Stygofauna Survey.
Biodiversity	Biota of Project Area and surrounds	Avoid adverse impacts on biological diversity, comprising the different plants and animals and the ecosystems they form, at the levels of species diversity and ecosystem diversity.	EPBC Act 1996 National Strategy for the Conservation of Australia's Biological Diversity EPA Position Statement No.3 (Terrestrial Biological Surveys as an Element of Biodiversity Protection)	Flora and vegetation will be cleared and fauna habitat lost during project development and implementation.	Assess potential impacts (direct and indirect) of mining operations on biodiversity. Assess potential impacts (direct and indirect, including from weeds and changes to hydrology) on biodiversity as a result of the proposed activities. Propose measures to reduce or mitigate impacts to biodiversity. *Specific surveys:* Flora and Vegetation Survey (Spring 2003). Vertebrate Fauna Study (Spring 2003 and 2004). Flora and Vegetation Survey (Autumn 2004). Vertebrate Fauna Study (Autumn 2004). Flora and Vegetation Survey (Spring 2004). Flora and Vegetation Survey (Summer 2004). Baseline Stygofauna Survey. Groundwater Study.

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BIOPHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT					
Flora and Vegetation	Plant Communities (including any Threatened Ecological Communities)	Maintain the abundance, species diversity, geographic distribution and productivity of plant communities through the avoidance or effective management of adverse impacts and improvement of knowledge. Achieve a short-term revegetation objective of soil stability and a long-term objective of a self-supporting vegetation community suitable to the land capability of the Project Area.	EPBC Act *Conservation and Land Management Act* 1984 *Wildlife Conservation Act* 1950 EPA Guidance Statement No. 51 (Terrestrial Flora Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment in Western Australia) EPA Position Statement No. 2 (Environmental Protection of Native Vegetation in Western Australia) EPA Position Statement No. 3 (Terrestrial Biological Surveys as an Element of Biodiversity Protection)	Clearing of vegetation for mining and associated infrastructure. Surrounding vegetation within the Project Area may also be affected through: • the use of saline water for dust suppression; • changes in local hydrological conditions (quality and quantity of water in tailings disposal areas and by groundwater abstraction for pit dewatering and water supply; and • potential for introduction of weed species. Revegetation within the Project Area may be affected by: • low, unpredictable rainfall; • wind erosion; • modification of the soil profile; • land capability; and • knowledge on propagation of species.	Conduct baseline studies to: • search for any Declared Rare, priority and threatened flora species in the survey area; • collect and identify vascular plant species for the survey area; • define and map vegetation associations within the survey area; • identify existing vegetation present in Project Area; • review conservation significance of flora and vegetation in the area in a local and regional context; and • assess potential impacts (direct and indirect, including from weeds, clearing and changes to hydrology) on flora and vegetation from clearing and mining operations. Consult with CALM on impacts to, and management of flora and vegetation. Propose measures to reduce impacts. Develop a Rehabilitation Plan. *Specific surveys:* Flora and Vegetation Survey (Spring 2003). Flora and Vegetation Survey (Autumn 2004). Flora and Vegetation Survey (Spring 2004). Flora and Vegetation Survey (Summer 2004).
Flora and Vegetation	Declared Rare Flora (DRF) and Priority Flora: Flora of conservation significance: Threatened species	Maintain abundance, species diversity, geographic distribution and productivity of flora at species and ecosystem levels through the avoidance or management of adverse impacts and improvement in knowledge. Protect Declared Rare and Priority Flora that occur in the Project Area, consistent with the provisions of the *Wildlife Conservation Act* 1950. Protect any flora listed in the Schedules of the EPBC Act that occur in the Project Area. Protect flora of other conservation significance (e.g. undescribed taxa, range extensions, outliers).	EPBC Act *Conservation and Land Management Act* 1984 EPA Guidance Statement No. 51 – (Terrestrial flora surveys for environmental impact assessment in Western Australia)	Flora may be affected by clearing operations, introduced species, abstraction of groundwater, saline seepage from tailings disposal area and the use of saline water for dust suppression. Disturbance to Beard's Mallee (*Eucalyptus beardiana*) through clearing and mining operations, if this species occurs in the Project Area.	Baseline studies, at the appropriate seasons, to identify DRF, priority flora or other species of particular conservation significance (including location and number of individuals). Provide an assessment of the local and regional significance of flora present in the Project Area. Assess potential impacts (direct or indirect) of the Project on DRF, priority flora or flora of conservation significance. Consult with CALM on impacts to, and management of, DRF, priority flora, and other flora of particular conservation significance. Propose measures to ensure the protection of DRF, priority flora and other flora species of conservation significance. *Specific surveys:* Flora and Vegetation Survey (Spring 2003). Flora and Vegetation Survey (Autumn 2004). Flora and Vegetation Survey (Spring 2004). Flora and Vegetation Survey (Summer 2004).

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Vertebrate Fauna	Specially Protected (Threatened) Fauna and Priority Fauna and their habitats.	Maintain the abundance, species diversity, geographical distribution and productivity of fauna at species and ecosystem levels through the avoidance or management of adverse impacts and improvement in knowledge. Protect specially Protected (Threatened) Fauna, consistent with the provisions of the *Wildlife Conservation Act* 1950. Protect fauna listed on the Schedules of the EPBC Act.	EPBC Act *Conservation and Land Management Act* 1984 *Wildlife Conservation Act* 1950 EPA Guidance Statement No. 56 (Terrestrial Fauna Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment in Western Australia)	Loss of fauna habitat through vegetation clearing. Direct disturbance to fauna through clearing and mining operations. Disturbance to Protected (Threatened) Fauna species listed on the Schedules of the EPBC Act and the provisions of the *Wildlife Conservation Act* 1950 through clearing and mining operations, if these species occur in the Project Area. Disturbance of fauna habitat though groundwater abstraction, modification of hydrology, saline seepage from tailings disposal areas, use of saline water for dust suppression and altered fire regimes. Disturbance to fauna through lighting and road kills. Fauna behavioural changes due to noise and transport.	Review vertebrate fauna recorded, or which may potentially occur in the Project Area. Conduct baseline studies to identify existing native fauna and fauna habitats throughout Project Area. Assess the relationship between vertebrate fauna and the plant communities of the Project Area to identify significant habitats. Assess potential impacts (direct and indirect) on native fauna, and fauna habitat, as a result of mining and associated activities. Analysis of the potential impacts at a local and regional level. Consult with the CALM on any impacts to, and the management of, threatened fauna species and priority fauna species. Propose measures to manage and/or mitigate impacts primarily through the maximisation of fauna habitat reconstruction during rehabilitation and secondly through the identification of proposed fauna translocation areas, if required. *Specific surveys:* Vertebrate Fauna Study (Spring 2003 and 2004). Vertebrate Fauna Study (Autumn 2004).
Subterranean Fauna		Maintain the abundance, species diversity, geographical distribution and productivity of fauna at species and ecosystem levels through the avoidance or management of adverse impacts and improvement in knowledge. Protect specially Protected (Threatened) Fauna, consistent with the provisions of the *Wildlife Conservation Act* 1950. Protect fauna listed on the Schedules of the EPBC Act.	EPA Guidance Statement No. 54 (Sampling of subterranean fauna in groundwater and caves)	Disturbance to stygofauna through pit dewatering and water supply.	Sample existing bores and additional bores installed during groundwater investigation. Identify stygofauna present, if any. Assess potential impacts (direct and indirect) on subterranean fauna as result of mining and associated activities. Propose measures to manage impacts. *Specific survey:* Baseline Stygofauna Survey.
Land	Soil and Landform	Maintain the integrity, ecological functions and environmental values of soils and landform in the Project Area. Minimise the footprint of disturbance during the life of the Project.	*Soil and Land Conservation Act* 1945	Mining operations will modify landforms within the Project Area. Disturbance to existing soil within the Project Area.	Determine local and regional significance of landforms. Topographic surveys have been undertaken. Investigations into local and regional geomorphology. Carry out surveys to determine undisturbed characteristics of soils and landforms. Assess the potential impact on existing soil and landform. Propose measures to rehabilitate the impacted areas to an acceptable standard, and that will integrate the post mining landform into the surrounding landform. *Specific surveys:* Baseline Soil Study. Landform Mapping.

Element of Environment	Environmental Factor	Management Objectives	Relevant Legislation, Standards or Guidelines	Potential Issues	Investigations to Address Issues
Land	Rehabilitation	Ensure proposal area and other area affected by the proposal is returned to a standard consistent with its post mining land capability. Ensure that post-mining landform is stable, and is, as far as practicable, integrated into the surrounding environment.	2000 ANZMEC/MCA Strategic Framework for Mine Closure 2000 Mine Closure Guideline for Mineral Operations in Western Australia (Chamber of Minerals and Energy of WA Inc)	Potential changes to soil moisture regime. Capacity of flora and vegetation to re-establish according to the land capability. Development of habitat consistent with land capability. Post mining landform – soil – vegetation system's ability to maintain itself. Erosion of reconstructed landforms. Deposition of saline tailings may affect deeper rooted vegetations ability to re-establish.	Investigations into the characteristics of reconstructed soil profiles. Investigations as to the suitability of species for revegetating the land according to land capability. Investigate options for maximising habitat reconstruction. Establish trials to assess the ability of reconstructed landforms to achieve the rehabilitation objectives. Conduct investigations into surface stability of reconstructed landforms. Investigations of rehabilitation in similar environments in region and elsewhere, including Woodleigh Station. Present a Rehabilitation Plan in the PER. *Specific surveys:* Baseline Soil Study. Landform Mapping. Benchmarking of dune stability in Project Area and SBWHP. Rehabilitation Trials (stabilisation techniques). Community Consultation Program.
Water	Drainage, site hydrogeology and surface water	Maintain the integrity, functions and environmental values of natural surface water drainage. Maintain the integrity, functions and environmental values of hydrogeology. Ensure that beneficial uses of groundwater can be maintained.	*Environmental Protection Act* 1986 *Conservation and Land Management Act* 1984 *Water and Rivers Commission Act* 1995 *Rights in Water and Irrigation Act* 1914 National Water Quality Management Strategy Australian and New Zealand Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Water Quality (2000) Australian and New Zealand Water Quality Guidelines (ANZECC 2000)	Potential needs to exceed estimated sustainable yields of local aquifer system. Potential loss of intergenerational water resource equity. Drawdown impacts on local vegetation, ecosystems, stream flow and other groundwater users, including those within the SBWHP. Salinisation of soil profile from the disposal of brackish groundwater. Mounding of watertable in active mining and processing area. Modification to local catchments. Increased run-off potential from mining activities.	Provide details and justification of water requirements for the Project. Characterise existing hydrogeological systems of Project Area. Assess implications of proposed Project on groundwater systems, existing and potential future users of groundwater, and any groundwater dependant environmental systems, including those within the SBWHP and Zuytdorp Nature Reserve. Consultation with DoE on impacts to, and management of surface water and groundwater. Propose measures to manage and/or mitigate impacts. *Specific surveys:* Groundwater Study. Vegetation Survey (Spring 2003). Vegetation Survey (Autumn 2004). Vegetation Survey (Spring 2004). Vegetation Survey (Summer 2004). Baseline Soil Survey. Surface Water Study.
POLLUTION MANAGEMENT					
Air Emissions	General	Ensure that gaseous emissions from this proposal, in isolation and in combination from neighbouring sources and background concentrations, do not cause an environmental or human health/amenity problem by meeting statutory requirements and appropriate criteria.	*Environmental Protection Act* 1986 NEPM for Ambient Air Quality EPA Air Quality and Air Pollution Modelling Guidance Notes 2000 Advice sought from DoE on specific pollutants, as necessary	Generation of air emissions as a result of clearing and mining operations.	Define existing meteorological and ambient air quality environment. Define potential sources of air emissions (in particular NOx, CO and SO_2) and assess significance with regard to human health impacts and comparison with appropriate ambient standards. Propose measures to manage air emissions. *Specific survey:* Air Emissions Inventory Atmospheric modelling for major air emissions using AUSPLUME.

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Air Emissions	Dust/Particulates	Ensure that dust emissions, both individually and cumulatively, do not cause an environmental or human health problem or significantly impact on amenity, by meeting statutory requirements and appropriate criteria. Use all reasonable and practicable measures to minimise airborne dust.	*Environmental Protection Act* 1986 NEPM for Ambient Air Quality EPA Air Quality and Air Pollution Modelling Guidance notes 2000	Generation of dust during construction and mining operations. Generation of dust through movement of vehicles on unsealed roads.	Define existing meteorological and ambient air quality environment. Define potential sources of dust and assess significance of emissions with regard to human health and environmental impacts. Propose measures to manage dust/particulate emissions. *Specific survey:* Air Emissions Inventory Screening Modelling for dust deposition using AUSPLUME at key receptors (including Hamelin Pool stromatolites). (Results of screening assessment will be used to determine the need for further detailed monitoring).
Air Emissions	Greenhouse Gases	Minimise emissions to as low as reasonably practicable on an on-going basis and consider offsets to further reduce cumulative emissions.	*Environmental Protection Act* 1986 Framework Convention on Climate Change 1992 EPA Guidance Statement No 12. (Minimising Greenhouse Gases)	Release of greenhouse gases as a result of fuel consumption by vehicles and equipment. Natural gas is expected to be the primary source of power, therefore minimising the emission of greenhouse gases.	Define existing meteorological and ambient air quality environment. Assess Project's implications for Australia's Greenhouse Gas Inventory. Propose measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. *Specific survey:* GHG Emissions Inventory Development of GHG inventory and consideration of mitigation options in accordance with EPA Guidance Statement No. 12.
Noise	Noise	Ensure that noise emissions, both individually and cumulatively, do not adversely impact on the amenity of nearby residents by meeting statutory requirements and appropriate criteria.	*Environmental Protection Act* 1986 Environmental Protection (Noise) Regulations 1997 EPA Guidance Statement No. 8 (Environmental Noise)	Generation of noise as a result of mining operations may impact on nearby sensitive receptors.	Describe existing noise environment. Define potential sources of noise and assess significance of emissions with regard to sensitive receptors. Propose measures to manage noise emissions. *Specific survey:* Noise Assessment (including modelling of noise emissions).
Water	Groundwater and Surface Water Quality	Maintain the quality of surface and groundwater to ensure that existing and potential users, including ecosystem maintenance are protected. Ensure that emissions do not adversely affect environmental values or the health, welfare and amenity of people and land users, by meeting statutory requirements and appropriate criteria.	*Environmental Protection Act* 1986 National Water Quality Management Strategy Australian and New Zealand Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Water Quality (2000). Australian and New Zealand Water Quality Guidelines (ANZECC, 2000)	Increased sediment and salt load in runoff from disturbed areas. Disposal of solid and liquid waste, water used for dust suppression, dewatering and hydrocarbon use may impact ground and surface water quality.	Identify potential sources of impacts to surface and ground water quality. Assess the potential impacts from any change in surface water and groundwater quality on the surrounding environment. Assess potential impacts on regional groundwater quality and other users of the groundwater resource. Consultation with DoE on impacts to, and management of surface water and groundwater. Propose measures to manage and/or mitigate impacts. *Specific surveys:* Surface Water Study. Groundwater Study.
Waste	Liquid and solid waste disposal	Where possible, waste should be minimised, reused or recycled. Liquid and solid wastes should be treated on-site or disposed of off-site at an appropriate landfill facility. Where this is not feasible, contaminated material should be managed on-site to prevent groundwater and surface water contamination or risk to public health.	*Environmental Protection Act* 1986 *Explosives and Dangerous Goods Act* 1961-1978 Environmental Protection (Liquid Waste) Regulations 1996 Guidelines for Acceptance of Solid Waste to Landfill 2002	Contamination to land, surface water and groundwater.	Identify potential sources of contamination. Propose measures to manage solid and liquid waste storage, handling and discharge. No specific survey/investigation required.

Element of Environment	Environmental Factor	Management Objectives	Relevant Legislation, Standards or Guidelines	Potential Issues	Investigations to Address Issues
Waste	Tailings Management	Ensure that post-mining landform is safe, stable, non-erodible, and is, as far as practicable, integrated into the surrounding environment. Minimise environmental impacts due to tailings disposal operations.	*Environmental Protection Act* 1986 DoIR Guidelines on the Safe Design and Operating Standards for Tailings Storage DoIR Guidelines on the Development of an Operating Manual for Tailings ANZMEC/MCA Strategic Framework for Mine Closure	Fauna may be attracted to and become trapped in wet areas of tailings. Seepage of decant water may impact surrounding environment. Rehabilitation constraints due to use of saline process water resulting in deposition of saline tailings. Tailings management in respect to re-establishment of the soil profile may have implications for rehabilitation. Stability of the resultant landform with respect to the windy, coastal conditions of the Project Area may have implications for rehabilitation and creation of sustainable vegetation.	Define tailings disposal, management and monitoring methods. Define post-mining land use. Define physical characteristics and chemical composition of tailings. Propose measures for management of tailings. *Specific surveys:* Baseline Soil Study. Landform Mapping. Rehabilitation Trials (stabilisation techniques).
Light	Light	Avoid or manage potential impacts from light overspill and comply with acceptable standards.	*Environmental Protection Act* 1986	Light overspill.	No specific survey/investigation required.
SOCIAL SURROUNDINGS					
Public Health and Safety	Risk and Hazards	Ensure that risk to the public is As Low As Reasonably Practicable (ALARP). Ensure that risk is managed to meet DoIR requirements and EPA criteria in respect of public health and safety.	Guidance for Risk Assessment and Management: Off-site Individual Risk from Hazardous Industrial Plant No. 2 EPA Guidelines for Preliminary Risk Assessment National Standard and Code of Practice for the Control of Major Hazard Facilities (Worksafe Australia, 1996) Standards Australia AS/NZS ISO 14001 91996) Achieving Best Practice in Environmental Management	There are no major off-site risks that are associated with the mine site, with the exception of transport.	Identify potential off-site risks. Propose measures to manage potential off-site risks. *Specific surveys:* Community Consultation to identify perceived risk.
Public Health and Safety	Radiation	Ensure that risk to the public is ALARP. Ensure that risk is managed to meet DoIR requirements and EPA criteria in respect of public health and safety.	*Mines Safety and Inspection Act* 1984 Radiation Safety Act 1975 *Radiation Safety (General) Regulations 1983* *Radiation Safety (Qualifications) Regulations 1980* *Radiation Safety (Transport of Radioactive Substances) Regulations 2001* EPA Draft Guidance Statement No. 2 (Off-site Individual Fatality Risk) Dangerous Goods Regulations 1992 Code of Practice on the Management of Radioactive Wastes from the Mining and Milling of Radioactive Ores, 1982 Commonwealth Code of Practice in the Mining and Milling of Radioactive Ores, 1987[1] Australian Code of Practice for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail, 1992	Formation of radiation 'hot spots' due to return of tailings to mine site. If the material is deposited in a confined area of rehabilitation and not distributed over a larger area, then a radiation hazard could exist for fauna and humans.	Baseline survey to determine existing background radiation levels. Assess risk to public health and safety. Propose measures to manage potential radiation. *Specific surveys:* Baseline radiation survey of southern portion of the Project Area. Radiation survey during tailings disposal and after rehabilitation.

[1] Currently being re-written as the 'Code of Practice and Safety Guide for Radiation Protection and Radioactive Waste Management in Mining and Mineral Processing'.

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Public Health and Safety	Road Transportation	Ensure that roads are maintained or improved and road traffic managed to meet an adequate level of service, adequate safety standards and Department for Planning and Infrastructure requirements. Ensure that traffic activities resulting from the Project do not adversely impact on the social surroundings.	Mines Safety and Inspection Act 1984 EPA Draft Guidance Statement No. 2 (Off-site Individual Fatality Risk) Dangerous Goods Regulations 1992 Australian Code of Practice for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail 1992	Impact to other road users due to increase in traffic.	Characterise traffic levels and traffic composition of the transport route. Assess potential impacts to existing heavy haulage traffic levels and overall traffic levels, and estimated wear to infrastructure along the transport route. Identify all credible accident events that have the potential to cause fatalities and put in place controls appropriate to the risk. *Specific survey:* Desktop traffic analysis
Surrounding Land use	Aesthetics and Recreation	Ensure that aesthetic values are considered and measures adopted to reduce visual impacts on the landscape, during mining and at closure, as low as reasonably practicable.	National Strategy for Ecologically Sustainable Development 1992 2000 ANZMEC/MCA Strategic Framework for Mine Closure	Generation of dust during construction and mining operations. Generation of dust though movement of vehicles on unsealed roads. Visibility of mine site from neighbouring properties and from the air.	Establish a social profile of the Shark Bay region. Identify potential impacts of the proposed Project. Outline community attitudes toward the Project. Propose management and/or mitigation to issues raised. *Specific surveys:* Visual Impact Assessment. Community Consultation Programme. Social Impact Assessment.
Culture and Heritage	Aboriginal Culture and Heritage	Ensure that proposal complies with the requirements of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act* 1972. Ensure that changes to biological and physical environment resulting from the Project do not adversely affect historical and cultural associations with the area.	*Aboriginal Heritage Act* 1972-1980 EPA Guidance for the Assessment of Environmental Factors No. 41 (Assessment of Aboriginal Heritage)	Disturbance to Aboriginal sites of significance.	Consultation with Yamatji Land and Sea Council and Department of Indigenous Affairs to determine whether further survey work is required. Any Aboriginal heritage survey would be conducted in compliance with the provisions of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act* 1972 - 1980. *Specific survey:* Aboriginal heritage survey over selected areas.
Culture and Heritage	European Heritage	Ensure that changes to biological and physical environment resulting from the Project do not adversely affect historical and cultural associations with the area and comply with relevant heritage legislation.	EPBC Act *Australian Heritage Commission Act* 1975 World Heritage Convention World Heritage Management Principles Register of National Estate (RNE)	No disturbance is likely to occur to the SBWHP or places listed on the RNE.	Conduct desktop identification and evaluation of the European cultural and heritage values of the Project Area. Identify potential impacts on any identified values of the area. *Specific Survey:* Searches of places of cultural heritage on following databases: • Australian Places Inventory; • Heritage Council of WA; • Shire of Shark Bay Municipal Inventory; • RNE; and • The National Trust.