



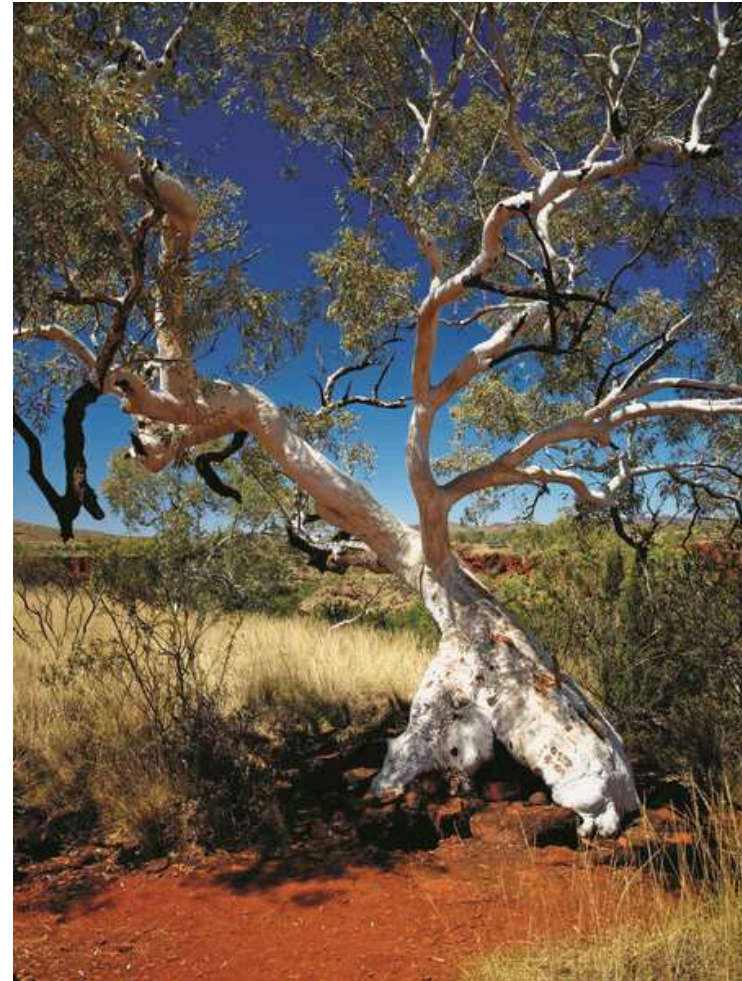
Description of Land Type Categories

TENGRAPH



Preamble

This manual has been created to assist in the understanding of the different land types displayed in TENGRAPH. It contains descriptions for each of the types of land categories that may affect access for mineral exploration and mining in Western Australia.



Terms

Code

The code is an abbreviation of the land type and is followed by an identifying number for administration purposes. *It should be noted that not all Land Types are assigned a code abbreviation.*

Land Type

The name of the land type being described.

Category

For departmental and customer assistance, the land types have been placed into one of the following four categories;

- *Administrative* - Land Types that are defined for legislative jurisdictions and regulatory purposes.
- *Crown and Other Reserves* - Land set aside on behalf of the community - generally for public purposes.
- *Special Category* - Land Types of a special nature which are identified to help ensure the appropriate processing of tenements under the Mining Act.
- *Proposal* - Proposed change to either create a new, or modify existing land tenure.

Responsible Agency

The Agency responsible for the management of the land type.

Description

A short account and general information about the land type.

Land Type Index

Land Type	Pg	Land Type	Pg	Land Type	Pg
Mineral Field (Mining Act 1978)	1	CTR – Timber Reserve (Calm Act)	8	MR - Marine Reserve (Park)	16
2015 Pastoral Lease Exclusion Areas	1	DA – Designated Area (Diamond Agreement Act)	9	MZ – Mineralisation Zone	17
Perth Urban Area	1	DAA – Aboriginal Heritage Survey	9	NHL – National Heritage List	17
3 Nautical Mile Limit	2	DD – Drainage District	10	NTA – Indigenous Land Use Agreement	18
Territorial Sea Baseline	2	DRF – Declared Rare Flora	10	NTC – Native Title Claim	19
5GR - 5(1)(G) Reserve (Calm Act)	3	DRZ – Dieback Risk Zone	11	NTD – Native Title Determined Area	19
5HR – 5(1)(H) Reserve (Calm Act)	3	EEL – Exempt East Location (Mining Act 1978)	11	P5H – Proposed 5(1)(H) Reserve (Calm Act)	20
AHA – Aboriginal Heritage Area	4	FCA – Forest Conservation Areas	12	PCA – Proposed Catchment Area	20
AQU – Aquaculture and Pearling License/Lease	4	FHA – Fish Habitat Protection Areas	12	PCP – Proposed Conservation Park	20
ARB – Aboriginal Representative Body	5	FNA – File Notation Area	12	PFC – Proposed Forest Conservation Areas	21
AW – ANCA Wetlands	5	GPC – Underground Water Pollution Control Area	13	PMC – Proposed Marine Conservation Areas	21
BPS – Bush Plan Sites	5	GW – Geomorphic Wetlands	13	PMN – Proposed Marine Nature Reserve	21
CCC – Clearing Control Catchments	6	GWA – Groundwater Area	13	PMP – Proposed Marine Park	22
CHL – Commonwealth Heritage List	6	HWA – WA Heritage Site	14	PMR – Proposed Miscellaneous Reserve	22
CMT – Catchment Area	7	IA – Irrigation Area	14	PNP – Proposed National Park	22
FCPL – CALM/DBCA Purchased Former Pastoral Lease	7	ID – Irrigation District	15	PNR – Proposed Nature Reserve	23
CR – Crown Reserve	8	MNR – Marine Nature Reserve	15	POR – Proposed Other Reserve	23

Land Type Index

Land Type	Pg	Land Type	Pg		
PPC – Proposed Underground Water Pollution Control Area	23	TEC – Threatened Ecological Communities	29		
PRF – Proposed Remnant Rain Forest	24	TR – Timber Reserve	29		
PRP – Proposed Regional Park	24	TW – Unnumbered Tramway Reserve	30		
PSF - Proposed State Forest	24	UNN – Unnumbered Land Act Reserve	30		
PWR – Proposed Water Reserve	24	WHA – World Heritage Area	31		
RCL – Rail Corridor Land	25	WII - Wetlands Of International Importance	31		
RF – Regional Forest	25	WMA – Waterways Management Authority	32		
RFA – Rain Forest Area	26	WPZ – Wellhead Protection Zone	32		
RFM – Rain Forest Monitoring Sites	26	WR – Water Reserve	33		
RP – Regional Park	26				
RPZ – Reservoir Protection Zone	27				
RW – Unnumbered Railway Reserve	27				
S19 – Section 19 (Mining Act 1978)	27				
S57 – Section 57 – Mineralisation Zones (Mining Act 1978)	28				
SF – State Forest	28				
SWA – Surface Water Area	28				
SWS – South West Settlement	29				

Management Authority Index

Responsible Agency	Page	Responsible Agency	Page
Conservation and Parks Commission of WA	15, 16, 21-23	Geoscience Australia	2
Dept. of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA)	3, 7, 8, 10-13, 15, 16, 20-26, 28, 29, 32	Heritage Council of WA / State Heritage Office	14, 17
Dept. of Primary Industries and Regional Development (DPIRD)	4, 12, 29	Landgate / Shires	8, 27, 30
Dept. of Planning, Lands and Heritage (DPLH)	1, 4, 9, 12	National Native Title Tribunal (NNTT)	18, 19
Dept. of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DMIRS)	1, 17, 27, 28	Public Transport Authority of WA (PTA)	25, 27, 30
Dept. of the Environment and Energy (Commonwealth)	5, 6, 16, 17, 31	Water Corporation	10, 32
Dept. of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER)	6, 7, 10, 13-15, 20, 23, 24, 27, 28, 32		

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or for information on TENGRAPH visit our website at:

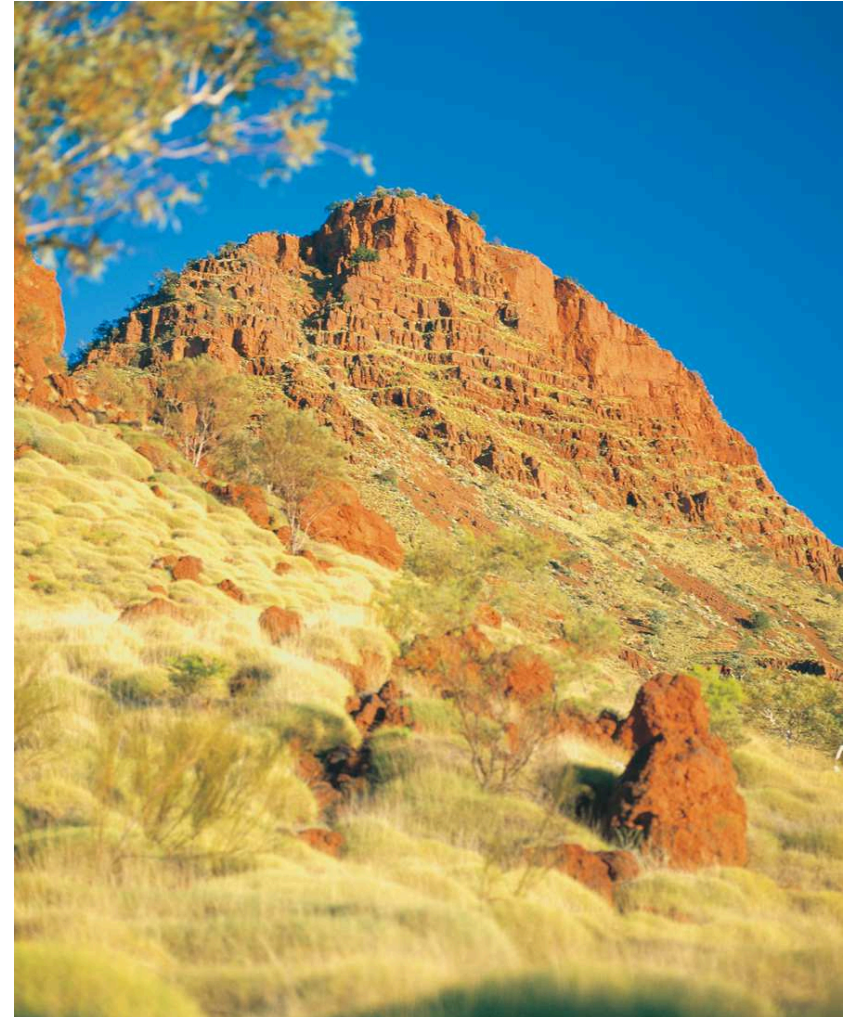
<http://www.dmirs.wa.gov.au>

<http://www.dmp.wa.gov.au/TENGRAPH-Web-21427.aspx>

Disclaimer:

TENGRAPH has been compiled from various data sources received from a number of agencies. No responsibility is accepted for any error or omission.

Confirmation of the boundary extents and attribute information of land types should be sought from the relevant agency.



LAND TYPE DESCRIPTIONS

<u>CODE</u>	<u>LAND TYPE</u>	<u>CATEGORY</u>	<u>MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
	3 NAUTICAL MILE LIMIT	ADMINISTRATIVE	GEOSCIENCE AUSTRALIA	<p>Coastal Waters is a belt of water between the limits of the Australian States and the Northern Territory and a line 3 Nautical Miles seaward of the territorial sea baseline*. Jurisdiction over the water column and the subjacent seabed is vested in the adjacent State or Territory as if the area formed part of that State or Territory.</p> <p>* The Territorial Sea Baseline used to determine Coastal Waters does not include low tide elevations greater than 3 Nautical Miles from the coastline or islands.</p>
	2015 PASTORAL LEASE EXCLUSION AREAS	SPECIAL CATEGORY LAND	DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING, LANDS AND HERITAGE	<p>All Western Australian pastoral leases expired on the 30 June 2015. These were originally issued under the now repealed Land Act 1933.</p> <p>All pastoral leases that met renewal conditions were renewed. Those that were not renewed became unallocated Crown land.</p> <p>Some pastoral leases were subject to exclusions.</p> <p>Under the 2015 exclusion process submissions were received from a number of State and local government agencies detailing areas earmarked for exclusion.</p> <p>These exclusion areas are set aside for “public purposes”. The areas range from a few hectares to protect a heritage site, to much larger areas required to consolidate national parks and conservation areas.</p> <p>The exclusion areas transition to unallocated Crown land. They are then subject to clearances by various Government agencies before a suitable reservation or tenure is established and management arrangements formalised.</p>
	MINERAL FIELDS	ADMINISTRATIVE	DEPARTMENT OF MINES, INDUSTRY REGULATION AND SAFETY	<p>For the purposes of the Mining Act 1978, the State is divided into various mineral fields, some further divided into districts (section 16).</p>

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	PERTH URBAN AREA	ADMINISTRATIVE	DEPARTMENT OF MINES, INDUSTRY REGULATION AND SAFETY	<p>The “Perth Urban Area” is a DMIRS defined boundary depicting the general extent of the Perth built up urban area.</p> <p>It has been created using the 1minute x 1minute GDA94 block configuration and takes into account existing mining activities.</p> <p>It’s primary purpose is to act as an area where dense Freehold parcels can be isolated and displayed at a more appropriate scale within the Department’s online Tengraph Web mapping application.</p>
	TERRITORIAL SEA BASELINE	ADMINISTRATIVE	GEOSCIENCE AUSTRALIA	<p>The term Territorial Sea Baseline (TSB) refers to the line from which the seaward limits of Australia's Maritime Zones are measured. These include the breadth of the territorial sea; the seaward limits of the contiguous zone, the exclusive economic zone and, in some cases, the continental shelf.</p> <p>The territorial sea baseline may be of various types depending upon the shape of the coastline in any given locality:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The Normal baseline corresponds with the low water line along the coast, including the coasts of islands. Under the Convention, normal baseline can be drawn around low tide elevations which are defined as naturally formed areas of land surrounded by and above water at low tide but submerged at high tide, provided they are wholly or partly within 12 nautical miles of the coast. For Australian purposes, normal baseline corresponds to the level of Lowest Astronomical Tide (LAT). •Straight baselines are a system of straight lines joining specified or discrete points on the low-water line, usually known as straight baseline end points. These may be used in localities where the coastline is deeply indented and cut into, or where there is a fringe of islands along the coast in its immediate vicinity. •Bay or river closing lines are straight lines drawn between the respective low-water marks of the natural entrance points of bays or rivers. <p>Waters on the landward side of the baseline are internal waters for the purposes of international law.</p>

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5GR	5(1)(G)RESERVE	CROWN AND OTHER RESERVE	DEPARTMENT OF BIODIVERSITY, CONSERVATION AND ATTRACTIONS	<p>Within the meaning of the CALM Act, land categorised as 5(1)(g) Reserve is land reserved under the Land Act (1933) which: is vested in the Conservation and Parks Commission of WA that is not a National Park, Conservation Park, Nature Reserve, Marine Park or Marine Nature Reserve.</p> <p>Land reserved as a section 5(1)(g) reserve is set aside to achieve the purpose for which the land was reserved, or for which the care, control and management of the land were placed with the controlling body.</p> <p>These reserves have a wide variety of purposes, but are normally related to recreation, wildlife conservation, infrastructure and historical features.</p>
5HR	5(1)(H)RESERVE	CROWN AND OTHER RESERVE	DEPARTMENT OF BIODIVERSITY, CONSERVATION AND ATTRACTIONS	<p>Within the meaning of the CALM Act, land categorised as 5(1)(h) Reserve is land reserved under the Land Administration Act (1997) which: is vested in the Conservation and Parks Commission of WA that is not a National Park, Conservation Park, Nature Reserve, Marine Park or Marine Nature Reserve.</p> <p>Land reserved as a section 5(1)(h) reserve is set aside to achieve the purpose for which the land was reserved, or for which the care, control and management of the land were placed with the controlling body.</p> <p>These reserves have a wide variety of purposes, but are normally related to recreation, wildlife conservation, infrastructure and historical features.</p>

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AHA	ABORIGINAL HERITAGE AREA	SPECIAL CATEGORY LAND	DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING, LANDS AND HERITAGE	<p>Under the Aboriginal Heritage Act of WA (1972), the location and details of 77 Protected Aboriginal Heritage sites have been made public through gazette. The Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage maintains a general register of sites however Tengraph only displays those sites that have been gazetted. Due to their confidentiality, specific information is never released to DMIRS, industry or to the general public.</p> <p>Under Section 5 of the Aboriginal Heritage Act of WA (1972), an Aboriginal site is determined by the Aboriginal Cultural Material Committee and may exist where there is:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. a place of importance/significance, where persons have left objects for use for any purpose connected with Aboriginal traditional culture. 2. any sacred, ritual or ceremonial site of importance/significance to Aboriginal persons. 3. any place that is or was associated with Aboriginal people that is of historical, anthropological, archaeological or ethnographic interest and which should be preserved because of significance/importance to cultural heritage of state. 4. any place where traditional objects are stored.
AQU	AQUACULTURE AND PEARLING LICENSE/LEASE	SPECIAL CATEGORY LAND	DEPARTMENT OF PRIMARY INDUSTRIES AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT	<p>Aquaculture is the farming of aquatic organisms including fish, molluscs, crustaceans and aquatic plants.</p> <p>These areas represent either Aquaculture Licences issued in accordance with the Fish Resources Management Act 1994 for the culture of the species endorsed on the licence, or Pearling Leases issued in accordance with the Pearling Act 1990 for the culture of Pinctada maxima pearl oysters.</p> <p>The licences and leases are issued by the Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development on the basis that they do not confer exclusive use of the waters upon the holders in respect of purposes other than aquaculture activities permitted under the licence/lease.</p>

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ARB	ABORIGINAL REPRESENTATIVE BODY	SPECIAL CATEGORY LAND	VARIOUS SERVICE DELIVERY AGENCIES	<p>Native Title Representative Bodies (NTRB's) are recognised under the Australian Commonwealth Government's Native Title Act 1993.</p> <p>Native Title Representative bodies are primarily service delivery agencies, which are responsible for providing professional Native Title services to their clients in an effective and equitable manner.</p> <p>Part of their role is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - assist in the preparation of anthropological and historical evidence in support of their claim applications; - provide claimants with legal representation e.g. negotiations for an Indigenous Land Use Agreement; and - act as mediators between the claimants and the State Government.
AW	ANCA WETLANDS	SPECIAL CATEGORY LAND	DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY	<p>(ANCA = Australian Nature Conservation Authority, now DEE = Department of the Environment and Energy) Directory of Important Wetlands of National significance.</p> <p>The Directory provides a substantial knowledge base of what defines wetlands, their variety, and the many plants and animals that depend on them.</p> <p>Western Australia has 120 nationally important wetlands and wetland systems covering more than 2.5 million hectares. The majority of these sites are in the South West.</p> <p>Most of WA's nationally and internationally significant wetlands are in existing or proposed conservation reserves and are managed by the Department. of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions.</p>
BPS	BUSH PLAN SITES	SPECIAL CATEGORY LAND	DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING, LANDS AND HERITAGE / WESTERN AUSTRALIAN PLANNING COMMISSION	<p>Renamed Bush Forever Sites in 2002.</p> <p>Bush Forever, (released in December 2000), is an initiative aimed to retain and protect over 51,000 hectares of regionally significant bushland in the Perth region.</p> <p>Bush Forever aims to protect a target figure of at least 10 per cent of the 26 original vegetation complexes within the Swan Coastal Plain portion of metropolitan Perth.</p>

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CCC	CLEARING CONTROL CATCHMENTS	SPECIAL CATEGORY LAND	DEPARTMENT OF WATER AND ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION	<p>Some catchment areas and water reserves are declared to be a controlled catchments under the Country Areas Water Supply Act 1947.</p> <p>These areas require protection to maintain the quality of raw water used to supply public drinking water schemes.</p> <p>By-laws, administered by the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation, control potentially polluting activities, regulate landuse, inspect premises and take necessary steps to prevent or ameliorate pollution.</p> <p>Permission for clearing in these declared areas requires the prior approval from the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation.</p>
CHL	COMMONWEALTH HERITAGE LIST	SPECIAL CATEGORY LAND	DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY / AUSTRALIAN HERITAGE COUNCIL	<p>The Commonwealth Heritage List, established under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act), comprises natural, Indigenous and historic heritage places which are either entirely within a Commonwealth area, or outside the Australian jurisdiction and owned or leased by the Commonwealth or a Commonwealth Authority; and which the Minister is satisfied have one or more Commonwealth Heritage values.</p> <p>The List can include places connected to defence, communications, customs and other government activities.</p> <p>Amendments to the EPBC Act in February 2007 established a more strategic process for listing Commonwealth heritage places and introduced an assessment cycle. The assessment cycle will allow priorities and work programs focussing on those places most likely to the have Commonwealth heritage values to be set.</p> <p>Anyone can nominate a place with significant heritage values for the Commonwealth Heritage List. Each year, the Minister for the Environment, (the Minister) invites nominations. The nominated places are assessed by the Australian Heritage Council against a set criteria and a recommendation made to the Minister. The final decision on listing is made by the Minister.</p> <p>Values of places on the Commonwealth Heritage List might be protected under more than one provision of the Act. For example, a Commonwealth Heritage Place might also be on the National Heritage List or the World Heritage List.</p>

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CMT	CATCHMENT AREA	SPECIAL CATEGORY LAND	DEPARTMENT OF WATER AND ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION	<p>Catchment Areas are declared to protect the quality of surface water sources used for public drinking water supply. Catchment Areas within the Perth region are declared under the Metropolitan Water Supply Sewerage and Drainage Act, 1909, (MWSSD Act).</p> <p>Catchment Areas outside the Perth region are declared under the Country Areas Water Supply Act, 1947 (CAWS Act).</p>
CPL	CALM/DBCA PURCHASED FORMER PASTORAL LEASES	SPECIAL CATEGORY LAND	DEPARTMENT OF BIODIVERSITY, CONSERVATION AND ATTRACTIONS	<p>Whole or part pastoral leases purchased by the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions, (formerly the Department of Environment and Conservation).</p> <p>These areas are acquired to protect ecosystems containing threatened species and ecological communities which may not be adequately represented in existing reserves.</p> <p>Once purchased they are divested under the Land Administration Act 1997 and the area reverts, on an interim basis, to Unallocated Crown Land.</p> <p>In the future these areas will be considered for conversion to Crown reserves, or possibly other tenure, to allow for vesting in the Conservation and Parks Commission of WA.</p>

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CR	CROWN RESERVE	CROWN AND OTHER RESERVE	LANDGATE	<p>Under section 41 of the Land Administration Act 1997 the Minister may set aside Crown lands by Ministerial Order in the public interest. Every such reservation has its description and designated purpose registered on a Crown Land Title (CLT) and is depicted on an authenticated map held by Landgate.</p> <p>Reservation action is normally initiated by the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage following community or Government request, land planning decisions, or as a result of the subdivision of land.</p> <p>The Land Act 1933 provided for State reserves to be classified as Class A, B or C. There is no provision in the LAA to create new Class B reserves and there is no longer reference to Class C reserves. Class A affords the greatest degree of protection for reserved lands, requiring approval of Parliament to amend the reserve's purpose or area, or to cancel the reservation. The A classification is used solely to protect areas of high conservation or high community value. Class B reserves continue, but are no longer created under the LAA. The Minister for Lands may deal with Class B reserved lands as normal reserves, provided that, should the reservation be cancelled, a special report is made to both Houses of Parliament within 14 days from the cancellation or within 14 days after the commencement of the next session.</p> <p>Once created, a reserve is usually placed under the care, control and management of a State government department, local government or incorporated community group by way of a Management Order registered against the relevant CLT. A Management Order under the LAA does not convey ownership of the land – only as much control as is essential for the land's management.</p>
CTR	TIMBER RESERVE (CALM ACT)	CROWN AND OTHER RESERVE	DEPARTMENT OF BIODIVERSITY, CONSERVATION AND ATTRACTIONS	<p>Referenced as Section 5(1)(f) of the CALM Act, 1984. Timber reserves are typically small areas of remnant native vegetation scattered throughout the South West, Murchison and Eastern Goldfield regions. Set aside in the 1910's to provide settlers, travellers and miners with wood for fencing, fires, boilers and mine supports. Commonly these relics, because of their special flora and fauna habitat values, are being identified by DBCA for upgrading into nature reserves or State Forest.</p>

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DA	DESIGNATED AREAS	SPECIAL CATEGORY LAND	OTHER	<p>This is a portion of land that is set aside by gazette for a special purpose under Section 15 of the Diamond (Argyle Diamond Mines Joint Venture) Agreement Act 1981.</p> <p>As at the 14th January 2000 there have been 6 Designated Areas gazetted. Currently only 3 areas are in force (DA's 2, 5 and 6) and 3 areas have been revoked (DA's 1, 3 and 4).</p>
DAA	ABORIGINAL HERITAGE SURVEY	SPECIAL CATEGORY LAND	DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING, LANDS AND HERITAGE	<p>Aboriginal Heritage Survey Areas are areas in which an Aboriginal Heritage Survey has been undertaken and results are described in a Heritage Survey Report. The Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage holds copies of these reports.</p> <p>A heritage survey conducted in a particular area does not necessarily mean that another heritage survey does not need to be undertaken. This will depend on the type of survey undertaken and also when the original survey was undertaken. Not all Aboriginal sites within a survey area are necessarily recorded in the survey. The type of survey undertaken, such as site identification or Site Avoidance, is decided by the professional heritage consultant engaged by the proponent and depends upon the scope and nature of the project. What is appropriate for one project may not be for a different project.</p> <p>To view any of the Heritage Survey Reports and to make an appointment, please contact heritageenquiries@daa.wa.gov.au DAA can also provide advice on whether a survey is required for a particular project.</p>

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DD	DRAINAGE DISTRICT	SPECIAL CATEGORY LAND	WATER CORPORATION / DEPARTMENT OF WATER AND ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION	<p>An area administered by the Water Corporation and after gazette subject to land-use and environmental management provisions.</p> <p>To stimulate agricultural development, existing watercourses have been improved and extensive drainage networks created by the Government. Beginning some 30 kilometres south of Perth the drainage schemes extend south for 200 kilometres, plus an area immediately to the west of Albany servicing an area of about 200,000 hectares.</p>
DRF	DECLARED RARE FLORA	SPECIAL CATEGORY LAND	DEPARTMENT OF BIODIVERSITY, CONSERVATION AND ATTRACTIONS	<p>There are many species of flora which may become extinct, or which are rare or are otherwise in need of special protection because of current and past land use practices. These are gazetted as “rare flora” under the Wildlife Conservation Act 1950.</p> <p>These rare flora are spread throughout the state, however the majority are concentrated in the south west region of the State.</p> <p>These are sensitive sites and details are not generally released to the public.</p> <p>PLEASE NOTE: Due to the sensitivity of Declared Rare Flora sites these are not displayed in TENGRAPH®.</p>

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DRZ	DIEBACK RISK ZONE	SPECIAL CATEGORY LAND	DEPARTMENT OF BIODIVERSITY, CONSERVATION AND ATTRACTIONS	<p>Dieback is a fungal disease which kills a wide variety of plants in moist parts of Western Australia. The disease is particularly well known for its serious effect on Jarrah forests. However, it seriously affects many plants in a wide range of environments. Mineral exploration, which is mostly a short-term, low-impact, land-assessment activity, should not cause long-term detrimental effects. However, without taking the necessary care, exploration activities can spread infection into areas of native vegetation which would not otherwise be contaminated.</p> <p>Within TENGRAPH® there is only one dieback risk zone. It is defined as all land that receives more than 450mm of rain per year and has been captured based on the nearest map sheet boundary. It is also broken down into smaller parts for the purpose of minimising data loading and enabling quicker refresh rates.</p> <p>(For further information see DMIRS's Information Pamphlet "Management of Dieback Disease in Mineral Exploration" (December 2006) available from DMIRS's Information Centre on the 1st Floor or via DMIRS's web site address: http://www.dmirs.wa.gov.au).</p>
EEL	EXEMPTED EAST LOCATION	SPECIAL CATEGORY LAND	LAND OWNER	<p>This parcel of land is in the eastern goldfields and is an East Location that had freehold title issued pre 1899. The title allows the owner of the location to retain mineral rights, therefore the provisions of the Mining Act 1978 & Regulations 1981 do not apply. Exploration and mining, (including gold, silver and precious metals), with other parties is handled by agreement with the location owner rather than by statute with DMIRS.</p> <p>These exempt locations are governed by the Mining on Private Property Act 1898 - referred to in the Mining Act 1978 under Section 27(2) and the locations involved are listed under the Third Schedule of the Act. Although these locations now fall within other land districts, (such as Hampton or Ngalbain), they retain the prefix of East as the land title description.</p> <p>Other Acts administered by the Department do have jurisdiction over these locations, such as the Mines Safety & Inspection Act 1994 and the Dangerous Goods Safety Act 2002.</p>

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FCA	FOREST CONSERVATION AREAS	SPECIAL CATEGORY LAND	DEPARTMENT OF BIODIVERSITY, CONSERVATION AND ATTRACTIONS	<p>Forest Conservation Areas are created under Section 62 of the Conservation and Land Management Act by gazettal of a notice by the Minister for the Environment. They can only be applied to State Forest or Timber Reserves, and while the area will remain as the pre-existing tenure, the gazettal will not allow any timber harvesting, wildflower collecting or other similar activities using native vegetation.</p> <p>Under Section 24 of the Mining Act 1978, the Minister for the Environment must give concurrence for grant of "mining" (includes mining, exploration, prospecting etc) approval within State Forest in the Southwest region, or recommendation for those areas outside the Southwest.</p> <p>Through Regional Forest Agreements, specific conditions are applied to tenements granted over these areas which allow the protection of the forest while still permitting mineral resource access.</p> <p>PLEASE NOTE: There are currently no active Forest Conservation Areas displayed in TENGRAPH®.</p>
FHA	FISH HABITAT PROTECTION AREAS	SPECIAL CATEGORY LAND	DEPARTMENT OF PRIMARY INDUSTRIES AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT	<p>Fish Habitat Protection Areas are areas established under section 115 of the Fish Resources Management Act 1994, and may be set aside by the Minister for Fisheries for the following purposes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the conservation and protection of fish, fish breeding areas, fish fossils or the aquatic eco-system; 2. the culture and propagation of fish and experimental purposes related to that culture and propagation; or 3. the management of fish and activities relating to the appreciation or observation of fish.
FNA	FILE NOTATION AREA	SPECIAL CATEGORY LAND	DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING, LANDS AND HERITAGE / MISCELLANEOUS	<p>File Notation Areas, (FNA's) are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An indication of areas where Government has proposed some change of land tenure that is being considered or endorsed by DMIRS for possible implementation; and/or - Areas of some sensitivity to activities by the mineral resource industry that warrants the application of specific tenement conditions. <p>Many of the FNA's involve Section 16(3) clearances under the Mining Act 1978.</p>

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GPC	UNDERGROUND WATER POLLUTION CONTROL AREA	SPECIAL CATEGORY LAND	DEPARTMENT OF WATER AND ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION	<p>Underground Water Pollution Control Area's, (UWPCAs), are Public Drinking Water Source Areas proclaimed under the Metropolitan Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Act 1909.</p> <p>They are over groundwater areas designated for current and future drinking water supplies in the Metropolitan Area.</p>
GW	GEOMORPHIC WETLANDS	SPECIAL CATEGORY LAND	DEPARTMENT OF BIODIVERSITY, CONSERVATION AND ATTRACTIONS	<p>Geomorphic classification of wetlands was first developed for application in the Darling System, by Semeniuk (1987) and modified to be applied globally by Semeniuk and Semeniuk (1995). It has proven to be particularly effective in differentiating a number of wetland types on the Swan Coastal Plain.</p> <p>Most wetlands have been evaluated with respect to management objectives, with new preliminary management categories ranging from conservation wetlands, through to resource enhancement wetlands, to sustainable use and multiple use wetlands.</p> <p>Due to the complex nature of this dataset it has been simplified in TENGGRAPH® to show three main areas, namely - Swan Coastal North and South; and Augusta - Walpole.</p>
GWA	GROUNDWATER AREA	SPECIAL CATEGORY LAND	DEPARTMENT OF WATER AND ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION	<p>Groundwater is a reserve of water beneath the earth's surface in pores and crevices of rocks and soil. Recharge of groundwater aquifers is slow and can take many years. Groundwater often supports wetland and stream ecosystems.</p> <p>Groundwater areas are proclaimed under the Rights in Water and Irrigation Act, 1914.</p> <p>There are 45 proclaimed groundwater areas in Western Australia where licences are required to construct or alter a well and to take groundwater. The Department of Water and Environmental Regulation is responsible for managing proclaimed areas under the Act.</p>

LAND TYPE DESCRIPTIONS

<u>CODE</u>	<u>LAND TYPE</u>	<u>CATEGORY</u>	<u>MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
HWA	WA HERITAGE SITE	SPECIAL CATEGORY LAND	HERITAGE COUNCIL OF WA / STATE HERITAGE OFFICE	<p>The State Register of Heritage Places is a list of places that have heritage value and includes buildings, structures, gardens, cemeteries, landscapes and archaeological sites. These Heritage Places are given legal protection under the Heritage of Western Australia Act 1990.</p> <p>Entry in the State Register recognises a place's value and importance to Western Australia and helps ensure that it is conserved into the future.</p> <p>These sites are administered by the Heritage Council of WA with advice from the National Trust and local councils.</p> <p>The Heritage sites are made of two Types: INTERIM, (Intrm.) - The site is published in the Government Gazette on an interim basis. This allows for a public submission process. PERMANENT, (Perm.) - The site is permanent in the Heritage Council Register, this occurs after all public submissions have been received and considered.</p>
IA	IRRIGATION AREA	SPECIAL CATEGORY LAND	DEPARTMENT OF WATER AND ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION	<p>The 1914 Rights in Water Irrigation Act delineates a series of areas where irrigation for pastures or crops is carried out. They and other Irrigation Areas require that any activity administered by the DMIRS needs to be referred to the DWER and/or the Water Corporation. New legislation currently being reviewed in Parliament will vary dealings to the extent that regional committees will be formed to administer the allocation of water and access to infrastructure.</p> <p>PLEASE NOTE: There are currently no active Irrigation Areas displayed in TENGGRAPH®.</p>

LAND TYPE DESCRIPTIONS

<u>CODE</u>	<u>LAND TYPE</u>	<u>CATEGORY</u>	<u>MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
ID	IRRIGATION DISTRICT	SPECIAL CATEGORY LAND	DEPARTMENT OF WATER AND ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION	<p>This dataset defines the boundaries which are proclaimed as Irrigation Districts (IDs) under the Rights in Water and Irrigation Act, 1914 (RIWI Act).</p> <p>Irrigation districts are areas where the Water Corporation or another service provider may construct, work and supply water to land owners for irrigation purposes.</p> <p>In addition to the boundary definition within the Act, these areas are subject to Division 1B of the Act which implements licensing of water use from watercourses and wetlands.</p>
MNR	MARINE NATURE RESERVE	CROWN AND OTHER RESERVE	DEPARTMENT OF BIODIVERSITY, CONSERVATION AND ATTRACTIONS / CONSERVATION AND PARKS COMMISSION	<p>Within the meaning of the CALM Act, land and water categorised as Marine Nature Reserve is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land reserved under the Land Act (1933) which is vested in the Conservation and Parks Commission for the purpose of Marine Nature Reserve. - Water reserved under the CALM Act which is vested in the Conservation and Parks Commission for the purpose of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the proper conservation and restoration of the natural environment; - the protection care and study of indigenous flora and fauna; - the preservation of any feature of archaeological, historic or scientific interest. <p>As at 30 June 2017 there is only one Marine Nature Reserve - Hamelin Pool Marine Nature Reserve, which is approximately 132,000 hectares.</p>

LAND TYPE DESCRIPTIONS

<u>CODE</u>	<u>LAND TYPE</u>	<u>CATEGORY</u>	<u>MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
MR	MARINE RESERVE (PARK)	CROWN AND OTHER RESERVE	DEPARTMENT OF BIODIVERSITY, CONSERVATION AND ATTRACTIONS / CONSERVATION AND PARKS COMMISSION / DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY	<p>State: Marine parks and reserves have been progressively established in Western Australian State Waters since 1987.</p> <p>They are created to protect natural features and aesthetic values while allowing recreational and commercial uses that do not compromise conservation values.</p> <p>State Marine Reserves/Parks are multiple use reserves that cater for a wide range of activities. Within marine parks there may be four types of management zones:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recreation zones - General use zones - Sanctuary zones - Special purpose zones <p>There are 17 State marine reserve/parks in Western Australia: Walpole and Nornalup Inlets, Ngari Capes, Shoalwater Islands, Swan Estuary, Marmion, Jurien Bay, Shark Bay, Ningaloo, Barrow Island, Montebello Islands, Rowley Shoals, Lalang-garram/Camden Sound, Lalang-garram/Horizontal Falls, North Lalang-garram, North Kimberley, Yawuru Nagulagun/Roebuck Bay and Eighty Mile Beach Marine Park.</p> <p>Commonwealth: The Australian Government has established one of the world's largest network of marine reserves that cover more than a third of Commonwealth waters.</p> <p>The Australian Government has established 44 new Commonwealth marine reserves around Australia building on existing marine reserves that have been gradually established since the first Commonwealth marine reserve was declared in 1982.</p> <p>Of these 22 are specifically located off the Western Australian coastline.</p> <p>Commonwealth Marine Reserves are multiple use reserves that cater for a wide range of activities. Different types of management zones include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sanctuary zones - National Park zones - Habitat Protection zones - Recreational Use zones - Special Purpose zones - Multiple Use zones <p>For further information please contact the Marine Division, Department of the Environment and Energy.</p>

LAND TYPE DESCRIPTIONS

<u>CODE</u>	<u>LAND TYPE</u>	<u>CATEGORY</u>	<u>MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
MZ	MINERALISATION ZONE	SPECIAL CATEGORY LAND	DEPARTMENT OF MINES, INDUSTRY REGULATION AND SAFETY	<p>Mineralisation Zones are areas of the state that represent Brown Field areas where exploration licence applications are restricted to a maximum of 70 Blocks. Outside of these areas, (Green Field), exploration licence applications are permitted up to 200 blocks.</p> <p>Mineralsiation Zones are designated areas under Section 57 - Mining Act 1978.</p>
NHL	NATIONAL HERITAGE LIST	SPECIAL CATEGORY LAND	DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY / AUSTRALIAN HERITAGE COUNCIL	<p>The National Heritage List has been established to list places of outstanding heritage significance to Australia. It includes natural, historic and Indigenous places that are of outstanding national heritage value to the Australian nation.</p> <p>Anyone can nominate a place with outstanding heritage values for inclusion on the National Heritage List. The Australian Heritage Council assesses the values of nominated places against set criteria and makes recommendations to the Minister for the Environment (the Minister) about listing. The final decision on listing is made by the Minister.</p> <p>Listed places are protected by Australian Government laws and special agreements with state and territory governments and with Indigenous and private owners. Places on the list are protected under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act), which requires that approval be obtained before any action takes place that could have a significant impact on the national heritage values of a listed place.</p>

LAND TYPE DESCRIPTIONS

<u>CODE</u>	<u>LAND TYPE</u>	<u>CATEGORY</u>	<u>MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
NTA	INDIGENOUS LAND USE AGREEMENT	SPECIAL CATEGORY LAND	NATIONAL NATIVE TITLE TRIBUNAL / LANDGATE	<p>An Indigenous Land Use Agreement (ILUA) is a voluntary agreement between a native title group and others, (such as miners, pastoralists, governments), about the use and management of land and waters.</p> <p>ILUAs allow people to negotiate flexible, pragmatic agreements to suit their particular circumstances. ILUAs can be made separately from the formal native title process but they may also be part of a native title determination.</p> <p>ILUAs can be formed on the following topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - native title holders agreeing to a future development - how native title rights coexist with the rights of other people - access to an area - extinguishment of native title - compensation <p>When registered on the Register for Indigenous Land Use Agreements, an ILUA binds all parties and all native title holders to the terms of the agreement.</p> <p>DMIRS updates the ILUA's weekly from data sourced from Landgate.</p>

LAND TYPE DESCRIPTIONS

<u>CODE</u>	<u>LAND TYPE</u>	<u>CATEGORY</u>	<u>MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
NTC	NATIVE TITLE CLAIM	SPECIAL CATEGORY LAND	NATIONAL NATIVE TITLE TRIBUNAL / LANDGATE	<p>Native title is the recognition in Australian law that some Indigenous people continue to hold rights to their lands and waters, which come from their traditional laws and customs. Native title exists as a bundle of rights and interests in relation to land and waters where the following conditions are met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the rights and interests are possessed under the traditional laws currently acknowledged and the traditional customs currently observed by the relevant Indigenous people - those Indigenous people have a 'connection' with the area in question by those traditional laws and customs;and - the rights and interests are recognised by the common law of Australia. <p>Native Title claims can exist over all types of tenure except freehold and exclusive possession leases. Where Native Title claims have been lodged and registered they affect the grant of mining and petroleum titles. All grants, subject to Native Title claims, must go through the Future Act process.</p> <p>DMIRS updates the Claims weekly from data sourced from Landgate.</p>
NTD	NATIVE TITLE DETERMINED AREA	SPECIAL CATEGORY LAND	NATIONAL NATIVE TITLE TRIBUNAL / LANDGATE	<p>A decision by an Australian court or other recognised body that native title does or does not exist in a particular area of land or waters. A recognised body is a court, office, tribunal or body of a State or Territory that is able to make determinations in relation to areas of particular land or waters and that the Commonwealth Attorney-General has formally recognised for that purpose. The Attorney-General must be satisfied that the body will operate in a way that is consistent with the Native Title Act 1993.</p> <p>DMIRS updates the Determined Areas weekly from data sourced from Landgate.</p>

LAND TYPE DESCRIPTIONS

<u>CODE</u>	<u>LAND TYPE</u>	<u>CATEGORY</u>	<u>MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
P5H	PROPOSED 5(1)(H)RESERVE	PROPOSAL	DEPARTMENT OF BIODIVERSITY, CONSERVATION AND ATTRACTIONS	<p>Regional Management Plan</p> <p>Within the meaning of the CALM Act, land categorised as 5(1)(h) Reserve is land reserved under the Land Administration Act (1997) which: is vested in the Conservation and Parks Commission of WA that is not a National Park, Conservation Park, Nature Reserve, Marine Park or Marine Nature Reserve.</p> <p>Land reserved as a section 5(1)(h) reserve is set aside to achieve the purpose for which the land was reserved, or for which the care, control and management of the land were placed with the controlling body.</p> <p>These reserves have a wide variety of purposes, but are normally related to recreation, wildlife conservation, infrastructure and historical features.</p>
PCA	PROPOSED CATCHMENT AREA	PROPOSAL	DEPARTMENT OF WATER AND ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION	Please refer to Catchment Areas for a detailed description.
PCP	PROPOSED CONSERVATION PARK	PROPOSAL	DEPARTMENT OF BIODIVERSITY, CONSERVATION AND ATTRACTIONS	<p>Regional Management Plan</p> <p>A Conservation Park is very similar to a National Park in terms of its purpose and tenure. They do not have the same national or international significance but have significant local or regional value for conservation and recreation. Under State Government policy, conservation and land management and mining legislation enables a greater opportunity for mineral exploration and mining. Proposed conservation park means that it is documented by DBCA as a proposal in a final management plan.</p>

LAND TYPE DESCRIPTIONS

<u>CODE</u>	<u>LAND TYPE</u>	<u>CATEGORY</u>	<u>MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
PFC	PROPOSED FOREST CONSERVATION AREAS	PROPOSAL	DEPARTMENT OF BIODIVERSITY, CONSERVATION AND ATTRACTIONS	<p>Regional Management Plan</p> <p>Areas proposed in the Forest Management Plan 2014-2023 to be gazetted for this purpose.</p> <p>Please refer to Forest Conservation Areas for a detailed description.</p>
PMC	PROPOSED MARINE CONSERVATION AREA	PROPOSAL	DEPARTMENT OF BIODIVERSITY, CONSERVATION AND ATTRACTIONS / CONSERVATION AND PARKS COMMISSION	<p>Regional Management Plan</p> <p>Includes marine areas having particular importance for conservation, scientific and public recreation purposes that warrant study for future reservation. These areas were identified in "A Representative Marine Reserve System for Western Australia", Report of the Marine Parks and Reserves Selection Working Group (CALM, June 1994).</p> <p>PLEASE NOTE: There are currently no active Proposed Marine Conservation Areas displayed in TENGGRAPH®.</p>
PMN	PROPOSED MARINE NATURE RESERVE	PROPOSAL	DEPARTMENT OF BIODIVERSITY, CONSERVATION AND ATTRACTIONS / CONSERVATION AND PARKS COMMISSION	<p>Regional Management Plan</p> <p>There is only one Marine Nature Reserve in WA, (Hamelin Pool, Shark Bay). This classification or category is reserved for extremely important marine habitats. The Wilson Report (1994), identified 70 "cadet" or proposed marine nature reserves around the WA coast. Implementation of these proposals involves special groups reporting to the Conservation and Parks Commission. Each Proposal will eventually have a final or draft management plan.</p>

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<u>CODE</u>	<u>LAND TYPE</u>	<u>CATEGORY</u>	<u>MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
PMP	PROPOSED MARINE PARK	PROPOSAL	DEPARTMENT OF BIODIVERSITY, CONSERVATION AND ATTRACTIONS / CONSERVATION AND PARKS COMMISSION	<p>Regional Management Plan</p> <p>There are 17 Marine Parks in WA and many proposed ones. They are multiple-use. Full details are in DBCA's publication, "New Horizons in Marine Reserve Management in WA". Proposed marine parks are proposals advanced by DBCA in a final or draft regional management plan.</p> <p>The Conservation and Parks Commission, (CPC), is working through a priority list of coastal and offshore sites which were considered by the Wilson Report to have merit for conservation. Under the Marine Reserve Act, 1997 and the CPC, specialist working groups have been established to determine the boundaries and operational details for each proposed marine park. The New Horizon's policy outlines how mining and petroleum companies can access these areas as well as defining the roles and responsibilities of relevant State agencies. DMIRS has representation on these working groups (e.g. Jurien, Monte Bello Islands).</p>
PMR	PROPOSED MISCELLANEOUS RESERVES	PROPOSAL	DEPARTMENT OF BIODIVERSITY, CONSERVATION AND ATTRACTIONS	<p>Regional Management Plan</p> <p>Freehold held by Executive Director, DBCA. Section 131(CALM Act) freehold land which can be sold by DBCA.</p>
PNP	PROPOSED NATIONAL PARK	PROPOSAL	DEPARTMENT OF BIODIVERSITY, CONSERVATION AND ATTRACTIONS / CONSERVATION AND PARKS COMMISSION OF WA	<p>Regional Management Plan</p> <p>National parks are for wildlife and landscape conservation, scientific study, preservation of archaeological, historical or scientific interest and enjoyment by the public. They have national or international significance for scenic, cultural or biological values. Recreation is permitted within specified zones. A proposed national park is a proposal advanced by DBCA as part of a final or draft regional management plan.</p>

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PNR	PROPOSED NATURE RESERVE	PROPOSAL	DEPARTMENT OF BIODIVERSITY, CONSERVATION AND ATTRACTIONS / CONSERVATION AND PARKS COMMISSION OF WA	<p>Regional Management Plan</p> <p>Nature reserves are areas of land in predominantly untouched, natural condition, with high conservation value. Nature reserves are for wildlife and landscape conservation, scientific study and preservation of archaeological, historical or scientific interest.</p> <p>Mineral exploration and/or mining activities are subject to major restrictions and special conditions. Proposed nature reserves are those advanced by DBCA in a final or draft regional management plan, (e.g.. Esperance and Recherche parks and reserves management plan).</p>
POR	PROPOSED OTHER RESERVE	PROPOSAL	VARIOUS	<p>Regional Management Plan</p> <p>An "other reserve" is Landgate's way of dealing with reserves which are not Class "A". They have yet to be "road tested" in terms of gazette and practical management.</p>
PPC	PROPOSED UNDERGROUND WATER POLLUTION CONTROL AREA	PROPOSAL	DEPARTMENT OF WATER AND ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION	<p>There are a number of harnessed drinking water sources that have not had Protected Drinking Water Supply Areas (PDWSA) gazetted. The area required for water source protection has been identified for many sources, and is managed to meet the objective of water source protection. The DWER considers these areas as proposed PDWSA's.</p> <p>PLEASE NOTE: Currently there are no Proposed Underground Water Pollution Control Areas.</p> <p>Please refer to Underground Water Pollution Control Areas for a detailed description.</p>

LAND TYPE DESCRIPTIONS

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PRF	PROPOSED REMNANT RAIN FOREST	PROPOSAL	DEPARTMENT OF BIODIVERSITY, CONSERVATION AND ATTRACTIONS	Please refer to Remnant Rainforest Areas for a detailed description. PLEASE NOTE: There are currently no active Proposed Remnant Rain Forest areas displayed in TENGGRAPH®.
PRP	PROPOSED REGIONAL PARK	PROPOSAL	DEPARTMENT OF BIODIVERSITY, CONSERVATION AND ATTRACTIONS	There are currently 11 regional parks or open space areas which have been identified by DBCA as having regionally significant conservation, landscape and recreation values. They are now being managed by DBCA and are endorsed by the Metropolitan Region Scheme. Please refer to Regional Parks for a detailed description. PLEASE NOTE: There are currently no Proposed Regional Parks.
PSF	PROPOSED STATE FOREST	PROPOSAL	DEPARTMENT OF BIODIVERSITY, CONSERVATION AND ATTRACTIONS	Regional Management Plan Please refer to State Forest for a detailed description.
PWR	PROPOSED WATER RESERVE	PROPOSAL	DEPARTMENT OF WATER AND ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION	The DWER is revising it's database of water reserves and may refer a proposal to DMIRS for consideration. Please refer to Water Reserves for a detailed description.

LAND TYPE DESCRIPTIONS

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RCL	RAIL CORRIDOR LAND	SPECIAL CATEGORY LAND	PUBLIC TRANSPORT AUTHORITY OF WA / LANDGATE	<p>Rail Corridor Land - Under section 34 of the Rail Freight System Act 2000, the Minister for Transport may designate government railway land as corridor land by order notice published in the Gazette. The Minister may dispose of corridor land to a company that provides and maintains facilities for the operation of railways. The interest in land that is disposed of cannot be any greater than a leasehold interest. The corridor land is currently leased to Arc Infrastructure, (which is currently wholly owned by Brookfield Infrastructure Partners L.P.).</p> <p>Corridor land may not be used in a way that is inconsistent with rights conferred by the Minister.</p> <p>The Public Transport Authority of WA manages corridor land on behalf of the Minister for Transport.</p>
RF	REGIONAL FOREST	SPECIAL CATEGORY LAND	DEPARTMENT OF BIODIVERSITY, CONSERVATION AND ATTRACTIONS	<p>Zones within State Forest or Timber Reserves in which timber harvesting by the timber industry will be prohibited so as to protect the biological values.</p> <p>These Forest Conservation Zones are created by the Minister for Environment under Section 62 of the Conservation and Land Management Act 1984.</p> <p>It is proposed, under the Regional Forest Agreement, to amend the CALM Act 1984, such that revocation of these reserves will require approval of both Houses of Parliament. This will make them "secure" reserves under national and international environmental definitions, (e.g.. JANIS & IUCN).</p> <p>In discussions with DBCA, DMIRS's view is that existing State forest conditions and departmental processes regarding tenements shall apply.</p> <p>In practice, many of the FCZ's to be created in the South West forests of WA will be an interim process pending creation of Land Administration Act reserves for these areas to which DMIRS has agreed. In other situations the FCZ's will be a permanent reserve where prospectivity is high, or as an interim reservation subject to the resolution of prospectivity to DMIRS's satisfaction.</p> <p>PLEASE NOTE: There are currently no active Regional Forests displayed in TENGRAPH®.</p>

LAND TYPE DESCRIPTIONS

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RFA	RAIN FOREST AREA	SPECIAL CATEGORY LAND	DEPARTMENT OF BIODIVERSITY, CONSERVATION AND ATTRACTIONS	DMIRS was supplied in 1990 with digital data, originating from DBCA's field studies and the Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development's interpretation of satellite imagery. These areas are mostly concentrated in narrow valley floors in the Kimberley region. Most explorers will avoid these thickly vegetated areas, (inhabited by snakes, leeches, green ants and rogue buffalo/cattle), and therefore these areas are not usually disturbed by line clearing.
RFM	RAIN FOREST MONITORING SITES	SPECIAL CATEGORY LAND	DEPARTMENT OF BIODIVERSITY, CONSERVATION AND ATTRACTIONS	There are 96 instrumented sites which DBCA maintains so as to continuously record a wide range of ecological and seasonal data. Many thousands of dollars and years of records are involved.
RP	REGIONAL PARK	SPECIAL CATEGORY LAND	DEPARTMENT OF BIODIVERSITY, CONSERVATION AND ATTRACTIONS	<p>Regional parks are areas of regional open space, (within the Perth metropolitan region), that are identified by planning procedures as having regionally significant conservation, landscape and recreation values. Regional parks may comprise Crown lands vested in the control of State government agencies or local governments and private lands where the agreement of the landowner is obtained. As such regional parks may consist of lands with a variety of tenures and reserve purposes.</p> <p>There are currently 11 Regional Parks displayed in TENGRAPH®. They include: Banyowla, Beeliar, Canning River, Herdsman Lake, Jandakot, Mundy, Rockingham Lakes, Woodman Point, Wooroloo, Wungong and Yellagonga.</p> <p>PLEASE NOTE: There are currently no Proposed Regional Parks.</p>

LAND TYPE DESCRIPTIONS

<u>CODE</u>	<u>LAND TYPE</u>	<u>CATEGORY</u>	<u>MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
RPZ	RESERVOIR PROTECTION ZONES	SPECIAL CATEGORY LAND	DEPARTMENT OF WATER AND ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION	<p>As part of Public Drinking Water Source Areas (PDWSA) and in addition to priority classification areas, wellhead protection zones (WPZ) and reservoir protection zones (RPZ) are defined to protect the drinking water source from contamination in the immediate vicinity of production wells and reservoirs. Statutes under the Country Areas Water Supply Act, 1947 (CAWS Act), the Metropolitan Drinking Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Act, 1909 (MWSSD Act) and the Planning and Development Act (2005) provide for defined land uses and activities within these zones that are prohibited, restricted or subject to agency conditions so that contamination of the water source is prevented. Special conditions, such as restrictions on storage and use of chemicals, may be applied within these zones.</p> <p>WPZ are usually circular, with a radius of 500 metres in P1 areas and 300 metres in P2 and P3 areas. WPZ do not extend outside PDWSA boundaries. RPZ consist of a 2 kilometre buffer area around the top water level of storage reservoirs and include the reservoir itself. A reduced buffer area may be applied where the reservoir is designed only for short-term storage of collected water before transfer to a main storage reservoir, e.g. Pipe-head or pump-back dams.</p> <p>Reservoir protection zones are normally only designated over Crown land and generally prohibit public access to prevent contamination (physical, chemical and biological) of the source. Reservoir protection zones do not extend outside PDWSA boundaries, (e.g. downstream of dam wall).</p>
RW	UNNUMBERED RAILWAY RESERVE	CROWN AND OTHER RESERVE	PUBLIC TRANSPORT AUTHORITY OF WA / LANDGATE	Some Railway Reserves have not been given formal numbers by Landgate. These are known as lot zero's or unnumbered Land Act Reserves and DMIRS allocates an internal number for tracking purposes.
S19	SECTION 19	SPECIAL CATEGORY LAND	DEPARTMENT OF MINES, INDUSTRY REGULATION AND SAFETY	Any land that is exempt from mining activities as defined under Section 19 of the Mining Act. To qualify for a S19 the crown land in question must be clear of Mining Act tenements. From time-to-time it is useful for DMIRS to ask the Minister for State Development to exempt areas for the protection of road-making materials, (for Main Roads WA), or to assist in the reservation of resource rich areas, (e.g. Caraban).

LAND TYPE DESCRIPTIONS

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S57	SECTION 57(4)	SPECIAL CATEGORY LAND	DEPARTMENT OF MINES, INDUSTRY REGULATION AND SAFETY	Defined under Section 57(4) of the Mining Act 1978 as being those lands that, due to the intensity of mining activity, are exempt from being the subject of an Exploration License.
SF	STATE FOREST	CROWN AND OTHER RESERVE	DEPARTMENT OF BIODIVERSITY, CONSERVATION AND ATTRACTIONS	<p>Considered a multi-use area including uses such as timber harvesting, wildflower collecting etc.</p> <p>Referenced by Section 5(1)(a) of the CALM Act, 1984. Defined as being those lands that are reserved under Section 20 of the Forest Act (1918) or reserved under the CALM Act for the purposes of State Forest. State Forest can include any area which is either a timber reserve or forest block.</p>
SWA	SURFACE WATER AREA	SPECIAL CATEGORY LAND	DEPARTMENT OF WATER AND ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION	<p>The Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914 provides the Governor of Western Australia the power to proclaim, or prescribe through regulation, a Surface Water Area.</p> <p>A Surface Water Area is proclaimed for the purposes of regulating the taking of water from watercourses and wetlands. An area is proclaimed, or prescribed through regulations, where there is a need for systematic management of the use of water. The proclamation is made on the recommendation of the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation and must first be tabled before both Houses of Parliament.</p> <p>Proclaiming or prescribing an area has the effect of allowing the use of water for commercial activity under a licence. Where an area has been proclaimed, the provisions of Division 1B of Part III of the Act apply to surface water in that area.</p>

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SWS	SOUTH WEST SETTLEMENT	SPECIAL CATEGORY LAND	DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING, LANDS AND HERITAGE	These areas are identified as possible land transfers under the terms of the proposed Noongar Native Title Settlement with the Western Australian Government.
TEC	THREATENED ECOLOGICAL COMMUNITIES	SPECIAL CATEGORY LAND	DEPARTMENT OF BIODIVERSITY, CONSERVATION AND ATTRACTIONS	<p>An ecological community is defined as 'a naturally occurring biological assemblage that occurs in a particular type of habitat'.</p> <p>A Threatened Ecological Community, (TEC) is one which is found to fit into one of the following categories; "presumed totally destroyed", "critically endangered", "endangered" or "vulnerable", and for which that classification has been endorsed by the Western Australian Minister for the Environment and Heritage.</p> <p>Some of the communities in the dataset are also listed as 'threatened' under the Commonwealth Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999.</p> <p>Communities are based on various life-forms including plants, invertebrates and micro-organisms. The buffer is identified to encompass the estimated 'area of influence' of each occurrence of an ecological community.</p> <p>This area may include the edges of a patch of bushland that provides a buffer to the occurrence, the likely catchment for a wetland community, or may simply encompass the boundaries of an upland plant community.</p>
TR	TIMBER RESERVE	CROWN AND OTHER RESERVE	DEPARTMENT OF BIODIVERSITY, CONSERVATION AND ATTRACTIONS	<p>Considered a multi-use area including uses such as timber harvesting, wildflower collecting etc.</p> <p>Referenced by Section 5(1)(b) of the CALM Act, 1984. Defined as being those lands that were reserved under Section 25 of the Forest Act (1918), or which have been reserved under the CALM Act for the purpose of a Timber Reserve. They are identified in TENGRAPH® with a unique number over 25.</p> <p>Approximately 400 reserves exist in the Crown Reserve Register with a purpose of TIMBER or TIMBER and CONSERVATION.</p>

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<u>CODE</u>	<u>LAND TYPE</u>	<u>CATEGORY</u>	<u>MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
TW	UNNUMBERED TRAMWAY RESERVE	CROWN AND OTHER RESERVE	PUBLIC TRANSPORT AUTHORITY OF WA / LANDGATE	Most Tramway Reserves have not been given formal numbers by Landgate. These are known as lot zero's or unnumbered Land Act Reserves.
UNN	UNNUMBERED LAND ACT RESERVE	CROWN AND OTHER RESERVE	LANDGATE / SHIRES	<p>Unnumbered Land Act reserves are distributed throughout the State. They are a legacy of land parcels which were alienated during the earlier part of the 20th century. In dealing with these reserves DMIRS liaises with Landgate or with the local Shire.</p> <p>There are many Reserves which have not been given formal numbers by Landgate, (an example is the Canning Stock route). These are known as lot zero's or unnumbered Land Act Reserves.</p>

LAND TYPE DESCRIPTIONS

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WHA	WORLD HERITAGE AREA	SPECIAL CATEGORY LAND	DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY	<p>World Heritage Areas are administered under the World Heritage Properties Conservation Act (1983). Within the State of Western Australia there are currently three World Heritage areas.</p> <p>Shark Bay covers an area of 2.3 million hectares and was inscribed on the World Heritage List in December 1991, when it was considered by the World Heritage Committee to fulfil each of the four natural criteria for World Heritage Listing. The region provides a habitat for a number of rare and threatened species, with many others at the limit of the range. Shark Bay is noted for its natural beauty and in particular for the diversity of its land and seascapes.</p> <p>The second area covers the Purnululu National Park, in the East Kimberley Region of Western Australia and extends for some 240 000 hectares. It has been inscribed on the World Heritage List by the World Heritage Committee, meeting in Paris in June and July 2003, for its outstanding universal natural heritage values. It was nominated for inscription in January 2002 by the Australian Federal Government as the State Party signatory to the World Heritage Convention.</p> <p>Purnululu has also been nominated for its rich Aboriginal cultural heritage spanning over some 20 000 years. It is famous for the 45 000 hectare Bungle Bungle Range, with its huge expanse of striking banded beehive structures, sandstone cliffs and towers. Purnululu has been listed as an outstanding landscape that is a superlative natural phenomenon, revealing the history of its formation over hundreds of millions of years. In June 2011 the World Heritage Committee inscribed the Ningaloo Coast on the World Heritage List.</p> <p>World Heritage listing recognises the outstanding universal value of the area's diverse and abundant marine life, its amazing cave fauna and the spectacular contrast between the colourful underwater scenery and the arid and rugged land of the Cape Range.</p>
WII	WETLANDS OF INTERNATIONAL IMPORTANCE (RAMSAR)	SPECIAL CATEGORY LAND	DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY	<p>Ramsar wetlands are those that are representative, rare or unique wetlands, or are important for conserving biological diversity.</p> <p>The Convention on Wetlands, signed in Ramsar, Iran in 1971, (more commonly known as the Ramsar Convention), is an intergovernmental treaty dedicated to the conservation and 'wise use' of wetlands.</p> <p>The Convention's mission is "the conservation and wise use of wetlands by national action and international cooperation as a means to achieving sustainable development throughout the world".</p> <p>There are currently 12 existing sites within Western Australia.</p>

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WMA	WATERWAYS MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY	SPECIAL CATEGORY LAND	DEPARTMENT OF BIODIVERSITY, CONSERVATION AND ATTRACTIONS	<p>Waterways Management Authority areas are proclaimed under the Waterways Conservation Act 1976 and the Water and Rivers Commission Act 1995.</p> <p>Management areas are declared by the Governor in council, on the recommendation of the EPA. These Acts provide the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions with broad management and conservation powers in relation to these proclaimed management areas.</p> <p>Management Areas currently exist for the Avon River, Peel Inlet, Leschenault, Albany, Wilson Inlet, Geographe Catchment and Cockburn Sound. The areas generally consist of the waterway and associated land but in some cases may include catchment.</p>
WPZ	WELLHEAD PROTECTION ZONES	SPECIAL CATEGORY LAND	DEPARTMENT OF WATER AND ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION	<p>As part of Public Drinking Water Source Areas (PDWSA) and in addition to priority classification areas, wellhead protection zones (WPZ) and reservoir protection zones (RPZ) are defined to protect the drinking water source from contamination in the immediate vicinity of production wells and reservoirs.</p> <p>Statutes under the Country Areas Water Supply Act, 1947 (CAWS Act), the Metropolitan Drinking Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Act, 1909 (MWSSD Act) and the Planning and Development Act (2005) provide for defined land uses and activities within these zones that are prohibited, restricted or subject to agency conditions so that contamination of the water source is prevented. Special conditions, such as restrictions on storage and use of chemicals, may be applied within these zones.</p> <p>WPZ are usually circular, with a radius of 500 metres in P1 areas and 300 metres in P2 and P3 areas. WPZ do not extend outside PDWSA boundaries. RPZ consist of a 2 kilometre buffer area around the top water level of storage reservoirs and include the reservoir itself. A reduced buffer area may be applied where the reservoir is designed only for short-term storage of collected water before transfer to a main storage reservoir, e.g. Pipe-head or pump-back dams.</p> <p>Reservoir protection zones are normally only designated over Crown land and generally prohibit public access to prevent contamination (physical, chemical and biological) of the source. Reservoir protection zones do not extend outside PDWSA boundaries, (e.g. downstream of dam wall).</p>

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WR	WATER RESERVE	SPECIAL CATEGORY LAND	DEPARTMENT OF WATER AND ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION / WATER CORPORATION	<p>Water Reserves protect the current and future surface and groundwater supplies. They are not formal Crown Reserves. Typically they are in close proximity to townsites or in catchment areas, (reservoirs). They may overlap other land tenures including Unallocated Crown Land. The majority are administered by the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation, others by the Water Corporation.</p> <p>Water Reserves within the Perth region are declared under the Metropolitan Water Supply Sewerage and Drainage Act, 1909, (MWSSD Act).</p> <p>Water Reserves outside the Perth region are declared under the Country Areas Water Supply Act, 1947 (CAWS Act).</p>