

## Site Characteristics and Issues Matrix

Site Name **Wilson Point**

Terrestrial Biophysical Attributes		Extent and Condition			Level of Confidence	Potential for Significant Risk / Hazard and Impact of Development at this Site
Rainfall: 1355 mm (Kuri Bay)						
		<b>Extent</b> Extent in the local area and regional context. Coastal area extent may be described as either alongshore and cross-shore length. Non-coastal extent could include; highly restricted to landform or habitat, locally common but regionally restricted, or widespread	<b>Key Coastal and Ecological Processes</b> Key coastal processes are defined by NCCOE (2004) and should be interpreted in the context of coastal landform description. Ecological processes relate to terrestrial ecology	<b>Site Condition / Disturbance Factors</b> Includes factors such as weed cover, apparent erosion (on ground or visible in aerial photography), excessive fire frequency	<b>High:</b> from site visit /survey, good map based knowledge, <b>Medium:</b> inferred from other good information sets, <b>Low:</b> limited information.	
<b>Geological Province</b>	<b>Site Geology, Substrate Characteristics &amp; Diversity</b>	<b>Extent in local area and region</b>	<b>Key Coastal / Ecological Processes</b>	<b>Site Condition / Disturbance Factors</b>		<b>Altered Drainage and Stormwater Management</b> <b>H:</b> Site area or substrate restricts effective on site management of storm water, erosion, potential pollution issues <b>M:</b> Site size and / or substrate allows for some retention of stormwater <b>L:</b> Site size and substrate allows for retention and managed discharge of stormwater.
Kimberley Plateau	Massive joint-controlled Sandstones (Buckland Sandstone) (Exposed/soil covered)	Dominant geology locally, but restricted to this locality in the Kimberley Plateau.	Forms resistant cliffed headlands, and rugged joint controlled landforms. Skeletal soils with low fertility.	Site is in excellent condition reasonably unaffected by repeated hot fire and free of feral cattle. (Graham & McKenzie 2003)	<b>H</b>	<b>M-H:</b> Generally rugged quartz sandstone surface and skeletal soils creates difficulty in establishing a level site and managing stormwater generated from the plant.
	Cainozoic uplands Sandy-soil surface	Area on the crest of the plateau surface.	Not coastal. Sand surface	Site is in excellent condition reasonably unaffected by repeated hot fire and free of feral cattle.	<b>H</b>	<b>M:</b> Sand surface provides some capacity for construction and water management.
	Hart Dolerite (Exposed/soil covered)	Local on the north side of Wilson Point and behind Lulim Bay	Not coastal. Forms deeper more fertile soil that supports vine thicket and Eucalyptus woodland vegetation.	Site is in excellent condition reasonably unaffected by repeated hot fire and free of feral cattle.	<b>H</b>	<b>M:</b> Steep slope below cliff, would need to be avoided
Coastal Deposits	Holocene coastal dunes	Local beach with very limited coastal dune development on site. Pocket beaches are reasonably common in the region that is predominantly characterised by rocky shores and headlands.	Form determined by tropical cyclones and associated storm surge and waves. Isolated beach no significant sediment transport form outside Lulim Bay.	Excellent condition.	<b>H</b>	<b>L-M:</b> Very limited extent, locally restricted surface.
<b>Site Diversity/ Extent</b>	<b>Total:</b> Four surface types-	Moderate diversity in study area Site is located on locally common, but regionally restricted sandstone substrate type. Significant landform complexity increases ecological diversity.				<b>M-H:</b> Geology of the site and its elevation poses issues for establishing a large level area for the Hub, getting very large plant components up to the site, and managing stormwater discharge.
<b>Coastal Geomorphology, Geomorphological Processes &amp; Landform Stability</b>		<b>Extent in local area and region</b> Wilson Point is on the central coast of the Kimberley Region in which drowned geological features are markedly affected by extreme tides, very strong tidal currents and weather conditions. The location is similar to other promontories and landforms in the region with respect to geology, key processes and landform diversity.	<b>Key Coastal / Ecological Processes</b> The key coastal processes include sea level variation (especially high spring tides), extreme meteorological events (tropical cyclones and prolonged monsoonal activity) and heavy rainfall and run-off.  Wilson Point is in the Wet-Dry tropics of northern Australia and close to its southern boundary..	<b>Site Condition / Disturbance Factors</b> Secondary processes are significant at a local scale due to variation in lithology along the coast. These processes are potentially disturbance factors and include: 1. Local sea level 2. Local currents 3. Local winds 4. Coastal flooding 5. Sediment transport 6. Estuarine hydraulics	<b>Level of Confidence</b> <b>L to M:</b> inferred from available information sets,	<b>L:</b> Elevated topography; rocky coast and landward landform with little evidence of recent erosion; low longshore sediment drift  <b>H:</b> Hazards in inshore waters are associated with extreme meteorological conditions and strong tidal currents. Although perhaps not as strong as those in the more indented northern coast, the currents pose a high risk for the installation and management of infrastructure planned to cross the coast to link coastal land and inshore waters.

<b>Inshore features</b>					
(a) Ebb-tide deltas	Localised feature. One on the central promontory comprising Wilson Point	Sea level fluctuations Tides Ocean currents Wind regime Rainfall & runoff	Condition - Undisturbed. Sea level variation (especially tides); extreme meteorological events (tropical cyclones and prolonged monsoonal activity); and rainfall and run-off. Secondary process intensity, and hence the degree to which they affect the environment locally, is dependent on aspect and exposure at particular points around the coast. Wilson Point is exposed to weather from three quadrants; NE, NW & SW		<b>H:</b> Low lying topography; need to consider potential; impacts of storm water discharge from uplands
(b) Sandy beaches & mudflats	Localised features. Two small beaches on Wilson Point	As above	As above		<b>H:</b> Low lying sandy coast subject to sediment transport. Local potential for environmental risk.
(c) Coral reefs	Fringing coral reef around much of the headland.	As above	As above		<b>H:</b> Coral reef is sensitive to potential impacts from hydrocarbon contamination development of foreshore
(d) Subtidal rock platforms & pavements	Extend around most of the headland	Sea level fluctuations Tides Ocean currents Wind regime Rainfall & runoff	As above		<b>L:</b>
<b>Rocky shores</b>					
<b>Rocky shores</b>	Major feature: extensive around Wilson Point, except in vicinity of the embayment to the NE	Sea level fluctuations Wind regime Rainfall & runoff	Condition – Undisturbed. Sea level variation; extreme meteorological events (tropical cyclones and prolonged monsoonal activity); and rainfall and run-off.		<b>L:</b> Elevated topography; rocky coast and landward landform with little evidence of recent erosion.
(a) Stable cliffs – sandstone					
(d) Unstable cliffs – sandstone					
<b>Rocky headlands</b>					
(b) Localised outcrops – talus	Localised talus slopes	Erosion through monsoonal rains, cyclonic wind and waves and storm surge close to sea level) and extreme meteorological events.	Undisturbed condition		<b>L:</b>
(d) Localised outcrops – coral reef	Extensive fringing coral reef development.	Reef building, episodic damage and recovery from cyclonic waves and storm surge.	Undisturbed condition	<b>H</b>	<b>H:</b> Coral reef is sensitive to potential impacts from hydrocarbon contamination development of foreshore
<b>Embayments</b>					
Storm ridge (bar)					
(b) Vegetated ridge	Small local feature in a largely rock dominated coastline	Cyclonic waves and storm surge. Macro-tidal regime, extreme monsoonal rainfall events	Excellent condition	<b>H</b>	<b>M</b>
<b>Stream Mouths</b>	One estuarine funnel draining higher ground is located on the southern side of Wilson Point	Sea level fluctuations Tides Ocean currents Wind regime Rainfall & runoff	Condition – Undisturbed. Sea level variation (especially tides); extreme meteorological events (tropical cyclones and prolonged monsoonal activity); and rainfall and run-off. Localised impact related to aspect and exposure.		<b>M:</b> Need to consider potential impacts from runoff.
Permanently Open					
(a) Estuarine funnel					
Intermittently Open					
(a) Drains vegetated uplands	Local seasonal joint controlled stream	Tropical cyclones and storm surge events and extreme monsoonal rains	Intact	<b>H</b>	<b>M</b>

<b>Site Diversity</b>	Eight coastal landform types on site area. High diversity, several are widespread but small scale features regionally.				<b>M</b>
<b>Diversity of Vegetation Communities - on site and regional context</b>	<b>Extent in local area and region</b>	<b>Key Coastal / Ecological Processes</b>	<b>Site Condition / Disturbance Factors</b>	<b>Level of Confidence</b>	<b>Potential for Significant Impacts from Site Clearing</b> <b>H:</b> Conservation Significant communities, high physical / biological diversity, or restricted community/s. <b>M:</b> Moderate physical / biological diversity. <b>L:</b> Low diversity, communities widespread regionally
<b>Coastal Vegetation Communities</b>					
Foredune / Strandline vegetation	Limited development of foredune / strand line vegetation in Lulim Bay	Sediment supply from cyclonic waves, storm surge and macro-tidal regime. Depends on limited local sediment sources including fringing coral reef. Limited scope for turtle nesting.	Excellent condition.	<b>H</b>	<b>M-H:</b> Restricted environment in the local region.
Mangrove – (b) scattered plants	Very small patch at mouth of intermittent stream (Willing 2006, Biota 2007)	Macro-tidal regime, monsoonal rains and seasonal stream flow.	Excellent condition	<b>H</b>	<b>M-H:</b> Limited habitat area, potential for disruption to sediment movement supply and stormwater intensity that could impact on mangrove community sediment budget issues.
<b>Wetland Vegetation Communities</b>					
Stream Riparian vegetation (a) Seasonal Streams (2)	Local sandstone joint controlled seasonal streams. Regionally common feature.	Monsoonal and cyclonic rainfall.	Very good condition	<b>H</b>	<b>M:</b> Wetland with locally significant fauna habitat value. Disturbance to drainage landform and fill requirements may work against objective
<b>Upland Vegetation Communities</b>					
<b>(a) Upland on Volcanics</b>					
Eucalyptus woodland	Confined to richer soils developed on Hart Dolerite geology. <i>Eucalyptus tectifera</i> (Darwin box) woodland with <i>Adansonia gregori</i> (Boab), <i>Hakea arborescens</i> (Common Hakea) and other species over a grass dominated understorey.		Very good condition, bird distributed weed sp. <i>Passiflora foetida</i> (Stinking Passion Flower) present.	<b>H</b>	<b>M:</b> Locally restricted community,
Vine Thicket/Rainforest TEC (a) Volcanics (Hart Dolerite)	Sheltered location below cliff line on north side of Wilson Point. Important habitat for fruit eating birds and bats, and other rainforest dependent species.	Sheltered from fire by cliff line and supported by better soil moisture and fertility conditions of Hart Dolerite soils.	Excellent condition	<b>H</b>	<b>H:</b> Vine thicket TEC
<b>(b) Upland on Sandstone</b>					
Spinifex/ tussock grassland	<i>Triodia</i> sp hummock grassland Common community on the site and regionally exposed sites on well drained skeletal sandstone soils. Grades into open woodland community.	Combination of skeletal soils, low fertility and seasonal drought and fire	Excellent condition	<b>H</b>	<b>L:</b> Wide spread community type
Low open woodland/woodland on Sandstone	<i>Eucalyptus miniata</i> (Woolybutt), with <i>Adansonia gregori</i> (Boab), Terminalia, Twin leaf Bloodwood and <i>Acacia tumida</i> (Spear Wattle) Common community on the site on well drained skeletal sandstone soils. Regionally common community in high rainfall Kimberley		Excellent condition	<b>H</b>	<b>H:</b> At risk <i>Callitris columellaris</i> vegetation community.
Cainozoic uplands Sandy-soil surface	<i>Callitris columellaris</i> (Cypress Pine) Complex over Spinifex hummock	<i>Callitris</i> savanna complex is a fire sensitive community considered	Excellent condition and relatively fire free.		<b>H:</b> Significant community considered At Risk across the Kimberley because of increased fire frequency and scale.

	grassland or mixed tussock grassland. Declining regionally.	to be at risk in the Kimberley. The presence of a significant population here is indicative of infrequent fire. (Biota 2007)			
Communities on Cliff/ outcrop, or exposed rock surfaces, inc ephemeral pools	<i>Acacia tumida</i> (Spear Wattle) Thicket	Recorded as long unburnt (Willing 2006). Fire is a key ecological driver.	Excellent long unburnt (perhaps 10 years) in 2006		<b>L-M:</b> Common coastal Wattle in the region. Current level of significance is derived from long unburnt status, which is subject to change.
Vine Thicket/Rainforest TEC					
(a) Sandstone,	Occurrence north of the gully at the northern end of Lulim Bay (Willing 2006) on Buckland Sandstone. Important habitat for fruit eating birds and bats, and other rainforest dependent species.	Location relatively protected from fire and with improved soil moisture conditions due to position, slope and aspect.	Excellent condition		<b>H:</b> Vine thicket TEC
<b>Site Diversity</b>	Very diverse site, up to 10 communities, including Vine thicket TEC's on two substrate types, and the At Risk <i>Callitris colluminaris</i> complex on or in the vicinity of the Hub site. Highly diverse flora 360 sp of native vascular flora (only 4 introduced species).				<b>H:</b> Diverse range of vegetation communities including two forms of vine thicket TEC and the 'At Risk' <i>Callitris colluminaris</i> savannah complex. High species diversity, 5 priority sp and a large number of significant flora species recorded. This coastal area has not suffered from repeated frequent hot fires (Graham and McKenzie 2003) and is generally in excellent condition, representative of the high rainfall Kimberley coastal environments that are one of few regions in Australia that have no recorded species extinctions since European settlement.
<b>Threatened, Priority, Significant Flora (Population) (Species/status)</b>	<b>Extent in local area and region</b>	<b>Key Coastal / Ecological Processes</b>	<b>Site Condition / Disturbance Factors</b>	<b>Level of Confidence</b>	<b>Potential for Significant Impacts from Site Clearing</b>
				<b>H</b>	<b>H:</b> Threatened species recorded, High quality/extensive suitable habitat for threatened species, high physical / biological diversity, or restricted community. <b>M:</b> Limited representation of restricted habitat type/s, or habitats suitable for priority/significant species, moderate physical / biological diversity. <b>L:</b> Low habitat diversity, Habitats widespread regionally, limited potential to support threatened/priority or other significant species.
DRF (Wildlife Conservation Act) / Endangered (EN)/Vulnerable (VU) EPBC Act Species/Habitat	No DRF species expected, based on habitat preferences and known distributions (Biota 2007).			<b>H</b>	<b>L</b>
Priority flora	5 Priority listed species <i>Columbrina asiatica</i> –P1 only second recorded occurrence on the Kimberley coast (Willing 2006)	Regionally rare record of widespread Indo-Pacific strand species.	Excellent condition	<b>H</b>	<b>H</b>
Other significant flora. (eg Unnamed species, Range end/outlying populations)	3 potentially new species 28 range extensions 17 poorly collected taxa	Large number of significant species is indicative of significance as well as low level of surveying in the region.	Excellent condition	<b>H</b>	<b>H</b>
Habitat specialist restricted taxa, restricted habits	Vine thicket TEC's, <i>Ptilotus decalvatus</i> and <i>Secamone timoriensis</i> are both thought to have restricted ranges.	Vine Thicket is restricted to locations somewhat sheltered from fire and capable of retaining soil moisture into the dry season.	Repeated hot fire, Cattle grazing, weeds.	<b>H</b>	<b>H</b>
<b>Threatened, Priority, Significant Fauna Population or Habitat (Species / status)</b>	<b>Extent in local area and region</b>	<b>Key Coastal / Ecological Processes</b>	<b>Site Condition / Disturbance Factors</b>	<b>Level of Confidence</b>	<b>Potential for Significant Impacts from Site Clearing</b>
					<b>H:</b> Threatened (Rare) species recorded, High quality/extensive suitable habitat for Threatened species, high physical / biological diversity, or restricted community. <b>M:</b> Limited representation of restricted habitat type/s, or habitats

					suitable for threatened/priority species, moderate physical / biological diversity. <b>L:</b> Low habitat diversity, habitats widespread regionally, limited value as habitat for threatened/priority or other significant species.
Threatened (Rare) Wildlife Conservation Act / Endangered (EN), or Vulnerable (VU) EPBC Act Species / Habitat (ie Turtle nesting beach)	A site supporting intact high rainfall coastal Kimberley habitats, including vine thicket, seasonal stream vegetation and well developed Eucalyptus woodland on volcanic soils that have not been subject to frequent fire. It is likely to support a range of mammalian fauna species that have been declining across their range and are now increasingly confined to this region. <i>Dasyurus hallucatus</i> (Northern Quoll) EN was recorded during recent survey. Tracks and nests of <i>Natator depressus</i> (Flatback Turtle) are recorded from a beach to the south of Wilson Point and this same location could also provide suitable nesting habitat for up to another 3 turtle species.	High rainfall, NW Kimberley rugged sandstone and volcanic rock environments likely to support diverse and intact faunal assemblages. Region is an important refugia for a number of northern Australian mammal species.	Excellent condition and currently somewhat protected from frequent large scale hot fires, grazing by feral cattle and donkeys and weed invasion.	<b>M</b>	<b>H:</b> range of significant fauna species present on the site
Priority listed sp / habitat	<i>Ardeotis australis</i> , (Australian Bustard) P4 widely distributed in savannah woodlands with suitable habitat, <i>Wyulda squamicaudata</i> (Scaly-tailed Possum) P3 – usually associated with sandstone Kimberley endemic, <i>Hydromys chrysogaster</i> (Water Rat) P4 widespread in suitable habitat, <i>Ctenotus yampiensis</i> (Ctenotus skink) P2 very few records – poorly collected.	Site supports species known to have declining populations across their range	Excellent condition	<b>H</b>	<b>H:</b> <i>Wildlife Conservation Act</i> listed species habitat.
Ramsar/JAMBA/CAMBA/ROKAMBA Migratory sp /	None documented, limited suitable habitat in proximity of the Site	Small beaches, mangrove flats and a large freshwater permanent pool in the area have potential to provide limited habitat for a number of migratory birds protected under international treaty.	Excellent condition	<b>L-</b> would require additional survey with seasonal components to confirm.	<b>L</b>
Other significant fauna. (eg Unnamed species, Range end/outlying populations, species with declining range)	<i>Lerista bipes</i> (Two-legged Burrowing Skink) – northern extent of its range. <i>Crocodylus porosus</i> (Saltwater Crocodile) and <i>Crocodylus johnstoni</i> (Freshwater Crocodile) are both Schedule 4 species under state legislation. There is limited habitat in study area, both species are wide ranging.			<b>M</b>	<b>M:</b> impact on <i>Lerista bipes</i> -significant range extension

<b>Potential habitat for Short Range Endemic inc subterranean fauna</b>	<b>Extent in local area and region</b>	<b>Key Coastal / Ecological Processes</b>	<b>Site Condition / Disturbance Factors</b>	<b>Level of Confidence</b>	<b>Potential for Significant Impacts from Site Clearing</b> <b>H:</b> Restricted habitat with high potential for short range endemic species, or restricted community/s or restricted environment with substrate characteristics (high porosity, connectivity and high humidity/moisture) favourable for subterranean fauna <b>M:</b> Moderately restricted habitat with some potential for short range endemic species, or environment with substrate characteristics (high porosity, connectivity and high humidity/moisture) potentially favourable for subterranean fauna. <b>L:</b> Common substrates and communities regionally widespread, without substrate characteristics normally favourable for subterranean fauna
Site environment likely to support restricted habit specialist fauna, SRE fauna Substrate/habitat potential suitability for subterranean fauna, (ie fractured rock, karst environment, springs etc)	Vine thicket (Rainforest) TEC patches, because of their patchy distribution across the region and location on sites and substrates that support more soil moisture are recognised as environments that support Short Range Endemic fauna species. Fractured rock geology has potential to support SRE fauna species in fractured rock crevices and subterranean fauna.	High risk environments for locating SRE;s are the environments that are patchy in distribution eg rainforest patches, Isolate wetland patches, isolated limestone peaks.	Generally Excellent condition	<b>M:</b> habitat and conditions suitable for SRE are present, but not surveyed.	<b>H:</b>
<b>Visual Landscape Significance</b>	<b>Visual Landscape Significance Assessment</b>			<b>Level of Confidence</b>	<b>Potential significance of Landscape impacts from development of the site</b>
Landscape character of hub site and broader context	<p><b>Landscape Region:</b> The Kimberley  <b>Character Type:</b> Kimberley Plateau  <b>Landscape context:</b> This sub-type is an extremely complex and ancient dissected sandstone plateaux with undulating hills, well defined escarpments and laterite capped mesas with a predominant savannah grasslands and woodland land cover. A deeply dissected coastline includes distinctive headlands, cliffs and many off – shore islands with fringing mangroves, tidal mudflats and estuaries. Seasonal water-courses flow into gulfs, swamps, deltas, mudflats of the Indian Ocean and Timor Sea. The visual effect is generally dramatic and rugged. Pastoral and mining leases occur in this sub-type and Aboriginal people use the area, however there is little evident alteration from the naturally established landscape character.  <b>View character of this development node:</b> This landscape is characterised by naturalness, remoteness and diversity with dramatic shoreline of dunes, mudflats and low cliffs fringing the inland savannah woodland plain with dramatic dissections. The nearby Slate Islands are significant visual features.  <b>Landscape Character Rating:</b> High  <b>Comments:</b> The Wilson Point coastal precinct from Camden Sound to Deception Bay to the south, including the Slate Islands is an important shoreline of highly visible elements that collectively create the character of the North Kimberley coastal landscape.</p>			Low to Moderate	<p><b>Suitability rating:</b> Low  <b>Absorption Capability:</b> Low  <b>Analysis (+ positive and - negative):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- remote, high expectation of naturalness</li> <li>- proximity to marine tour boat routes and focal attractions</li> <li>- established marine user patterns</li> </ul>
Degree of evident alteration or change from the ‘naturally established’ landscape character based on levels of ‘naturalness’	<p><b>Degree of evident change from naturally established character:</b> Low, no evident alterations exist in the naturally established landscape.  <b>Naturalness rating:</b> High.</p>			Low to Moderate	
Degree and sensitivity of views and seen areas from travel routes and use areas (duration, frequency, position in landscape, number of viewers, distance)	<p><b>Viewer positions:</b> Relatively small number of very sensitive visitors on tour and cruise boats - often with a special focus on scenic assets and expert interpretation of bio-physical and landscape values and features. Kuri Bay pearl farm is nearby.  <b>Distance zone:</b> Middleground and background.  <b>Duration of view:</b> Variable but long duration views provided by some operators.  <b>Viewer position:</b> Generally level, but can be below as one approaches the shoreline.</p>			Low to Moderate	

	<b>Sensitivity Level:</b> Level 1 – seasonally variable. Expectation of naturalness high. <b>Implications:</b> Development of Wilson Point would significantly alter the natural image of a large sector of the North Kimberley coast. It is projected that the impacts on the regional landscape would be perceived and assessed as unacceptably negative. A large area of the north Kimberley coast currently valued for its naturalness, ruggedness and diversity would be visually compromised by development of even a small component of the whole landscape. Development on any prominent point would become an alien focal point as viewed by visitors on tour boat clients that pass on their journey along the shoreline of the Kimberley region. While industrial development can be perceived as a ‘feature’ in some urban and semi-urban settings, the assessment of most viewers is likely to highly negative where a high degree of naturalness is anticipated.			
Special features and focal points within view of the hub site	Wilson Point, Battery Point, Hall Point, Deception Bay and other inlets and bays.		Low to Moderate	
<b>Remote Area - Quarantine Risks / Hazards from Construction / Operation of development Introducing new species</b>	<b>Site Context</b>	<b>Site Condition and Disturbance Factors</b>	<b>Level of Confidence</b>	<b>Quarantine - Potential Hazard from Introduction of New Species</b> <b>H:</b> Island, or remote mainland area currently largely free of introduced species and distant from most human vectors <b>M:</b> Site has few weeds and limited vehicle access. <b>L:</b> Site some development / existing vehicle access / weeds are common and a stock grazing history
Relative quarantine risk from developing/operating Hub at the location	Wilson Point is located within a remote region of outstanding natural, indigenous and historical heritage values that may meet criteria for national and possibly international heritage listing. The region has high significance of one of the primary mainland refugia for fauna and one of very few mainland sites that have not lost any species since European settlement.	Excellent condition	<b>H</b>	<b>H:</b> High requirement for Quarantine at any development. High risk of introduction of weeds and pest fauna associated with development on this site.
<b>Remote area – potential for future development of Land-based transport or Infrastructure links.</b>			<b>Level of Confidence</b>	<b>Potential for major impacts from off site transport / infrastructure links</b> <b>H:</b> Remote mainland area currently distant from most human vectors <b>M:</b> Mainland area currently not serviced by main road access. <b>L:</b> Island with no potential for off site impacts. or mainland location close to major roads with existing vehicle access.
Degree of impact from potential future land-based transport or infrastructure links	Remote mainland site	Excellent condition	<b>H</b>	<b>H:</b> Potential for future decision to establish road based access and infrastructure to the site would carry potential for regional scale environmental impacts.
<b>Existing or proposed conservation reserve (inc marine) or Indigenous Protected Area</b>			<b>Level of Confidence</b>	<b>Conservation Reserve Status</b> <b>H:</b> Existing reserve <b>M:</b> Recommended Reserve <b>L:</b> No reserve proposed
Existing / Proposed Conservation reserve	No reserve proposed			<b>L:</b>
Existing / Proposed Marine Reserve	No marine reserve proposed			<b>L:</b>
Existing / Proposed Indigenous Protected Area	Aboriginal Reserve Land. No current proposal to reserve the area.			<b>L:</b>

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