Land use planning and DEC

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Land Planning Program



What types of LUP work does DEC do?

DEC receives 2000+ referrals from agencies each year:

- Subdivision and development applications
- Extractive industry, aquaculture, drainage applications etc
- Planning scheme amendments
- Strategic and structure plans
- Utility and infrastructure proposals s

DEC also provides advice on:

- Land tenure changes
- EPA referrals formal assessments
- Biodiversity and natural resource management plans
- Technical reports and environmental management plans
- Interagency working groups

LUP work includes assessment/recommendations, compliance monitoring and condition clearance, general queries, legal appeals, Ministerials, developing strategic/regional approaches to LUP issues, DEC initiatives

Factors on which DEC provides LUP advice

- Natural areas and biodiversity conservation (CAR reserve system, biodiversity protection targets, special natural areas like karst)
- Native vegetation and flora
- Native fauna
- Ecological communities
- Ecological linkages
- Wetlands
- DEC managed conservation areas and facilities
- Other DEC managed areas
- Acid sulfate soil
- Contaminated sites
- Air quality
- Noise and vibration
- Separation between industry and sensitive uses
- **Effluent** (were impacts DEC functions)
- DEC regulatory processes



LUP in DEC - who is involved?

- Regions coordinate the delivery most of DEC's advice to referral agencies; region generalists, specialists, admin. involved
- Technical sections & regulatory functions for nature conservation and pollution management - most DEC divisions contribute scientific knowledge, assessment expertise, policy advice, and develop strategic approaches for specific issues
- Coordination and executive sections
- Corporate Services oversee records keeping/distribute referrals, manage GIS systems, provide tech. support
- Land Planning Program develops guidelines and systems for a coordinated approach across divisions, supports regions



DEC's Land Planning Program

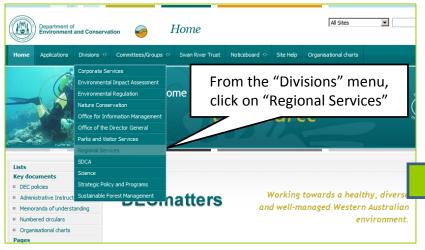
- Established in Regional Services Division, June 2009
- Purpose of the Land Planning Program (LPP):
 - To develop systems, guidelines and tools for the efficient and effective delivery of land use planning advice by DEC
 - To assist regions to deliver DEC's advice on land use planning matters
- Two positions initially Coordinator LPP and Research Scientist (Analyst/Programmer)
- Analyst/Programmer position has been advertised and is filled by Ashley Felton who manages SRS (referrals database) and provides technological support
- Coordinator LPP position is an acting position filled by Maxine Dawson
- Key tools of the Land Planning Program Land Use Planning intranet site, SRS, GIS Viewer and other GIS
- LUP intranet
 http://calmweb.calm.wa.gov.au/drb/rsd/LandUsePlanning/index.htm

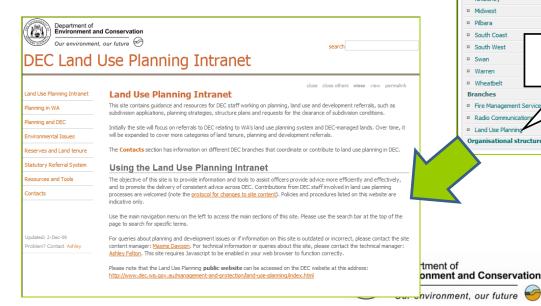
Environment and Conservation

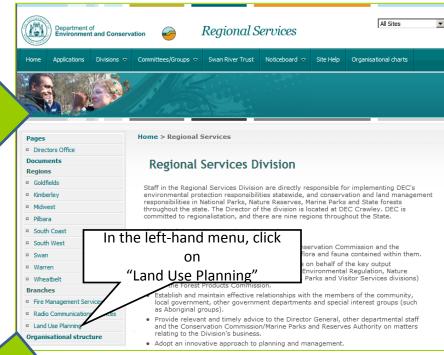
Our environment, our future

Land Use Planning Intranet:

DEC Intranet ("The Source"):







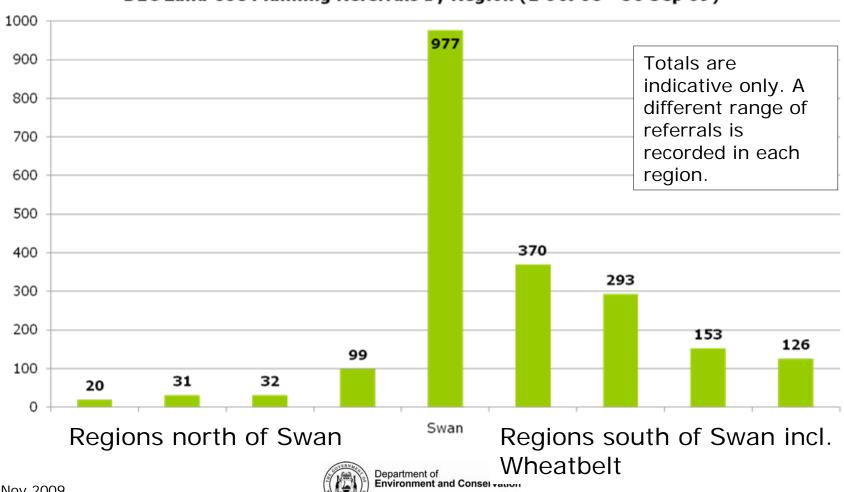
LUP - DEC makes a difference through:

- Providing scientific information, assessment
 expertise and datasets other agencies do not have –
 DEC may need to make it clear what it does/does not know
- Knowing/developing environmental policies, and how to assess environmental significance of issues – as recognised at international, national, State levels
- Understanding other agency processes knowing what levels of LUP to target, how to provide advice likely to be adopted
- Knowing DEC regulatory processes and conservation and land management functions, and how to best integrate with other gvt decision-making processes
- Using judgement, initiative, understanding human nature and being consistent and practical



Land Use Planning Referrals

DEC Land Use Planning Referrals by Region (1 Oct 08 - 30 Sep 09)



Our environment, our future

A system for achieving outcomes through LUP

- Overarching guidance agreed at high level (LPP with regions, divisions)
 - Priorities for land use planning work in DEC
 - Environmental issues of key significance that DEC may review (LUP)
 - Policies, key criteria and legislation, supporting DEC's position on what is significant, and key research/reasons supporting policies/criteria
 - Practical guidelines for reviewing proposals and targeting work
 - The model for LUP delivery region based, some special issue coordinators

Each Region identifies its key nature conservation and environment regulation issues & resources (with LPP, specialists as required)

Where are development pressures? What LUP issues will Region focus on and how?

DEC regions discuss key environmental planning issues and potential issues with gvt decision-makers (with LPP, specialists as req.)

- Region clarifies when it can be involved in other agency decision-making
- DEC LUP tools LPP identifies and pursues tools guidelines, standard advice & examples, checklists, templates, management measures, DEC databases, training, workshops
- Interagency agreements- LPP, regions, specialists work with referral agencies eg DoW, DoP, OEPA
- Systems for information and skills sharing Essential between regions, specialists, LPP intranet, workshops, emails

Nature conservation issues and LUP

- CAR conservation reserve system
- Managing land use in & next to DEC managed areas/facilities
- Meeting targets for biodiversity protection

Protecting and managing:

- Native vegetation
- Native fauna
- Threatened species
- Threatened ecological communities
- Ecological linkages
- Wetlands
- Special natural areas like karst
- Other special areas and species
- Management measures and tools conservation covenants, 70A notices, offsets, EMPs, levels of survey, integration with other advice eg EPA and clearing permits, standard advice and conditions



When to provide advice

Criteria

The proposal has environmental impacts above specified threshold levels (see checklist)

The referral is a strategic or high order plan or policy

A response from DEC is required by:

- DEC management
- a DEC business plan
- an internal or interdepartmental agreement, or
- legislation

DEC is the government custodian of information or advice needed for decision-making and the referral agency cannot readily obtain the information/advice by other means

There is a high public interest in the proposal and expectation DEC will comment



Environmental triggers for providing advice (interim)

	Tier 1 priority for DEC land use planning advice	Tier 2 priority for DEC land use planning advice
Ecological communities, native vegetation	Contains a remnant of an ecological community where < 30% remains (<10% in towns and cities) NB Some exceptions	Contains key example of an ecological community where > 30% remains (>10% in towns and cities)
	Contains or within buffer of a known threatened ecological community In poorly studied areas, contains potential TEC habitat	Contains priority ecological community In poorly studied areas, contains potential habitat
	Contains native vegetation that comprises a high level of biological diversity In poorly studied areas, contains vegetation with that potential	
	Contains native vegetation that if cleared is likely to cause appreciable land degradation, deterioration of the quality of surface or underground water or flooding	

Environmental triggers for providing advice

	Tier 1 priority for DEC land use planning advice	Tier 2 priority for DEC land use planning advice
DEC managed areas, conservation areas	In or next to existing conservation area	
	In proposed conservation area (where agreed at high level following formal consultation processes)	
	Contains or next to DEC managed facility (eg Bibbulman track)	
		Site has attribute of local conservation significance under an approved planning strategy, biodiversity protection strategy, NRM strategy
Unallocated crown reserves and unvested reserves		In or next to unallocated crown land or unvested reserve

Environmental triggers for providing advice

	Tier 1 priority for DEC land use planning advice	Tier 2 priority for DEC land use planning advice
Native flora	Contains or within buffer of declared rare flora, restricted or other significant flora. In poorly studied areas, contains potential habitat	Contains priority flora In poorly studied areas, contains potential habitat
Native fauna	Contains key habitat for scheduled fauna, migratory birds, restricted and other significant fauna Contains areas that support metapopulations of fauna. In poorly studied areas, contains potential habitat	Contains key habitat of priority fauna or key habitat for fauna in the local area In poorly studied areas, contains potential habitat
Wetlands Nov 2009	Contains conservation category wetland, Ramsar wetland, nationally significant wetland, EPP wetland or buffers (except buffer not required for multiple use EPP wetland) In poorly studied areas, contains wetland likely to be in good or better condition	Contains resource enhancement wetland or its buffer

Environmental triggers for providing advice

	Tier 1 priority for DEC land use planning advice	Tier 2 priority for DEC land use planning advice
Covenanted sites, offset sites	Site has a conservation covenant managed by DEC, or a covenant is proposed. Site is an offset required by DEC or EPA (eg clearing permit, Ministerial Statement under Pt IV <i>EP Act 1986</i>)	Site has a conservation covenant managed by an agency other than DEC, or proposed
Ecological linkages	Contains ecological linkage of regional or higher significance	Contains an ecological linkage of local significance
Special natural areas and catchments	In a special natural area like karst, or key marine habitat, or catchment Determine on region specific basis	In special natural area or catchment not considered to be tier 1 Determine on region specific basis