



Natural Area
CONSULTING MANAGEMENT SERVICES

Town of Cottesloe

Natural Area Management Plan for Cottesloe Tennis Club Landscape Buffer

Final – 08 November 2016

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Executive Summary

Natural Area Consulting Management Services was contracted by the Town of Cottesloe in October 2016 to prepare a Natural Area Management Plan for the Cottesloe Tennis Club (CTC) landscape buffer, associated with the expansion of the tennis courts. The Revegetation Plan will focus on the cleared area that adjoins CTC to John Black Dune Park, resulting from CTC's expansion. The objective of the Plan is to stabilise batters and create a vegetated buffer around the CTC expansion area to the north and west of the site, using local and original species for the areas including species to create a windbreak and be aesthetically pleasing. Works will complement future rehabilitation proposed for John Black Dune Park, which adjoins the site to the west.

The site is located approximately 10 km south-west of the Perth Central Business District, within the Town of Cottesloe. The site is bounded by Bryan Way to the north, Napier Street to the south, John Black Dune Park to the west and the CTC's tennis courts to the east. Future plans for the area are to revegetate John Black Dune Park to enhance the biodiversity of the site and improve habitat for birds and native invertebrates such as butterflies. Landscape vegetated buffer would complement these future works, acting as an extension of the Park.

Revegetation

The Town of Cottesloe, CTC and Cottesloe Coastcare Association (CCA) will be working collaboratively for the duration of the project, with members from CTC and CCA involved in the planting and watering activities on site. Revegetation will occur in two areas:

- the windbreak (448 m²) at the top of the ridge, with a view window (38 m wide) to be kept clear of large shrubs and trees, to ensure the view from the tennis club is not obscured. This has already been undertaken in October 2016 by the CTC's members
- batters (1,118 m²) and slopes of the landscape buffer.

Revegetation of the windbreak will be commenced as soon as suitable plant stock can be sourced in 2016, with regular watering required since plants for the windbreak are being installed in the warmer months. A species list for the planting areas has been prepared based on local native species that were likely to have occurred in the area prior to it being cleared in the 1960's and that are present in nearby locations, and have been identified by CCA. The revegetation methodology includes:

- information on sourcing tubestock
- site preparation and jute matting methodology
- timing of revegetation activities
- planting areas
- planting densities.

Watering

Watering of newly planted seedlings over one or two summers is becoming increasingly common for revegetation projects to maximise plant establishment and survival rates; this has been included as a management action within the Revegetation Plan.

Monitoring

It is important to determine the success or otherwise of any rehabilitation project. Monitoring activities at

nominated times and frequency after installation will provide this information. Success criteria for weed control and revegetation activities have been developed and provided, along with a monitoring methodology that is recommended to be implemented after initial works have been completed.

Maintenance

It is recommended that maintenance at the site continue on an ongoing basis in accordance with the actions detailed in the Rehabilitation Plan.

Contents

Disclaimer	1
Executive Summary	2
Contents	4
1.0 Introduction.....	6
1.1 Revegetation Plan Aims and Objectives	6
2.0 Site Characteristics	8
2.1 Regional Context	8
2.2 Climate.....	8
2.3 Soil Type.....	8
2.4 Topography.....	8
2.5 Vegetation Complex	8
2.6 Weeds.....	9
2.6.1 Weeds of National Significance and Declared Pests	9
2.7 Access	9
3.0 Revegetation Plan.....	10
3.1 Weed Control	10
3.2 Site Preparation.....	10
3.2.1 Jute Matting.....	10
3.2.2 Temporary Fencing	11
3.3 Planting.....	11
3.3.1 Revegetation and Rehabilitation	12
3.3.2 Planting Installation Methodology	12
3.3.3 Rehabilitation Species and Locations	12
3.3.4 Infill Planting.....	16
3.3.5 Watering.....	16
3.4 Access and Fencing.....	16
3.5 Maintenance.....	16
3.6 Monitoring.....	16
3.6.1 Completion Criteria	17
4.0 Implementation Schedule	18
5.0 Cost Schedule	20

6.0 References22

1.0 Introduction

The Town of Cottesloe, Cottesloe Coastcare Association (CCA) and Cottesloe Tennis Club (CTC) propose to undertake revegetation of CTC's landscape buffer which was cleared during expansion works of the tennis courts. Revegetation will occur along the western landscape buffer adjoining John Black Dune Park and the buffer to the north, adjacent to Bryan Way (Figure 1). Revegetation will aim to enhance the native vegetation of the site and stabilise soil; minimising erosion and sand drift onto the tennis courts. The revegetation area of the batters is 0.1118 ha (1118 m²) in size, and the windbreak is 0.0448 ha (448 m²).

This plan outlines:

- the site location
- description of the existing environment
- revegetation plan
- maintenance
- monitoring and completion criteria
- implementation and indicative costs.

1.1 Revegetation Plan Aims and Objectives

The key aims and objectives for the Revegetation Management Plan include:

- Provide a comprehensive management plan for the landscape buffer (west and north boundary) that has resulted from the expansion of CTC, to form a naturally cohesive and aesthetically pleasing environment.
- Incorporate plant species which will function as a windbreaker, and prevent the dispersal of sand, serving to protect CTC from strong coastal winds.
- Provide details on how revegetation of the areas can be achieved, providing the most suitable methodology based on the context of the land and the requirements of land managers.
- The plan must integrate seamlessly with the completion of CTC's expansion, providing due consideration to engineering works, i.e. water drainage outlets and systems, that have a direct impact on John Black Dune Park.
- Provide details on appropriate and suitable species selection for planting on the site and recommend nurseries where they can be sourced from.
- Provide a schedule of works for undertaking all activities and include recommended timelines and costs.



2.0 Site Characteristics

The flora, vegetation and fauna found at a particular location are directly influenced by several key factors, including:

- climate
- soil type
- topography
- disturbance processes, such as land clearing.

2.1 Regional Context

According to Interim Biogeographical Regionalisation of Australia (IBRA) descriptions, Perth is located within the Swan Coastal Plain region. The Swan Coastal Plain comprises two major divisions: 1 - Dandaragan Plateau and Swan Coastal Plain, 2 - Perth Coastal Plain (Mitchell, Williams and Desmond, 2002), with CTC's landscape buffer situated in the latter.

2.2 Climate

The climate experienced in the area is Mediterranean, with dry, hot summers and cool, wet winters. According to the Bureau of Meteorology (Perth Airport, Station ID 009021, 2016):

- average rainfall is 767.4 mm pa, with the majority falling between May and August
- average maximum temperature ranges from 17.9 °C in winter to 32.0 °C in summer, with the highest recorded maximum being 46.7 °C
- average minimum temperatures range from 8.0 °C in winter to 17.5 °C in summer, with the lowest recorded minimum being -1.3 °C
- predominant wind directions include morning easterlies and westerly and south-westerly sea breezes during summer months, with an average wind speed of 18.7 km/h and gusts of more than 100 km/h.

2.3 Soil Type

According to the SLIP NRM Portal (Department of Agriculture and Food, 2016), the site is located within the Spearwood Dune System, with only one soil type occurring within the site. The soil type is the EnvGeol LS1 phase soil described as limestone, which is fine to coarse grain and light yellow – brownish in colour.

2.4 Topography

Topography within the site ranges from 22 m to 32 m Australian Height Datum (AHD). With the lower areas to the west and north at the bottom of the landscape batters, and the highest point at the top of the batters adjacent the tennis courts. The landscape buffers to the west and north are quite steep, particularly at the south-western side of the tennis courts. The site is a modified tertiary dune with different areas built up, or cut down during CTC's expansion.

2.5 Vegetation Complex

The site is located within the Cottesloe Complex – Central and South vegetation complex, which is typically dominated by Tuart (*Eucalyptus gomphocephala*). Understorey species include *Melaleuca huegelii*, *M. cardiophylla*, *Acacia heteroclita*, *Trymalium ledifolium*, *Grevillea thelemanniana*, *G. vestita*, *Jacksonia*

hakeoides and *Conospermum triplinervium* var. *linearis* (Hedde, Loneragan and Havel, 1980). Site assessments, undertaken by Natural Area on 22 September 2016 indicated that most of these species are unlikely in this area, with only the *Melaleuca huegelii* found on site and in nearby areas.

2.6 Weeds

No weeds were recorded within the landscape buffer areas during site assessment activities in September 2016. However, there were a number of locally significant coastal weeds in the adjacent John Black Dune Park, such as Victorian Teatree (*Leptospermum laevigatum*).

2.6.1 Weeds of National Significance and Declared Pests

No weeds of national significance (WoNS) were recorded within the landscape buffer during site assessment activities (Weeds Australia, 2016). No declared pests listed on the Western Australian Organism List (WAOL) under the Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007 (WA) (Department of Agriculture and Food WA, 2016) were recorded within the project area.

2.7 Access

The site is currently unfenced and is easily accessible by foot. Vehicle access is not required and would be detrimental to stability of the soil. The adjacent car parks to the west and south would provide ample vehicle access for planting works as they are in close proximity to the planting areas. Alternatively, Gadsdon Street and Bryan Way provides vehicle access to the north of the site.

3.0 Revegetation Plan

Revegetation activities will occur within the landscape buffer of CTC, which was cleared during the expansion of the tennis courts (Figure 1), and will include:

- weed control
- site preparation
- plant (tubestock) installation
- revegetation species list
- temporary fencing
- watering
- monitoring.

3.1 Weed Control

As the site has recently been cleared during the expansion of CTC's tennis courts little weed control is required. However, treating the area with herbicide prior to the installation of jute matting will reduce competition for the new plantings and suppress the growth of weeds present within the soil seed bank. As most of the plantings will not be undertaken until autumn/winter 2017 it is important to manage weeds to stop them establishing prior to planting activities. Weed control should be undertaken by appropriately licenced, qualified and experienced personnel and appropriate PPE should be worn during application.

3.2 Site Preparation

3.2.1 Jute Matting

As part of tennis court construction works the revegetation area has been cleared and the sand shaped into steep batters to the west and north of the site. Jute matting is recommended to occur in 2016 prior to planting, to reduce the potential for erosion and hold the banks together until plants are established. This is particularly important since the majority of the plants, except for the windbreak species will not be installed until winter 2017. This will also have the added benefit of reducing the dispersal of sand onto the tennis courts. It is recommended that this occur on the north batter adjacent to Bryan Way, while CTC have installed hessian covering on the west batter. It is recommended that jute matting installation be undertaken by experienced personnel and that the appropriate personal protective clothing and eyewear is worn. Jute matting installation will include:

- Laying out the matting down the slope, securing the top edge by trenching it in approximately 10 cm deep against the current drainage swale. Pin to base of trench prior to backfilling and compacting, and pin to slopes using 600mm steel U-pins. Pins should be installed parallel to the matting edge from left to right. Pins should be placed every 50 cm and jute matting tensioned as it is pinned into position. It is best to follow the contours of the slope and pin any depressions first, if they exist across the slope. This will dictate how the mat 'flows'. Place pins in the middle, in two alternating lines, evenly spaced and again working left to right pinning the depressions first. Fold side edges underneath and secure with pins.
- Lay the next layer of matting over the top of the previously pinned mat. Allow for a 10 cm overlap and continue the pinning steps as outlined above.
- Trench and pin the bottom edge 10 cm deep to secure.

An example of jute matting on steep coastal dunes is shown in Figure 2.



Figure 2: Example Jute matting on steep coastal dunes on Rottneest Island

3.2.2 Temporary Fencing

Temporary fencing is recommended to be installed along the northern boundary of the site adjacent to Bryan Way (68.61 m) and around the south-west boundary of the site adjacent to Napier Street (18.53 m). This will decrease unauthorised access to the planting area and reduce erosion from foot traffic. Temporary fencing will include:

- 1.8 m star pickets spaced at 4 m intervals with star picket caps
- three-strand high tensile wire
- galvanised capped end posts with galvanised backstay at each corner (one for Napier Street, two for Bryan Way).

3.3 Planting

Revegetation activities within CTC's landscape buffer site will serve to complement adjacent native vegetation within John Black Dune Park, to the west of the site. Planting activities are expected to be undertaken by members of CTC and CCA. The revegetation area boundary is detailed in Figures 1 and 3. It is recommended that plants used for revegetation are:

- grown by a Nursery and Garden Industry Australia (NGIA) accredited nursery to ensure quality stock free from pathogens, with suitable nurseries already used by CCA
- ideally sourced from seed or cuttings from within a 20 km radius of the site to maintain genetic provenance
- hardened off before planting to condition them to environmental stress
- in good condition prior to planting with vigorous root stock.

3.3.1 Revegetation and Rehabilitation

Previous clearing of the adjacent John Black Dune Park has reduced the diversity of native flora species present. Revegetation within CTC's landscape buffer is planned to complement the natural vegetation remaining in the adjacent Dune Park, and increase native plant species diversity within the area with species that would have naturally occurred there prior to clearing. Future revegetation within the Dune Park will seek to extend the revegetation works undertaken within the landscape buffer during this project.

3.3.2 Planting Installation Methodology

Planting should be undertaken in accordance with the CCA's current practices and methodology. Plants should be planted at a density of 1 plant/m², this will include:

- a hole should be cut in the jute matting adequate to dig a planting hole
- holes should be dug at approximately twice the diameter and 1.5 times the depth of the root structure of the tubestock
- a native fertiliser tablet should be placed in the hole and covered with approximately 5 cm of soil, to stop it from being in direct contact with the plants roots
- place the plant in the middle of the hole, straight with the root ball level with the soil surface, backfill with soil, and form a bowl around the plant to collect water during rain and watering activities
- tubestock should receive watering on the day of planting, and soil wetting agents can be added to the water, if required.

3.3.3 Rehabilitation Species and Locations

A total of 28 native species have been included in the planting list for CTC's landscape buffer. These are all locally endemic species and were likely to have naturally occurred within the site prior to it being cleared in the 1960's. The planting species list and planting locations are shown in Table 1. The planting site is split into two main areas, the windbreak and the batters (Figure 3).

The Windbreak/Ridge

The windbreak at the top of the hill (448 m²) requires larger trees and shrubs to block coastal winds from the tennis courts. This windbreak area will have a row of shrub/trees spaced 1 m apart along the length of the area, with the aim of creating a continuous hedge. Planting of the windbreak has been undertaken by CTC's members in October 2016 during the development of this plan, with no further planting required for this area.

A view window adjacent to bay two of CTC's tennis courts is to be left clear of large trees and shrubs so that the view of the beach is not obscured from the tennis club. This view window is 38 m wide, meaning that only small ground covers are to be installed on the ridge in this area. The view window is shown in Figure 3 and indicated in Table 1.

The Batters

The batters (1118 m²) of the landscape buffer require smaller shrubs and herbs on the slope and larger shrubs and trees at the base of the slope. This area requires 1118 plants to meet the required plant density for the area of 1 plant/m². No large shrubs or trees are to be planted at the bottom of the view window (Figure 3), to ensure the view window from the club is kept clear.



Figure 3: Planting areas, view window and temporary fencing locations

Table 1: Rehabilitation species information and planting locations

Species Name	Common Name	Habit/Form	Height (m)	Plant Locations	
				Slope/Batter	Base/Batter
<i>Acacia cyclops</i>	Coastal Wattle	Large shrub/tree	0.8 – 4		10
<i>Acacia lasiocarpa</i>	Panjang	Small shrub	0.15 – 1.5	50	20
<i>Acacia pulchella</i>	Prickly Moses	Small shrub	0.3 – 3	50	20
<i>Acacia rostellifera</i>	Summer-scented Wattle	Large shrub/tree	1 – 6		10
<i>Acanthocarpus preissii</i>	Prickle Lily	Herb/small shrub	0.2 – 0.7	50	10
<i>Austrostipa flavescens</i>		Grass	0.2 – 1.2	50	10
<i>Callitris preissii</i>	Rottnest Island Pine	Tree/large shrub	1 – 9		4
<i>Carpobrotus virescens</i>	Coastal Pigface	Ground cover	0.1 – 0.3	40	10
<i>Clematis linearifolia</i>	Slender Clematis	Climber		40	
<i>Conostylis candidans</i>	Grey Cottonheads	Herb/sedge	0.05 – 0.4	50	10
<i>Eremophila glabra</i>	Tar Bush	Shrub	0.1 – 3	50	10
<i>Ficinia nodosa</i>	Knotted Club Rush	Herb/sedge	1	33	10
<i>Grevillea crithmifolia</i>		Shrub	0.6 – 2	30	
<i>Hakea prostrata</i>	Harsh Hakea	Shrub	1 – 3	15	10
<i>Hardenbergia comptoniana</i>	Native Wisteria	Climber		40	20
<i>Hemiandra pungens</i>	Snakebush	Ground cover	0.05 – 1	30	20
<i>Lechenaultia linarioides</i>	Yellow Leschenaultia	Small shrub	0.5 – 1.5	30	20
<i>Lepidosperma gladiatum</i>	Coast Sword-sedge	Herb/sedge	0.5 – 1.5	50	20

Species Name	Common Name	Habit/Form	Height (m)	Plant Locations	
				Slope/Batter	Base/Batter
<i>Melaleuca lanceolata</i>	Rottnest Teatree	Large shrub/tree	1 – 8		6
<i>Melaleuca systena</i>	Coastal Honeymyrtle	Shrub	0.5 – 2	50	
<i>Myoporum insulare</i>	Blueberry Tree	Large shrub/tree	0.25 – 5	15	10
<i>Olearia axillaris</i>	Coastal Daisybush	Shrub	0.5 – 3	50	
<i>Rhagodia baccata</i>	Berry Saltbush	Shrub	0.3 – 2	50	15
<i>Scaevola crassifolia</i>	Thick-leaved Fan-flower	Shrub	0.1 – 1.5	20	15
<i>Spyridium globulosum</i>	Basket bush	Large shrub/tree	0.6 - 5		15
<i>Templetonia retusa</i>	Cockies Tongues	Large shrub	0.3 – 4	30	
<i>Threlkeldia diffusa</i>	Coast Bonefruit	Ground cover/herb	0.1 – 0.4	20	
Total Plant Numbers				843	275

3.3.4 Infill Planting

Infill planting should occur one year after initial planting of the landscape buffer where plant mortality is observed or where the density of plantings (plant/m²) is below 1/m². This should take place within the landscape buffer with the location of particular species along the buffers to follow the pattern described in this plan or determined by the Project Manager. The indicative project costs in Section 4 has allowed for 30% mortality rate, with actual requirements to be determined through formal monitoring.

3.3.5 Watering

Irrigation can increase the survival of new seedlings by reducing water stress over the summer months. This can be achieved through periodic watering visits using a mobile watering vehicle. This has the advantage of being a cost-effective method of delivering water, when needed, to required locations. To reduce mortality, watering should occur directly on planting day (if planting occurs on a dry day) and once every month during the first two summers (November – February) at a rate of 2 L per plant. However, if plants are suffering drought stress, additional watering may be required. Appropriate safety signage and traffic control must be implemented if watering occurs from the roadside or pedestrian pathways. CTC members have installed drip irrigation for the plantings along the windbreak and may install it for the steeper areas of the batter, with hand watering required for the rest of the plantings.

3.4 Access and Fencing

As the revegetation site is not fenced, access to the site during planting activities will not be a problem. Temporary fencing is recommended Along the northern boundary adjacent Bryan Way and for the south west corner adjacent to Napier Street as discussed in Section 3.2.2 and shown in Figure 3.

3.5 Maintenance

Volunteers from CCA and CTC will undertake maintenance activities detailed in this plan and summarised in Tables 2, 3 and 4, and will maintain the revegetation sites for a period of three years. If revegetation requirements are not met at the conclusion of this period, a further period of maintenance will be required until they are met. Maintenance of the site will be undertaken in accordance with CCA's schedules and current practices and will include:

- access maintenance
- control of significant weed infestations
- general site and informal monitoring.

Maintenance visits should be scheduled after the initial planting has been completed in the landscape buffers.

3.6 Monitoring

It is recommended that monitoring of revegetation activities within the landscape buffer occur twice annually, during autumn and spring after the initial planting. Monitoring will involve:

- installation of photo monitoring points after initial planting has occurred, with photos taken of each vegetation area to enable comparison of tubestock growth over time. Monitoring quadrats are not recommended due to the steep slopes of the landscape buffer and the small size of the site.
- assessing the site with any maintenance issue recorded, such as rubbish, erosion or damage to tree guards or fencing.

The outcomes of each monitoring event will be reported to the CTC and the Town of Cottesloe, including any recommendations for infill planting and maintenance actions.

3.6.1 Completion Criteria

Monitoring activities will also assess the success of the revegetation works by comparing outcomes of the monitoring activities to the completion criteria. For the revegetation works to be considered successful the criteria for completion is as follows:

- at least 70% survival rate of all plantings
- at least 90% of species are represented in total species composition by year 3
- a maximum of 5% weed coverage within the revegetation areas.

4.0 Implementation Schedule

The implementation schedule is provided in Tables 2, 3 and 4 showing years 1, 2 and 3 respectively for all management actions identified in Section 3.0. Indicative costings for works described in Section 3.0 are provided in Table 5. The implementation of this Revegetation Management Plan will occur over three calendar years, during this time 1281 plants will be installed in the revegetation areas at a projected cost of \$6,841.09 (ex. GST). Note indicative costings are based on works being undertaken by an environmental contractor, and do not take into account works to be undertaken by members of CCA and CTC.

Table 2: Implementation schedule Year 1 (2016)

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Greenstock procurement												
Tubestock procurement												
Weed control												
Glyphosate												
Jute matting												
Landscape buffers												
Temporary fencing												
Installation of fencing												
Revegetation												
Revegetation windbreak only												
Watering												
Plantings in the windbreak												
Monitoring												
Windbreak revegetation areas												
Maintenance												
All revegetation areas												

Table 3: Implementation schedule Year 2 (2017)

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Greenstock procurement												
Tubestock procurement												
Revegetation												
Planting in batters of revegetation areas												
Watering												
All revegetation areas												
Monitoring												
All revegetation areas												
Maintenance												
All revegetation areas												

Table 4: Implementation schedule Year 3 (2018)

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Greenstock procurement												
Tubestock procurement												
Revegetation												
Infill planting in all revegetation areas												
Watering												
All revegetation areas												
Monitoring												
All revegetation areas												
Maintenance												
All revegetation areas												

5.0 Cost Schedule

Indicative costs for revegetation works are provided in Table 5. Indicative costs are provided for the supply and installation of jute matting and the supply of and installation of plants and equipment. The indicative costings are based on all works being undertaken by a revegetation contractor, with the expectation that line items can be removed if works are to be undertaken by members of CCA and CTC.

Table 5: Indicative costings for revegetation works, Years 1 to 3

Activity	Year 1 (2016)				Year 2 (2017)				Year 3 (2018)			
	Unit	Qty	Unit rate (\$ ex GST)	Cost (\$ ex GST)	Unit	Qty	Unit rate (\$ ex GST)	Cost (\$ ex GST)	Unit	Qty	Unit rate (\$ ex GST)	Cost (\$ ex GST)
Weed control and maintenance												
Preparatory weed management	Day	0.5	975.00	975.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Supply of jute matting	Roll	7	140.00	980.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Supply of pins	Pin	700	0.66	462.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Installation of jute matting	Day	1	1,072.00	1,072.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal (\$ ex GST)				3,489.00								
Temporary fence												
Supply and installation of fencing (star picket posts and 3 strand wire)	metre	81.13	11.50	932.99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Galvanised capped end posts	Each	3	17.50	52.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal (\$ ex GST)				985.49								
Revegetation works												

Town of Cottesloe

Natural Area Management Plan for Cottesloe Tennis Club Landscape Buffer

Activity	Year 1 (2016)				Year 2 (2017)				Year 3 (2018)			
	Unit	Qty	Unit rate (\$ ex GST)	Cost (\$ ex GST)	Unit	Qty	Unit rate (\$ ex GST)	Cost (\$ ex GST)	Unit	Qty	Unit rate (\$ ex GST)	Cost (\$ ex GST)
Native fertiliser tablets supply	Each	163	0.10	16.30	Each	783	0.10	78.30	Each	335	0.10	33.50
Supply tubestock (average per plant cost)	Each	163	1.75	285.25	Each	783	1.75	1,370.00	Each	335	1.75	586.25
Subtotal (\$ ex GST)				301.55				1,448.30				619.75
Yearly Total (\$ ex GST)				4,773.04				1,448.30				619.75
Yearly GST				477.30				144.83				61.97
Yearly Total (\$ inc GST)				5250.34				1593.13				681.72
Project Total (\$ ex GST)				6,841.09								
GST				684.10								
Project Total (\$ inc GST)				7525.19								

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Melissa Rachan

From: Ken Adam
Sent: Monday, 7 November 2016 8:11 AM
To: Melissa Rachan
Cc: 'Club President'; 'Secretary (CTC-MC)'; John Gillett ; 'Peter O'Dea'
Subject: Revegetation of Cottesloe Tennis Club Landscape Buffer

Good morning Melissa,

Thank you and Mat Humfrey for convening and for your participation in the very constructive meeting at the Club on Friday 28 October.

As you are aware, to date Club members have carried out the following work that is relevant to the landscaping and planting of the buffer area;

- some handwork finally forming the banks – there is a limit to what the machines could do;
- putting in two sets of steps down the banks, to provide access while protecting the banks
- purchasing, sewing and putting down hessian to protect the banks;
- purchasing and planting 78 trees as a wind break at the top of the western bank (many other trees and shrubs have been planted also on the Napier Street side); and
- providing the materials and installing a drip irrigation system to water the wind break trees

This will confirm that the Club will contribute the following further work on the buffer area, extending to a minor extent into the John Black Dune Park:

- extend the hessian cover at the base of the western bank, as needed;
- carry out the planting of the western bank, with some assistance and advice from Cottesloe Coastcare members; and
- extend the drip reticulation system to all new planting, accepting responsibility for ongoing monitoring of the plants.

Our understanding is that the Town will, with advice from its consultants and Cottesloe Coastcare, select and purchase the plants and other materials necessary for the planting of the western bank (including the steep NW corner)

In addition, we would request that the Town itself carry out the protection (eg with the recommended jute matting) and planting of the western section of the northern bank, which is outside the Club's lease area.

The Club has always been conscious of the importance of the interface between our new courts and the John BlackDune Park, and is therefore grateful to the Council for commissioning the Plan, and happy to collaborate with the Town and Cottesloe Coastcare in its implementation.

Kind regards,
Ken Adam
Project Manager
Courts Expansion Project
Cottesloe tennis Club ((Inc)