



Government of **Western Australia**
Department of the **Premier and Cabinet**

Perth and Peel Green Growth Plan for 3.5 million

Strategic Assessment of the Perth and Peel Regions

Draft Action Plan D: Basic Raw Materials

December 2015

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Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Description
BRM	Basic Raw Materials
CCW	Conservation Category Wetlands
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
DER	Department of Environment Regulation
Directions 2031	<i>Directions 2031 and Beyond – Metropolitan Planning beyond the Horizon</i>
DMP	Department of Mines and Petroleum
DoP	Department of Planning
DoW	Department of Water
DRF	Declared Rare Flora
EP Act	<i>Environmental Protection Act 1986</i>
EPA	Environmental Protection Authority
EPBC Act	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>
EPP	Environmental Protection Policy
LA Act	<i>Land Administration Act 1997</i>
MNES	Matter(s) of National Environmental Significance
MRS	Metropolitan Region Scheme
OEPA	Office of the Environmental Protection Authority
Parks and Wildlife	Department of Parks and Wildlife
P&D Act	<i>Planning and Development Act 2005</i>
PEC	Priority Ecological Communities
P&R	Parks and Recreation
RSNA	Regionally Significant Natural Areas
SCP	Strategic Conservation Plan
SGS	Significant Geological Supply
Strategic Assessment	Strategic Assessment of the Perth and Peel Regions
TEC	Threatened Ecological Community
WAPC	Western Australian Planning Commission

Explanation of Terms

Term	Definition
Basic Raw Materials (BRM)	For the purposes of the Strategic Conservation Plan, these are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sand (including silica sand, but excluding mineral sand or garnet sand) • Clay (including shale but excluding oil shale) • Rock • Limestone (all types, including metallurgical limestone)
Biodiversity	The variety of life forms, the different plants, animals and micro-organisms, the genes they contain, and the ecosystems they form.
Buffer _a (Environmental Approvals)	The designation of land in which sensitive land uses are constrained.
Buffer _b (Industry/ Planning Approvals)	Maintaining the integrity of area of land of an industrial area from encroaching residential development, and help to provide some separation between industrial activities and new sensitive land uses.
Bush Forever	Bush Forever is a whole-of-government policy for the conservation of regionally significant bushland on the Swan Coastal Plain portion of the Perth Metropolitan Region
Classes of action	Development actions (classes of action) that are covered by the Strategic Conservation Plan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban and industrial development. • Rural residential development. • Infrastructure. • Basic raw material extraction. • Harvesting of pines in the Gnamangara, Yanchep and Pinjar pine plantations.
Clearing	means – <p>(a) the killing or destruction of;</p> <p>(b) the removal of;</p> <p>(c) the severing or ringbarking of trunks or stems of; or</p> <p>(d) the doing of any other substantial damage to,</p> <p>some or all of the native vegetation in an area, and includes the draining or flooding of land, the burning of vegetation, the grazing of stock, or any other act or activity, that causes –</p> <p>(e) the killing or destruction of;</p> <p>(f) the severing of trunks or stems of; or</p> <p>(g) any other substantial damage to,</p> <p>some or all of the native vegetation in an area</p>

Conservation reserve	means a conservation park, national park, nature reserve, marine nature reserve, marine park or marine management area within the meaning of the <i>Conservation and Land Management Act 1984</i> or any other land or waters reserved, protected or managed for the purpose of, or purposes including, nature conservation.
Declared rare Flora	Flora that is likely to become extinct or is rare or is otherwise in need of special protection, as defined in the <i>Wildlife Conservation Act 1950</i> .
Environmental offset	An environmental offset is an offsite action or actions to address significant residual environmental impacts of a development or activity.
Environmental Protection Policy	Policies prepared under Part III of the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1986</i> relating to establishing environmental values and quality objectives for a particular environment or environmental factor.
Extraction	For the purposes of the Strategic Conservation Plan, this has the same meaning as 'mining operations as defined in the <i>Mining Act 1978</i> , which is as follows: "Any mode or method of working whereby the earth or any rock structure, stone, fluid or mineral bearing substance may be disturbed, removed, washed sifted, crushed, leached, roasted, distilled, evaporated, smelted or refined or dealt with for the purpose of obtaining any mineral therefrom whether it has been previously disturbed or not and includes — (a) the removal of overburden by mechanical or other means and the stacking, deposit, storage and treatment of any substance considered to contain any mineral; and (b) operations by means of which salt or other evaporites may be harvested; and (c) operations by means of which mineral is recovered from the sea or a natural water supply; and (da) operations by means of which a processed mineral resource is produced and recovered; and (d) the doing of all acts incident or conducive to any such operation or purposes."
Management	Management includes undertaking actions to restore, maintain, improve, and protect the natural environment. For the purposes of this document, management of land that is reserved for conservation will be undertaken by various entities including Parks and Wildlife, local governments, Botanic Parks and Gardens Authority and potentially Noongar Corporations established under the South-west Native Title Settlement. The type of management and responsible entity will be dependent on the tenure of the land and the type of conservation action required.
Mitigation	A sequence of actions designed to manage adverse environmental impacts. 1. avoidance 2. minimisation 3. rehabilitation
Nature Reserve	A conservation reserve managed under the CALM Act to maintain and restore the natural environment, and to protect, care for, and promote the study of, indigenous flora and fauna, and to preserve any feature of archaeological, historic or scientific interest
National Park	A conservation reserve managed under the CALM Act to fulfil so much of the demand for recreation by members of the public as is consistent with the proper maintenance and restoration of the natural environment, the protection of indigenous flora and fauna and the preservation of any feature of archaeological, historic or scientific interest
Planning Instrument	means – (a) a scheme or a strategy, policy or plan made or adopted under a scheme; (b) a State planning policy approved under section 29 of the <i>Planning and Development Act 2005</i> and published in the Gazette; or (c) a local planning strategy made under the <i>Planning and Development Act 2005</i> .

Priority Ecological Communities	An ecological community that does not meet survey criteria for 'threatened' status or that are not adequately defined, and are considered by the Department of Parks and Wildlife to require further survey or ongoing monitoring to ensure their security does not decline. They are listed under one of five categories ranked in order of priority.
Ramsar wetland	Ramsar wetlands are a matter of national environmental significance under the Commonwealth <i>EPBC Act</i> . Ramsar wetlands are recognised under the Ramsar Convention, an intergovernmental treaty that provides the framework for national action and international cooperation for the conservation and wise use of wetlands and their resources.
Rehabilitation	Is the repair of ecosystem processes and includes the management of weeds, disease or feral animals.
Remnant vegetation	Remaining areas of native vegetation.
Revegetation	Is the re-establishment of native vegetation in degraded areas. It may be used to create or improve ecological linkages or improve the resilience of adjacent intact ecosystems, or as a means of mitigating the impacts of BRM extraction.
Sequential land use	A land use which occurs after the completion of a prior land use.
Significant Geological Supply (SGS) nodes	Groupings of strategically-located BRM resources that are sufficiently large to supply the development covered by the Strategic Conservation Plan. Resource size, quality, high-level conservation tenure (National Parks and Class A Nature Reserves) and planning considerations were taken into account in identifying SGS nodes. Most of these nodes already contain clusters of operating quarries and are located within 50 kilometres of Perth.
Threatened Ecological community	An ecological community listed, designated or declared under the Commonwealth <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> as threatened, endangered or vulnerable, or declared by the WA Minister for Environment under section 51B of the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1986</i> as an environmentally sensitive area.
Vegetation Condition	Is a rating given to vegetation to categorise disturbance related to human activities. This rating refers to the degree of change in the structure, density and species present in vegetation in relation to undisturbed vegetation of the same type.
Wetland	An area of seasonally, intermittently or permanently waterlogged or inundated land, whether natural or otherwise, and includes a lake, swamp, marsh, spring, dampland, tidal flat or estuary.

1 Introduction

1.1 OVERVIEW OF THIS ACTION PLAN

This Action Plan has been prepared in the context of the Strategic Assessment of the Perth and Peel Regions (Strategic Assessment) that has been undertaken by the Western Australian Government under the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act). The Strategic Assessment addresses the impacts on matters of national environmental significance (MNES) and State environmental values from future development of the Perth and Peel regions, including urban, industrial, rural residential and infrastructure development, harvesting of pines and basic raw materials (BRM) extraction.

This Action Plan provides a detailed description of processes that will impact on basic raw material (BRM) extraction activities as defined in the Basic Raw Material Class of Action. The implementation of this action plan is intended to both protect important areas of remnant vegetation and secures strategic basic raw material resources to meet predicted future needs, when balancing competing land uses. This action plan also describes the enabling legislative and planning framework that relates to BRM extraction, which has the objective of ensuring activities occur in a sustainable way whilst supporting future growth. Where necessary, regulation, policies and processes will be revised or developed in order to implement this Action Plan and facilitate effective delivery of the objectives and commitments set out in *Strategic Conservation Plan for the Perth and Peel Regions* (Strategic Conservation Plan). Until such time, existing regulatory and policy mechanisms will continue to apply.

The Action Plan will be reviewed every five years and updated to reflect any changes while continuing to deliver the objectives and commitments set out in the Strategic Conservation Plan.

1.2 RELATIONSHIP TO THE STRATEGIC CONSERVATION PLAN

A key output of the EPBC Act strategic assessment process is the endorsement of a “Plan, Program or Policy” by the Commonwealth Minister for the Environment. The “Plan, Program or Policy” is the document that sets out the commitments that the State will deliver to protect MNES in the Strategic Assessment Area and enable development to be approved.

As part of progressing the strategic assessment, a single plan has been developed that addresses both MNES and State environmental values – the Strategic Conservation Plan. The Plan includes:

- the conservation outcomes, objectives and commitments that will be endorsed, and the classes of action that will be approved, by the Commonwealth Minister for Environment under the EPBC Act strategic assessment process; and
- the commitments for State environmental values as relevant to the EPA's advice under section 16(e) of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act).

As part of the Strategic Conservation Plan, a series of Action Plans have been developed to assist with implementation of the Strategic Conservation Plan. The Structure of the Strategic Conservation Plan and the supporting Action Plans are shown in Figure 1-1.

1.3 RELATIONSHIP TO STRATEGIC PLANNING FOR THE PERTH AND PEEL REGIONS

The Strategic Assessment has been progressed in consideration of major planning frameworks for the Perth and Peel regions.

Western Australia (WA) has a population of over 2.57 million people (Australian Bureau of Statistics 2014). Of this number, more than 2 million live in the Perth and Peel regions, which are located within one of the world's 35 biodiversity hotspots. As a strategic approach to long-term urban planning, the Department of Planning (DoP) and the Western Australian Planning Commission (WAPC) in 2010 released *Directions 2031 and Beyond – Metropolitan Planning Beyond the Horizon* (Directions 2031) which is a high level strategic plan and associated spatial framework to guide development policy and planning to accommodate an additional half a million people by 2031. It outlines a vision for future land uses and a more liveable, prosperous, connected and sustainable community.

To realise the vision encompassed in Directions 2031, the WAPC has developed a series of detailed draft sub-regional planning frameworks with a unified, long-term growth strategy for land use and infrastructure required to support a population of 3.5 million in the Perth and Peel regions. This series of draft planning frameworks, titled *Perth and Peel @3.5million*, was released for public consultation in May 2015 and includes:

- *Draft North-West Sub-regional Planning Framework.*
- *Draft North-East Sub-regional Planning Framework.*
- *Draft Central Sub-regional Planning Framework.*
- *Draft South Metropolitan Peel Sub-regional Planning Framework.*

It is intended that once finalised, these draft sub-regional planning frameworks will support the projected growth of the Perth and Peel regions in a sustainable manner.

The Strategic Conservation Plan is complementary to the draft sub-regional planning frameworks and provides alignment across government on a land use plan to support the growth of the Perth and Peel regions to 3.5 million people.

1.4 STRUCTURE OF THIS DOCUMENT

The structure of this document is as follows:

Section 2: provides an overview of how the BRM Class of Action was defined including the use of spatial data and mapping of environmental attributes in order to avoid MNES and State environmental values.

Section 3: provides a detailed description of BRM activities and extraction areas.

Section 4: provides a detailed description of how BRM activities will be regulated and implemented in the future.

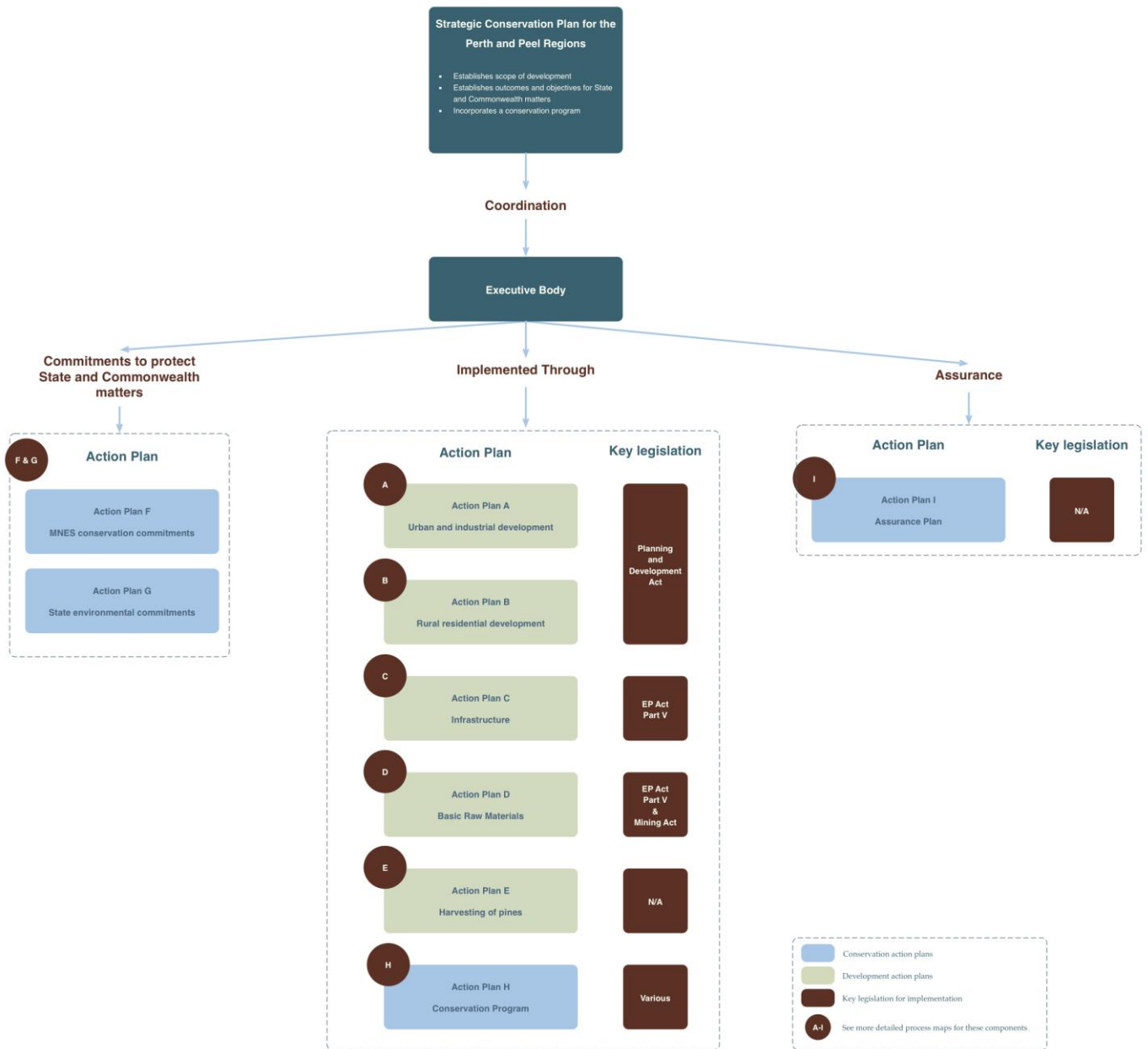


Figure 1-1: Structure of the Strategic Conservation Plan and the supporting Action Plans

2 Background to the development of the Action Plan

Historically, Perth has had a ready supply of local BRM, which has resulted in comparatively low construction costs and transport impacts. However, this has also led to BRM-intensive construction and development practices that are not sustainable in the long term. Aside from depletion, local BRM supplies are now becoming increasingly constrained by the growth of the city and important environmental considerations. The need to reduce future BRM requirements is an important part of the planning behind future urban and industrial development identified in the Strategic Conservation Plan. In particular, Chapter 2 of the Strategic Conservation Plan outlines a number of policy reforms proposed or underway to address and manage BRM demand.

It is important to recognise that there are other potential sources of BRM within the Perth Peel regions that have been specifically excluded from the BRM Class of Action. However, all current quarries and major potential BRM resources have been included, thus ensuring that strategic environmental issues have been identified and addressed.

2.1 AVOIDANCE OF IMPACTS

In many instances, BRM resources are overlain by significant environmental values, making reconciliation between environmental outcomes and meeting demand for BRM challenging. In the past, project-by-project assessment has meant that cumulative environmental impacts may not have been adequately considered, or conversely, the strategic significance of the BRM resource has not been considered.

Development of the Strategic Conservation Plan has offered the opportunity to undertake significant avoidance of impacts to Commonwealth and State environmental values. An environmental assessment and planning approach was adopted to reconcile the long-term issue of competing values of BRM resources against environmental values. The purpose of the assessment and planning exercise was to provide an overall better environmental and planning outcome than could be achieved on a project-by-project basis, whilst also ensuring that adequate BRM supplies would be available for future development.

The planning process for the BRM Class of Action was a collaborative exercise between the relevant State agencies: the Departments of Premier and Cabinet, Environment Regulation, Parks and Wildlife, Planning, Mines and Petroleum and the Office of the Environmental Protection Authority.

The planning process involved Geographical Information System (GIS) based multi-criteria decision making to ensure the final footprint was one that took into consideration relevant factors such as:

- biodiversity and other environmental values;
- resource availability;
- opportunities for sequential land use; and
- access (including transport costs).

The BRM planning approach used a framework to systematically identify potential future BRM extraction areas. Sites were examined from the highest to the lowest priority in terms of resource values and were assessed against known environmental values. The mitigation hierarchy was then applied for these

biodiversity values where steps were taken to avoid, mitigate and where not possible, offset the environmental values. Significant efforts were also made through the urban and industrial planning processes to avoid development in low lying areas that would require excessive BRM for fill, thus reducing the overall BRM demand.

Identification of significant biodiversity values

The biodiversity benefits delivered by protecting native vegetation are central to the continued functioning of ecosystems. For this reason, maintaining biodiversity is a primary consideration underpinning decisions about whether to permit the removal of native vegetation. Within the assessment boundary the biodiversity values for future potential extraction were examined. These values were then prioritised and divided into two broad Tiers as described in the Tables below.

Table 2-1: BRM planning Tier 1 biodiversity values

highest priority environmental values to be retained	
MNES (Commonwealth Values)	State Environmental Values*
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> known Threatened Ecological Communities (TEC) and buffers known Declared Rare Flora (DRF) Ramsar wetlands 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> vegetation complexes whereby there is < 10% remaining state listed DRF and TEC's (in additional to MNES) conservation category wetlands (CCW) and Western Swamp Tortoise EPP Area Class A Nature Reserves and National Parks

Table 2-2: BRM planning Tier 2 biodiversity values

environmental values where by impacts need to be avoided, minimised and were not possible, offset	
MNES (Commonwealth Values)	State Environmental Values*
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Banksia woodland TEC; and Carnaby's cockatoo habitat; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> vegetation complexes between 10 and 30% remaining (in constrained areas); Regionally significant natural areas (RSNAs) (e.g. Bush Forever); and all other conservation reserves, regional parks, State forest and areas zoned for parks and recreation and regional open space with native vegetation.

Table 2-3: Other important values for consideration in BRM planning exercise

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> whether an BRM area had already been identified as an offset and/or negotiated solution for a development a bush forever site <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) that had been identified for future BRM extraction (ii) recommendation migratory water birds and wetlands additional to Ramsar and CCWs insufficient survey information regarding habitat for fauna, DRF, TEC, or priority ecological communities (PEC); and preservation of ecological linkages.

* as identified in draft EPA 16(e) Interim Strategic Advice

Impacts to these values need to be avoided in the first instance. Where this was not possible due to a risk of not meeting future BRM needs, the impacts need to be minimised and mitigated, and where residual impacts still remain, an offset would be required.

Identification of priority BRM resources

Prior to planning, the BRM resources and quarries in the Perth and Peel regions were identified by the Department of Mines and Petroleum from geological mapping and information provided by others including the industry and local government.

BRM resources and quarries were categorised into the following groups dependent upon dominant type:

- sand;
- limestone;
- clay; and
- rock aggregate.

The highest priority BRM resources, known as Significant Geological Supply (SGS) Nodes, were identified as groupings of strategically-located BRM resources that are sufficiently large to supply the development covered by the Strategic Conservation Plan. Resource size, quality, high-level conservation tenure (National Parks and Class A Nature Reserves) and planning considerations were taken into account in identifying SGS Nodes. Most of these nodes already contain clusters of operating quarries and are located within 50 kilometres of Perth. A description of the SGS Nodes within the assessment boundary is provided in Table 2-4: Description of SGS Nodes.

Existing quarries outside of SGS Nodes were identified as the second highest priority BRM resources. Whilst smaller in size these quarries provide important local supplies of BRM and in some cases provide for a specific market niche.

Table 2-4: Description of SGS Nodes

Node	Details
Gnangara Sand Node	The largest of the SGS nodes, centred 45 km north of Perth on State forest in the Gnangara pine plantation area. This is a very large, undeveloped long-term future supply area, containing sand suitable for building, concrete and landfill purposes. Resource estimates for sand indicate that this area has the potential to supply the Perth-Peel region well beyond the term of the Strategic Assessment.
Ellenbrook Sand Node	Currently, most sand extraction is from the Ellenbrook Sand Node, about 24 km northeast of Perth. This locality has three quarries providing high quality concrete sand, building sand and silica sand. Revegetation to Banksia woodland is occurring after sand extraction in this area. Future areas are located either on former pine plantation or have partly degraded native vegetation and all lie within State forest. The most significant native vegetation areas on the eastern side of this node that do not have existing approvals for clearing have been avoided.
Wanneroo and Wabling Hill Limestone Node	Most of the limestone resources occur north of Perth in the Wanneroo and Wabling Hill Limestone Nodes centred about 35 km and 60 km north of Perth respectively. Of these, the main current extraction area and the largest supply area overall is the Wanneroo Limestone Node with a total of 15 operating quarries. Some of these lie within State forest and Crown land, others are on private land. The southern part of this node is being developed for industrial purposes following limestone extraction.
Latitude Limestone Node	The only large limestone supply source south of Perth. This node has operating limestone quarries, mainly on private land. The areas identified are predominantly cleared land with only fragmented areas of native vegetation. Final ground levels for industrial development have been defined for much of this area and the extent to which limestone can be extracted will largely depend upon the timing of industrial development, the relative economics of backfilling any void beneath the planned levels and the willingness of landowners to allow for extraction ahead of other development.
Swan Clay Node	Currently, the main supply of alluvial plastic clay for brickmaking purposes is the Swan Clay Node, which is centred about 26 km northeast of Perth and contains both operating quarries and several former quarries on privately-owned land. The future resource extraction areas have been limited to those occurring on existing cleared land.
Wellard Clay Node	The other main source of alluvial plastic clay, the Wellard Clay Node, is located about 38 km south of Perth. This node is located on existing cleared land. Revegetation around the margins of water-filled former quarry voids has created habitat for aquatic birds. Other former quarry voids in this area are being used for recreational purposes. All land within this node is privately-owned.
Bullsbrook Clay Node	The Bullsbrook Clay Node, centred 32 km northeast of Perth, is identified as an important source of semi-plastic clay used as a filling material for brick manufacture. This area is largely cleared, with the most significant vegetation having been avoided. All land within this node is privately owned.
Muchea Clay Node	The Muchea Clay Node, 43 km northeast of Perth, provides relatively small volumes of clay for brick making purposes from four intermittent pits. Most of this node is vegetated. The entire node requires further survey work. Approval to extend existing pits will require a Flora and Fauna Survey, to determine the environmental values of the area that may be disturbed and an Impact assessment conducted in accordance with the EP Act and clearing principles.
Red Hill and Clay and Rock Node	The Red Hill Rock and Clay Node is located about 26 km northeast of Perth and has one operating and one proposed rock quarry. Both of these areas are covered by existing environmental approvals. Non-plastic clay is also quarried from two sites in this node. Future potential expansion areas for these quarries beyond these approved areas have either been avoided where they contain known high environmental values or are identified as areas where further investigation of environmental values is needed. There is also a future resource extraction area where there is little or no native vegetation. All land within this node is privately-owned.
Gosnells Node and Whitby Clay and Rock Node	The Gosnells Node and Whitby Clay and Rock Node are located about 20 km and 39 km southeast of Perth respectively. Two rock quarries are operating in the Gosnells Node and two in the Whitby Node. One clay quarry is also operating in the Whitby Node. Future expansion of three of the rock quarries will require further investigation of the environmental values. The eastern most parts of the two Gosnells quarry sites were avoided because they are either within or adjacent to the Banyowla Regional Park.
Lake Clifton Sand Node	The Lake Clifton Sand Node is located about 38 km south of Mandurah and lies mostly within State forest, although there is currently one operating quarry on private land. This is mainly an undeveloped sand resource, which is largely covered by a section 19 exemption under the Mining Act. This means that the Minister for Mines and Petroleum can invite offers for sand mining in this area. BRM extraction in the 'section 19 area' will only occur if and when arrangements are in place for the ongoing and continued supply of pines that will meet State Agreement obligations.

3 Detailed description

The Strategic Conservation Plan provides for the extraction of the BRM needed for the continuing development of the Perth-Peel region to support a population of 3.5 million.

For the purposes of the Strategic Conservation Plan, BRM extraction relates to the environmental impacts of removal, processing and transport of the following materials:

- sand (including silica sand, but excluding mineral sand or garnet sand);
- clay (including shale but excluding oil shale);
- rock; and
- limestone (all types, including metallurgical limestone).

‘Extraction’ has the same meaning as ‘mining operations’ as defined in the *Mining Act 1978*.

BRM activities include vegetation clearing, extraction, rehabilitation, site works, construction of ancillary infrastructure and processing onsite.

The BRM ‘Future Resource Extraction Areas’ will allow up to 2,500 ha of native vegetation clearing, 1,500 ha of pines removal that is not included within the ‘Harvesting of Pines Action Plan and up to 60 ha of impacts to wetlands.

Figure 3-1: BRM Class of Action extraction regulation and environmental approval process framework

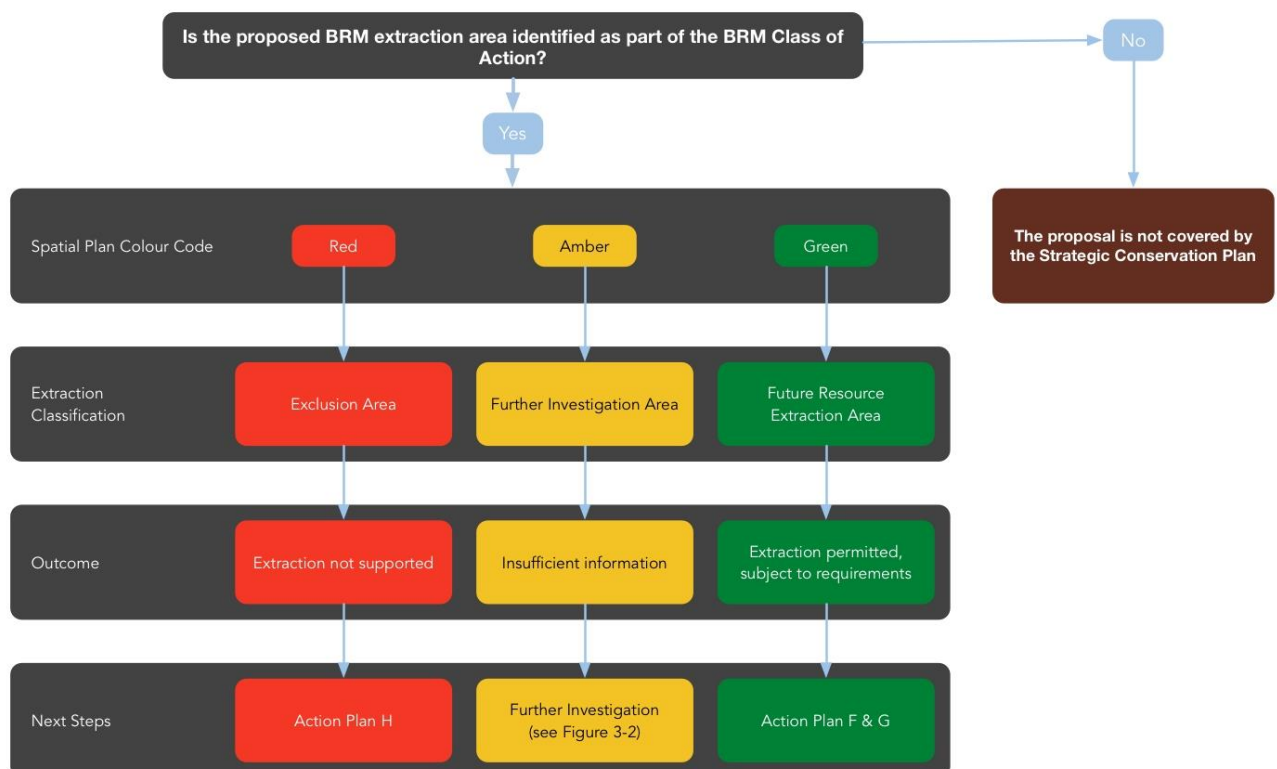


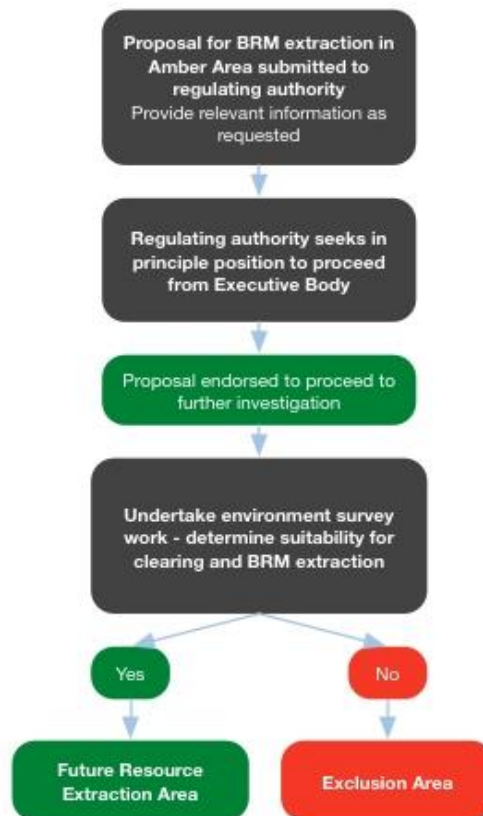
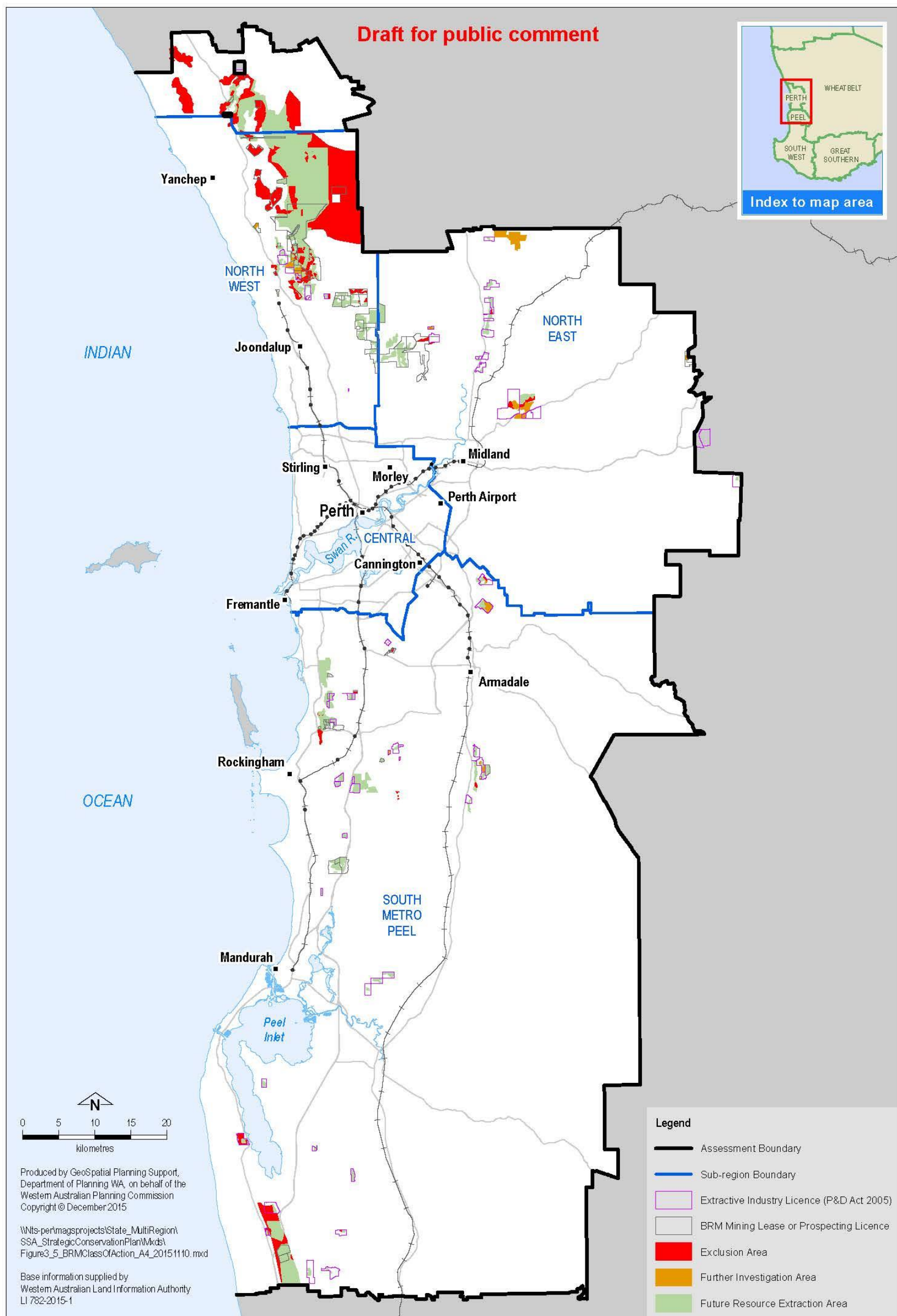
Figure 3-2: Next steps, BRM Class of Action Further Investigation Area

Figure 3-3 spatially defines the BRM Class of Action. This Action Plan does not grant approval for BRM extraction per se, but rather, seeks to achieve a streamlined State and Commonwealth environmental approval process. BRM proposals will still require statutory extraction-related approvals (Section 4.1) including certain environmental approvals such as emissions-related works approvals.

Figure 3-3: Location of Basic Raw Materials (BRM) Class of Action



3.1 BRM PLANNING CLASSIFICATION

Outcomes of the BRM planning were categorised into the following classifications as described below:

Exclusion Area

Those areas, coloured red on the maps, where BRM resource extraction will not be approved as it is inconsistent with the EPBC Act and EP Act endorsement and the BRM Class of Action approvals provided for the Strategic Assessment approval.

Future Resource Extraction Area

Those areas coloured green on the maps, where vegetation clearing for BRM extraction will be approved subject to compliance with required measures, including rehabilitation and offset, under the Strategic Conservation Plan. This approval does not apply to clearing for any other commodity or purpose. A proposal conforming to the BRM Class Action will still require other statutory extraction-related approvals and other environmental approvals where applicable (e.g. buffers, works approvals, water licensing, access roads, noise and dust).

Further Investigation Area

Those areas, coloured amber on the maps, where there is insufficient information to define either a *Future Resource Extraction Area* or *Exclusion Area*. Further investigation (including the identification of Commonwealth and State environmental values) will need to be processed through a secondary approval process as described below and shown in Figure 3-2. This will be required to determine if these areas, or parts of the areas, are suitable as *Future Resource Extraction Areas*. Prior to carrying out any environmental survey work, consultation is required with the relevant regulating authority regarding the intention to apply for a clearing permit. The regulating authority will advise on any additional information that will be required.

Endorsement will be sought from the Strategic Assessment Executive body (as described in Governance section of the Strategic Conservation Plan) to take into account strategic BRM supply considerations, cumulative impacts, regard to the Strategic Conservation Plan objectives and any other relevant information provided by the proponent (e.g. previous offsets). The outcomes of consultation with the regulating authority will also be supplied to the Executive body.

Provided Executive body endorsement is obtained, the proponent will need to undertake the necessary survey work to establish the State and Commonwealth environmental values of the area to be disturbed. An impact assessment is required in accordance with the EP Act clearing principles. The assessment for the clearing permit will give due regard to the endorsement of the Executive body in determining which if any parts of the clearing permit application area can become a Future Resource Extraction Area. Any parts of the proposal area that cannot be granted a clearing permit will become an Exclusion Area.

Existing environmental approvals

The planning process identified areas where existing quarries are already operating under State and/or Commonwealth approval or areas with existing State Ministerial Statements. These areas have not been included in the BRM Class of Action and all existing approvals will remain in place. It is recognised that there may be limited circumstances in which it could be considered appropriate to vary the conditions of an existing approval to achieve a better environmental outcome consistent with the Strategic Conservation Plan. These will be dealt with on a case-by-case basis through the appropriate regulatory agency.

New Proposals outside the BRM Class of Action

Other potential sources of BRM within the Strategic Assessment Area have not been included within the Class of Action. Should environmental approval be applied for outside the BRM Class of Action, relevant State and Commonwealth approval as per the standard legislative process would apply. If endorsement is not obtained, the area will remain a further investigation area.

Figure 3-4 to Figure 3-6 provide a detailed landscape view of planning outcomes that are colour coded for easy and clear area identification.

Figure 3-4: 'Northern Sector' Basic Raw Materials (BRM) spatial map

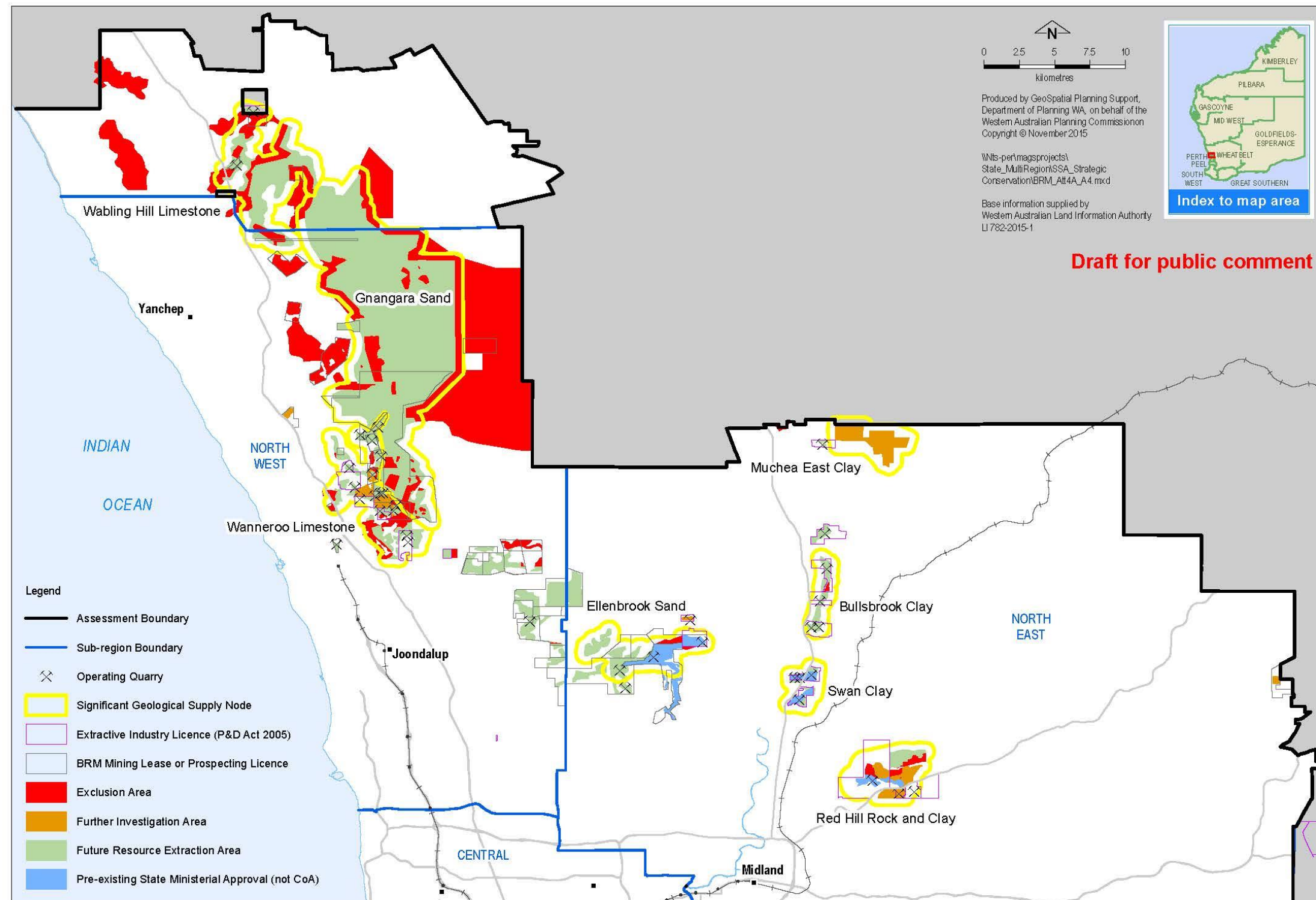


Figure 3-5: 'Central Sector' Basic Raw Materials (BRM) spatial map

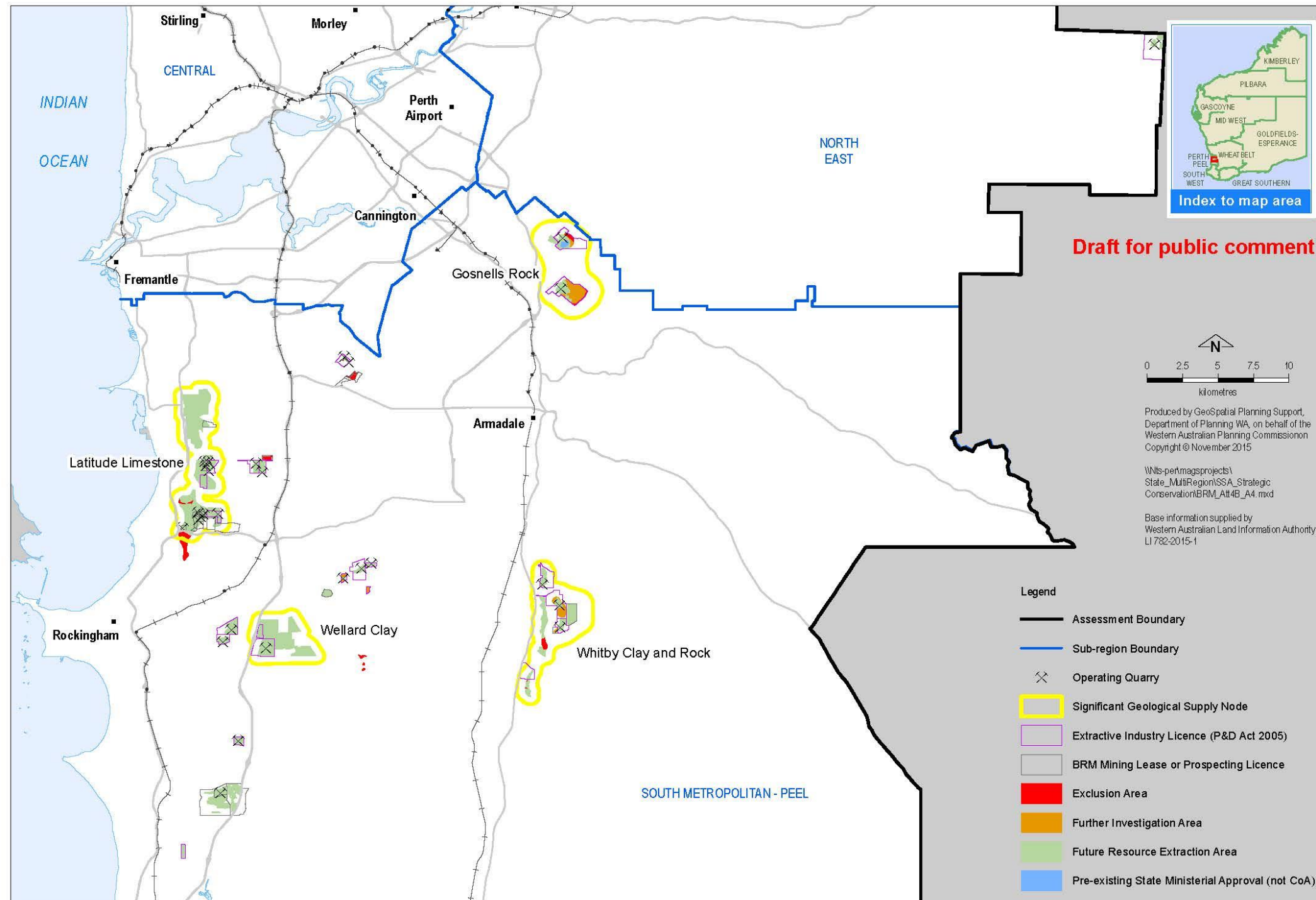
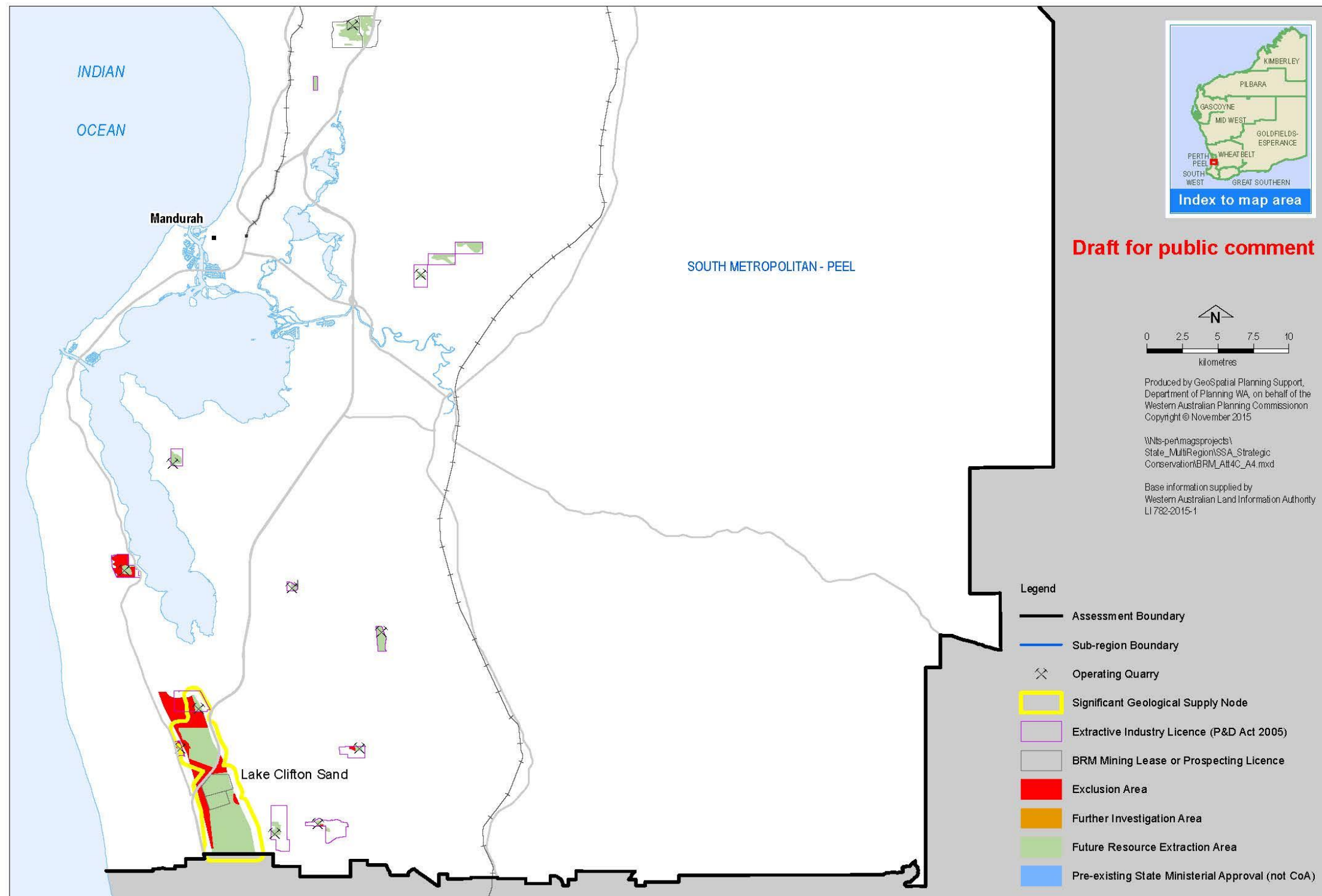


Figure 3-6: 'Southern Sector' Basic Raw Materials (BRM) spatial map.



3.2 BRM EXTRACTION PROCESS

BRM extraction relates to the removal, processing and transport of sand, limestone, clay and hard rock. Most BRM extraction sites require access tracks, fencing and associated infrastructure such as temporary offices and weighbridge facilities. Site preparation ahead of extraction also generally requires the removal of vegetation and deleterious material such as tree roots and other organic matter. Topsoil is commonly stored on site for later rehabilitation purposes.

Sand

Sand is the most abundant and most needed BRM for the development of the Perth and Peel regions. It is an essential component of concrete and has many other uses in the construction industry including in mortar and plaster. In recent years it has been used in very large quantities for land fill purposes.

The extraction of sand is the simplest and least capitalised of all BRM. Many sands, especially fill sand, can be loaded directly into haulage trucks via a front end loader once the overburden has been removed. Sand can be extracted to a maximum depth of two metres above the water table in most areas, although this is extended to three metres in some areas to protect drinking water supplies.

Limestone

Currently, limestone is mainly used in local road construction, site preparation and in the manufacture of building blocks.

In the initial stage of pit development, sand overburden and contaminated limestone is removed and retained for eventual restoration of the pit. In most operations it is possible to develop the pit progressively so that waste material can be directly transferred to the restoration sites in previously mined out areas, minimising environmental impact and providing a cost effective method of operation. The desired limestone can then be removed in a variety of ways according to the pre-determined end use.

Limestone is usually loosened and pushed by bulldozer where it can then be loaded by front end loaders into a mobile dry crushing and screening plant and stored in specialized product stockpiles. Limestone can be extracted to a maximum depth of two metres above the water table. From the stockpiles front end loaders, hopper feeders and conveyors are used to load trucks for transport to the consumer. Blasting is occasionally required to remove hard caprock prior to bulldozing. High grade limestone used for building blocks is sawn by diamond saw from the *in-situ* rock in sections determined by the size of the block required.

Rock

Crushed hard rock aggregate comprises a large component of concrete and has many other uses, particularly in infrastructure, such as road and railway construction. Hard rock quarries are excavated by pattern drilling and controlled blasting.

Clay

Clay is largely used in the manufacture of bricks and pavers, but is also used for roofing tiles and as a lining material to contain environmental contamination from waste materials. Once a clay resource has been identified as suitable, the overburden and topsoil is removed and stored for later rehabilitation. The clay is then dug using a bulldozer or excavator and transported to the manufacturing site. Blasting is

rarely required. Excavation is generally conducted during the summer months, as wet conditions are unsuitable for mining.

3.3 SEQUENTIAL LAND USE

Sequential land use is an important factor when considering the extraction of BRM. Where land with important BRM resources is also identified for future long-term development for urban or industrial purposes, it is crucial to implement measures which allow for the efficient transition between land uses.

Exploration and extraction of BRM from Crown land requires a mining tenement issued under the *Mining Act 1978*. Since July 2011 a mine closure plan addressing the final land use for the extraction site has been a necessary part of a proponent's Mining Proposal, a pre-requisite for the approval to mine. When the extraction of BRM is completed, and the Crown land is planned to become freehold for future development, approval under the *Mining Act 1978* is necessary from the Minister for Mines and Petroleum.

In the first instance, sequential land use requires identification of land with high resource value and protecting it from urban and industrial development prior to the extraction of the resource. Additionally, it is important to consider restricting the encroachment of nearby development that can jeopardise extractive industries, which by their nature tend to create noise, dust, vibration and transport issues at odds with sensitive land uses, particularly residential development.

Secondly, sequential land use recognises that land with BRM value is also of value for development purposes beyond the extraction of the resource, including for urban and industrial uses. In this regard, extraction should be carried out on a programmed basis, and rehabilitation undertaken in a manner that will allow for the future subdivision and development of the land, including the construction of roads, services and buildings.

Sequential land use planning is generally implemented through a combination of early identification of land with both BRM and urban or industrial values at a strategic level, structure planning and identifying buffers and their appropriate extent. On private land, sequential land use is also implemented in the extractive industry approval and licencing process (including separate approval for staging and rehabilitation plans).

BRM operators in former pine plantation areas of State Forest intended for sequential land use will be required to rehabilitate the land in line with the end land use as detailed in Action Plan E. The timing of the change in land use will need to be considered. Land subject to a change in land use to urban and industrial land would then be transferred to the party responsible for development after the BRM has been extracted. In all cases the site will need to be left safe and stable with dust and erosion issues managed.

Urban and industrial development that takes place after BRM extraction land would then occur as detailed in Action Plan A – the Urban and Industrial Class of Action.

3.4 REHABILITATION

Post-BRM extraction land uses are normally determined by agreement between the land owner and the quarry operator taking into consideration State and local Government planning requirements and environmental commitments. Where native vegetation is to be cleared, there is a general requirement for rehabilitation to native vegetation except for those areas where the approved post-extraction land use is incompatible with native vegetation.

Currently, depending on the land tenure and type of approval obtained for the extraction of BRM, site rehabilitation will be regulated under either the *Mining Act 1978*, a Ministerial Statement issued under Part IV of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act), or a clearing permit granted under Part V of the EP Act.

The Department of Mines and Petroleum's (DMP) principle closure objectives are for rehabilitated mines to be (physically) safe to humans and animals, (geotechnically) stable, (geo-chemically) non-polluting / non-contaminating, and capable of sustaining an agreed post-mining land use.

The rehabilitation requirements for individual sites will vary significantly between mines and will depend upon the type of mining, nature of the surrounding environment and the agreed post mining land-use. Rehabilitation in a BRM context typically comprises designing and reconstructing appropriate landforms post mining; preservation and re-application of soils (top soil) and stockpiled vegetation; additional seeding where required; and or other specific requirements (e.g. re-establishment of pine plantation, commercial development) as necessary to support the agreed post mining land use.

The following land use hierarchy provides a guide to determining post-mining land use(s):

1. Reinstatement "natural" ecosystems to be as similar as possible to the original ecosystem.
2. Develop an alternative land use with higher beneficial uses than the pre-mining land use.
3. Reinstatement the pre-mining land use.
4. Develop an alternative land use with beneficial uses other than the pre-mining land use.

The post-mining land use for an area must be defined in consultation with relevant stakeholders and must be:

- relevant to the environment in which the mine will operate or is operating;
- achievable in the context of post-mining land capability;
- acceptable to the key stakeholders; and
- ecologically sustainable in the context of the local and regional environment.

Most of the remaining SGS nodes and current extraction sites are undergoing and/or are planned to be subject to progressive rehabilitation. For example, rehabilitation to Banksia woodland is successfully taking place in the Ellenbrook region after sand extraction and wetlands with vegetated buffer areas have been created at Wellard following clay extraction.

Aside from those areas planned for urban and industrial development, the area for future BRM extraction in the Pines harvesting Class of Action will not be required to be rehabilitated to pine plantation, but to vegetation that meets DMP's principle closure objectives (see above) while maximising groundwater recharge. Refer to Action Plan E.

4 Implementation Framework

4.1 LEGISLATION AND POLICY

There is currently a split system for the regulation of the basic raw materials (BRM) with BRM on private land regulated under planning laws/local government and BRM on Crown land or Reserve land regulated by the State Government. Table 2 provides the details of the key differences in the system. Details of the approvals processes are provided in the 'Basic Raw Materials Applicants' Manual', which is published by the Western Australian Planning Commission.

Safety during all operations is regulated by DMP in accordance with the *Mines Safety Inspection Act 1994* irrespective of land tenure.

4.1.1 Private land

Approvals for extractive industries that occur on private (freehold) land are covered under the *Planning and Development Act 2005* (P & D Act) and the *Local Government Act 1995* (LG Act). There are generally two steps to the process:

- development approval; and
- extractive industry licence.

Development Approval

The P & D Act requires development approval from the Western Australian Planning Commission (WAPC), including for extractive industries. However, the WAPC has delegated its powers under *notice of delegation* concerning planning applications (extractive industry) to local governments to determine. The WAPC's *State Planning Policy 2.4: Basic Raw Materials* gives guidance to local government in determining extractive industry applications.

If the BRM are required for road building, Main Roads WA and/or a local government have special provisions for access.

There are exceptions to local government approval, as shown in Table 4-1.

Table 4-1: Development approval Local Government exceptions

Region Scheme	Revocation Clause	Determining Authority
Metropolitan (MRS)	Clause 31	The WAPC is responsible for determining applications for extractive industries in the rural zone or on region scheme reserved land.
Peel (PRS)	Clause 21	The WAPC determines applications for potentially incompatible or sensitive developments within the basic raw materials policy area and a 500m buffer, except for extractive industry applications.

Extractive Industry Licence

Under the LG Act, the majority of local governments have local laws specific to extractive industries. As part of these local laws, many local governments require an extractive industry licence together with a development approval before extraction can take place. Extractive industry licences are processed independent of the development application, however the two can be assessed simultaneously. An application for an extractive industry licence should be applied for at the same time as the development application.

Other Legislation

Regardless of the type of land holding, all extractive industry proposals are subject to the native vegetation clearing provisions of Part V Division 2 of the EP Act.

4.1.2 Crown or Reserve land

The regulation of BRM extraction on Crown land or Reserve land is administered by DMP in accordance with the *Mining Act 1978* (Mining Act). Under the Mining Act a proponent who wishes to extract BRM must first apply for and have granted an appropriate mining tenement.

Under Sections 24 and 25 of the Mining Act, mining (which by definition includes exploration) can only be carried out on various types of reserved land with the prior written consent of the Minister for Mines and Petroleum. This consent can only be given after agreement (or in some cases the recommendations) of the Minister responsible for the reserve. Consultation regarding mining on reserved land is normally addressed prior to grant of a tenement, because it is illogical for a tenement to be granted if consent is not likely to be agreed by the responsible Minister.

For example, in the case of State forests, the Minister for Environment (as Minister responsible for the *Conservation and Land Management Act 1984* under which State forests are managed) must first concur to the proposed mining activity, before the Minister for Mines and Petroleum can consent to that mining.

Exploration for BRM requires an exploration licence or prospecting licence. Exploration licences are granted for five years with an option for renewal whilst a prospecting licence can be granted for four years with an option for renewal. Any ground disturbance, for example a drilling program, requires a 'programme of works' to be approved by DMP. The programme of works will outline the operator's exploration program and environmental management procedures. Depending on the suitability of what is outlined in this document, DMP will either allow or disallow the proposed activity.

BRM extraction for commercial purposes on Crown land requires a mining lease. A mining lease is granted for 21 years, with the option to renew for a further 21 years, and is the primary approval for mineral development projects. Prior to carrying out mining operations, the proponent must submit a comprehensive mining proposal to DMP. A mining proposal is similar to a programme of work however the requirements are more comprehensive. The mining proposal must outline the details of work to be undertaken from the start of the operation right through until mine closure and rehabilitation. DMP assesses the proposal and has a responsibility to audit and inspect activities to ensure their operation is consistent with the principles of responsible and ecologically sustainable development.

If native vegetation clearing is proposed, an application for a clearing permit must be submitted to the DMP for assessment under delegation from the CEO of the Department of Environment Regulation (DER).

The Mining Act also provides for the grant of tenements for the purpose of building infrastructure which is related to mining activity. If access is required to the mining lease, a miscellaneous licence may be granted for the purposes of building a road to the mine. The miscellaneous licence lasts for 21 years, plus renewal, and can be applied for over, and coexist with, other mining tenements. Section 24 of the Mining Act also applies in these instances.

Table 4-2: Summary of current land holdings and approvals process

Regulation of Basic Raw Materials in Western Australia	<i>Private Land</i>	<i>Crown Land / Reserve Land</i>
Legislation	<i>Planning and Development Act 2005</i> (Planning Act). <i>Local Government Act 1995</i> (Local Government Act).	<i>Mining Act 1978</i> (Mining Act).
Presumption of ownership of Resource	Landholder.	Crown.
Consents required	Consent and agreement of private landowner required along with that of the relevant LGA / WAPC.	On Reserve land, Minister for Mines will consult with the Minister responsible for the reserve and any authority having a vested interest in the reserve and obtain their recommendation/concurrence thereto. Within a class A nature reserve or national park – the approval of both Houses of Parliament is required for the granting of a mining lease. <i>Native Title Act 1993 (Cth)</i> provisions apply as it is not private land.
Approval Authority	LGA and/or WAPC. WAPC have powers to “call-in” extractive industry applications	DMP.
Key Applications	Planning approval required from LGA / WAPC and/or an EIL from the LGA.	Application required for a Mining Act tenement (e.g. prospecting, exploration licenses, mining lease) plus environmental approval for any ground disturbing activity.
Term of licence/tenement	EIL – varies depending on the LGA. Planning approvals – varies depending on the LGA.	Prospecting Licence: 4 years renewable. Exploration Licence: 5 years renewable/extendable. Mining Lease: 21 years renewable.
Planning approval	Subject to planning approval by LGA or WAPC. Any approvals given must be consistent with the relevant planning scheme. LGAs must pay due regard to State Planning Policies such as SPP 2.4 – Basic Raw Materials.	Provisions of planning schemes under the Planning Act must be taken into account but the provisions of the scheme may not operate to prohibit or affect the granting of a mining tenement or the carrying out of any authorised mining operations.
Environmental approval	Each LGA will have their own specific environmental requirements and may look at, for example, disturbance of acid sulphate soils, setback from existing wetlands, bush forever etc. when assessing the planning approval. Native vegetation clearing permit required from DER. LGAs may require environmental management plans to be submitted.	Ground disturbance approvals required under the Mining Act assessed by DMP before exploration (program of works) or mining (mining proposal) can occur. Native vegetation clearing permit delegated to DMP from DER.
EPA approval	Provisions of <i>Environmental Protection Act 1986</i> apply.	Provisions of <i>Environmental Protection Act 1986</i> apply.
Rehabilitation	Extractive industry operations are subject to extractive industry by-laws and /or planning approval conditions under the Local Government Act / Planning Act. Rehabilitation provisions may vary between LGAs.	Mining Act tenements are subject to particular rehabilitation provisions of the Mining Act and also the <i>Mining Rehabilitation Fund Act 2012</i> .
Objection	Generally, applications can be determined under delegated authority by local planners; however, local planners must report to council if any objections are received following advertisement of the extractive industry applications.	Objections to applications for mining tenements heard by the Mining Warden prior to determination of application.
Appeals	Third parties cannot appeal. Applicant may appeal to SAT the conditions or refusal of planning approval or EIL once determination by LGA/WAPC.	Applicant may appeal to the Minister for Mines and Petroleum the refusal to grant a prospecting licence, but not an exploration licence or mining lease.
Royalties	Nil.	Royalties payable to the State under the Mining Act when any minerals are produced or obtained from a mining tenement.
Fees	Application fee for EIL and planning approval.	Application fee, annual tenement rent.
Compensation	Compensation generally paid to landholder in consideration of agreement to mine land (which may in effect be a de facto royalty).	Capacity for compensation for damage incurred when the mining occurs on a pastoral lease and when adjoining landholders suffer damage. Holder of mining tenement may be liable to pay compensation to native title holders.
Reporting	Nil.	Annual reporting of operations and expenditure on mining tenements. A quarterly production report must be lodged when in production.
Access	LGAs can apply a condition on approval requiring road maintenance or upgrading contributions if there is an impact on the local road network.	Conditions cannot be imposed affecting areas outside the tenements.
Safety	<i>Mine Safety Inspection Act 1994</i> applies.	<i>Mine Safety Inspection Act 1994</i> applies.

4.2 ENVIRONMENTAL APPROVAL PROCESSES

A fundamental objective of the Strategic Conservation Plan is to deliver both Commonwealth and State environmental approvals for new development proposed within the BRM Class of Action and reduce duplication of environmental assessment and approvals processes. Under the Strategic Conservation Plan, there will be increased certainty for environmental approvals that lie within the BRM Class of Action Spatial Plan. For those proposals that lie within a 'Future Resource Extraction Area', the native vegetation clearing approvals process will be streamlined.

Streamlining approvals processes has been made possible through the early consideration of environmental matters and cumulative impacts in the development of the BRM spatial footprint and the Strategic Conservation Plan and in the provision of the EPA's strategic advice under section 16(e) of the EP Act. It is proposed that the EPA will make a judgement about the acceptability of the future development of the Perth and Peel regions in its final section 16(e) advice and will recognise the potential for other regulators to mitigate environmental impacts to meet the EPA's environmental objectives including regulation through the native vegetation clearing provisions.

Existing approvals that were granted prior to the endorsement of the Strategic Conservation Plan, such as clearing permits and Ministerial Statements, will not be brought under the framework of the Strategic Conservation Plan. This means amendments to existing clearing permits and s45C/s46 changes to Ministerial Statements for all existing approvals will not be considered under the framework of the Strategic Conservation Plan. However, expansion activities and subsequent approvals will be required to have regard to the Strategic Conservation Plan.

The provisions of the Strategic Conservation Plan do not override existing requirements of the EP Act or EPBC Act for:

- "Actions" which commence, or had approval under Part 9 of the EPBC Act; and/or
- Projects which commenced, or had approval under Part IV Division 1 and 2 or Part V Division 2 of the EP Act.

Prior to the date of approval of the BRM Class of Action under Part 10 of the EPBC Act on endorsement of the SCP "Action" is taken to have the same definition as defined in the EPBC Act. This is consistent with Principle 5 of the Strategic Assessments: Policy Statement for EPBC referrals.

Under the Strategic Conservation Plan, legislation and policy as described in section 4.1 will continue to apply in the Strategic Assessment Area. However, DMP, DER and other relevant agencies such as Parks and Wildlife have recognised the requirement for a streamlined state environmental approval process to align with the outcomes of the Strategic Conservation Plan. This section outlines how the outcomes from BRM planning will be implemented in the environmental approvals process.

The BRM planning process as described in Section 2 involved multi-criteria decision-making to ensure the BRM footprint took into consideration relevant environmental and other factors. Outcomes from the BRM planning were categorised as follows:

- Exclusion Area;
- Further Investigation Area; and
- Future Resource Extraction Area.

The proposed framework for environmental approval processes for each category under the Strategic Conservation Plan is outlined in Table 4-3.

4.2.1 Regulation of clearing of native vegetation (Part V, Division 2 of the EP Act)

There is currently a split system for the regulation of the BRM depending upon whether the proposal is located on private land or on Crown or Reserve land (Refer to section 4.1).

If native vegetation clearing is proposed on private land, DER administers the clearing provisions of Part V Division 2 of the EP Act. For most mining-related activities proposed on Crown or Reserve land, DMP administers the clearing provisions under delegation from the CEO of DER.

To remain consistent with the EP Act, clearing permit applications are assessed using a risk based approach.

Future native vegetation clearing approvals on Crown and Reserve land

When making decisions on whether to grant a clearing permit application, section 51O of the EP Act requires the CEO to have regard to the clearing principles so far as they are relevant and any planning instrument, or other matter that the CEO considers relevant. The outcome of the Strategic Conservation Plan and the EPA's section 16 (e) would be considered a relevant matter.

A clearing permit may be granted subject to such conditions as the CEO considers necessary or convenient for the purposes of preventing, controlling, abating or mitigating environmental harm or offsetting the loss of the cleared vegetation, including through the establishment or maintenance of vegetation on land other than that cleared under the permit.

Further information on the assessment of clearing applications is available in DER's *Guide 2 – A guide to the assessment of applications to clear native vegetation* and on risk-based assessments in *Fact Sheet 16 – Risk based assessment of clearing permit applications* available at www.der.wa.gov.au/nvp.

The *Mining Legislation Amendment Bill 2015* (the Bill), which is currently before Parliament, proposes to amend Schedule 6 of the EP Act to exempt mining operations approved under the Mining Act from the requirement for a clearing permit under the EP Act. If passed, this exemption would apply to a programme of work approval, a mining proposal approval or a low-impact notice made under the Mining Act, and the assessment of the impacts of native vegetation clearing would be considered through these instruments. The Bill also proposes that DMP has regard to the clearing principles in Schedule 5 of the EP Act and to the need to offset clearing of native vegetation. It is intended that DMP's processes in respect to native vegetation clearing align closely with those of DER.

Table 4-3: Proposed BRM environmental approval process under the Strategic Assessment

<i>Master planning outcome</i>	<i>Proponent Submission requirements</i>	<i>Regulating authority</i>	<i>Approval mechanism</i>
Exclusion Area <i>No BRM resource extraction.</i>		DER – Private Land DMP – Crown Land	Approval for ground disturbing activities for BRM extraction cannot be granted as it is inconsistent with the EPBC Act and EP Act endorsement and BRM Class of Action approvals provided for the Strategic Assessment approval.
Further Investigation Area <i>Insufficient information to define either a Future Resource Extraction Area or Exclusion Area</i>	<p>Consultation is required with the appropriate regulating authority prior to the submission of <u>any</u> native vegetation clearing permit application or mining (and exploration) proposal documentation.</p> <p>Endorsement will be sought from the Executive body to take into account strategic BRM supply considerations, cumulative impacts, regard to the SCP objectives and any other relevant information provided by the proponent (e.g. previous offsets)..</p> <p>Provided Executive body endorsement is obtained, undertake necessary survey work to establish the State and Commonwealth environmental values of the area to be disturbed. An impact assessment is required in accordance with the EP Act, clearing principles.</p>	DER – Private Land DMP – Crown Land	<p>A clearing assessment will be undertaken with due regard given to the advice of the Executive body.</p> <p>No referral necessary to the Commonwealth Government.</p> <p>Impacts will be subject to Strategic Conservation Plan offsets and normal rehabilitation requirements.</p>
Future Resource Extraction area <i>Conditional approval for Native Vegetation clearing</i>	Submission of application for native vegetation clearing permit (no biodiversity survey work required).	DER – Private Land DMP – Crown Land	<p>A streamlined clearing assessment will be undertaken.</p> <p>Environmental assessment and approvals will be based on the Strategic Assessment of the Perth Peel Regions.</p> <p>No referral necessary to the Commonwealth Government.</p> <p>Impacts will be subject to Strategic Conservation Plan offsets and normal rehabilitation requirements.</p>

4.3 RELATIONSHIP TO IMPLEMENTATION OF OTHER ACTION PLANS

The implementation of this Action Plan is closely related to the implementation of a number of other Action Plans.

As indicated in the sections below, the following Action Plans also contain elements that are relevant to the BRM Class of Action:

Action Plan F – MNES conservation commitments.

Action Plan G – State factors conservation commitments.

Action Plan H – Conservation Program.

Action Plan I – Assurance Plan.

Monitoring and assurance mechanisms for this Class of Action will be developed in line with the broader Assurance Plan set out in Action Plan I.

Any changes in these Action Plans will automatically apply to the Basic Raw Materials Action Plan, where relevant.

4.4 FUNDING ARRANGEMENTS

Funding mechanisms for implementation of the Strategic Conservation Plan and Action Plans are being developed. Funding measures are likely to include contributions from proponents applied through the approval processes that apply to each class of action under Action Plans A to D.

Further information on funding mechanisms relating to the implementation of the Strategic Conservation Plan and Action Plans will be released for public comment over the coming months.

The implementation of this Action Plan is closely related to the implementation of a number of other Action Plans.

