

- The premise for the presentation
- The unique Hunter Valley setting
- Snapshot of key ecological rehabilitation timeline with examples of key steps over the last 20-30 years
- The convergence of requirements, expectations and technology leads to opportunities that can be explored and realised
- The benefits are extensive
- The 'take-away' messages



Impact avoidance, mitigation and offsetting are critical steps to prevent or minimise impacts, and to counterbalance project impacts

The long-term viability of much of the Hunter's biodiversity requires continued and renewed focus on **co-ordinated**, **landscape-scale ecological rehabilitation**, aligned with regional land use and offset planning

Every reasonable effort should be made to align policy with community and environmental expectations, and to **appropriately incentivise and reward** mines to focus on implementing long-term ecological rehabilitation strategies because:

- The Hunter Valley environment is worth the effort of ecological restoration
- A unique situation is present in the Hunter to stimulate and support relevant research and investment
- The legislative, economic, social and environmental settings and expectations are right
- There is an appetite for long-term strategic planning, including improving certainty for mining proponents, government and the community

The old approaches are no longer acceptable



Mono-specific stands

Introduced grasses dominating, not good for biodiversity or agriculture



New approaches focus on diversity, complexity, function, resilience and meeting threatened ecological community diagnostic features







High diversity of species, structures, surfaces, textures etc



- Improved focus on species diversity, structural diversity
- Translocation research and investment
- Research trials for growth media
- Improved landform design
- Focus on ecosystem function, recruitment and resilience
- Improved monitoring techniques, efficiencies
- Sharing knowledge and considering its application across the regional scale

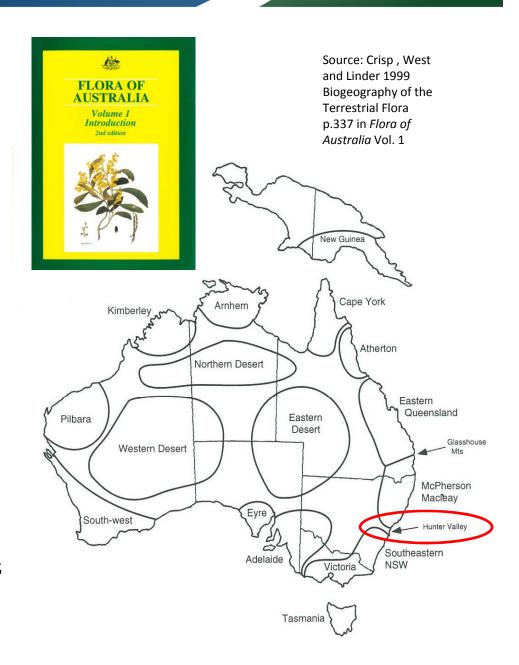


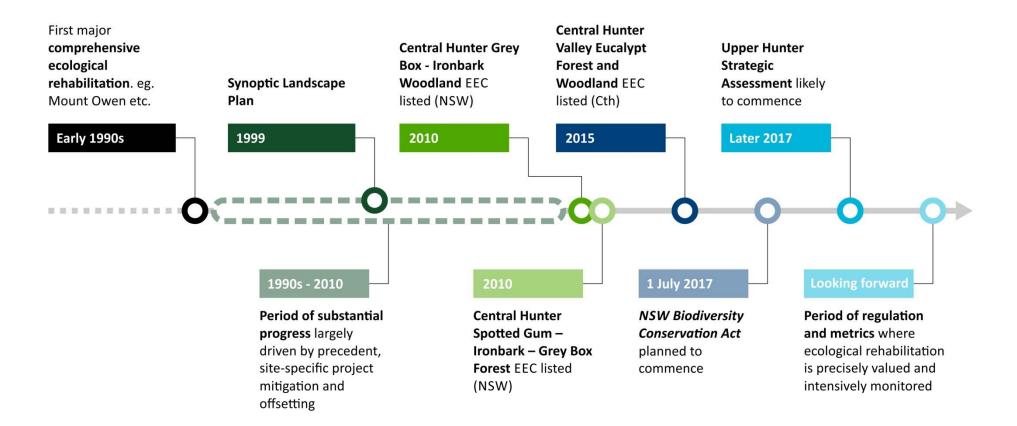


- History of practical trials/research/investment in Hunter mine rehabilitation
- The unique setting afforded by the Hunter
- Numerous threatened ecological communities present
- Assessments of older rehabilitation show that achieving TEC requirements is more than possible
- Convergence of policy/legislation, community perceptions and environmental expectations
- Increasingly savvy/adept mining industry and practitioners
- Incentives are now available to value ecological rehabilitation on the mining proponents' balance sheets, however there is plenty of room for these to be ramped up
- An essential ingredient to provide confident future for the Hunter's biodiversity

Landscape Benefits of Ecological Mine Rehabilitation

- Wide coastal valley composed of ancient, weathered rocks & coal measures
- Represents distinct north-south barrier, but significant east-west corridor
- Hunter supports very significant numbers of inland flora & fauna species; represents major break in N-S distribution for others
- Significant permeability across the corridor/barrier enabled genetic exchange across the major rivers
- Current situation limits such exchange
- Large number of threatened species
 & ecological communities



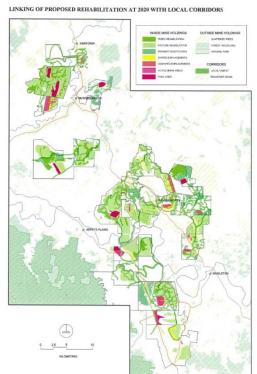


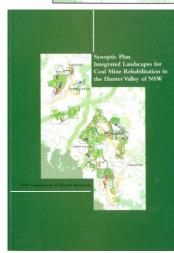
Simplified Chronology of

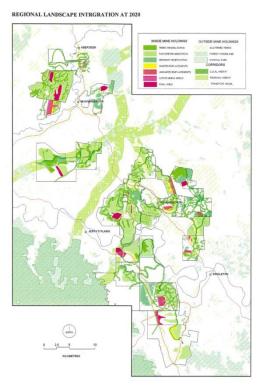
Key Aspects of Ecological Rehabilitation in the Hunter Valley

Landscape Benefits of Ecological Mine Rehabilitation

- Published in 1999
- First comprehensive attempt to conceptualise the opportunity afforded by mine rehabilitation
- Based on certain universal principles
- A good step towards regional planning of ecological rehabilitation corridors
- Drove greater focus on functional corridors, coordinated ecological rehab, and offsetting
- Uncertainty around incentives, benefits and requirements
- Provided a rudder for a decade or so, but progression of mining and rehab now beyond this plan



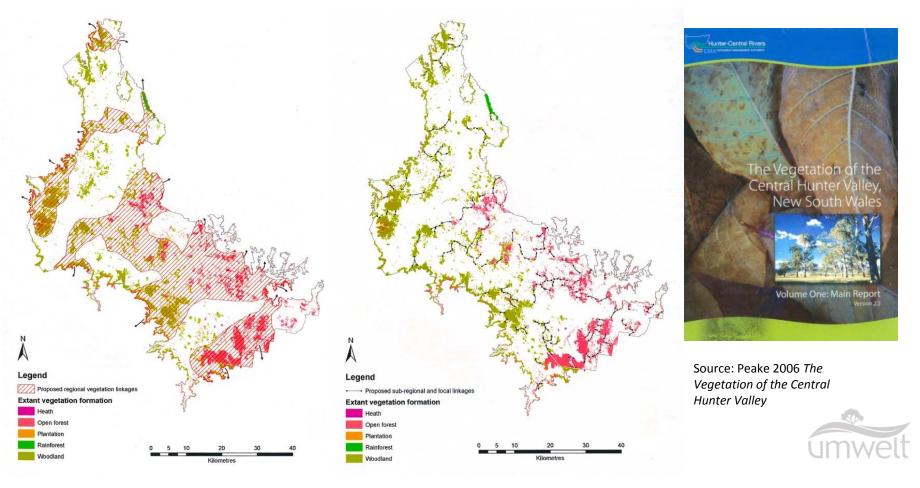




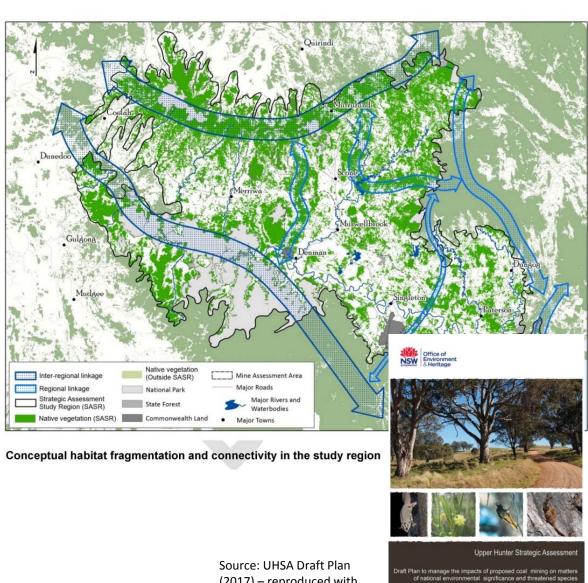
Source: NSW Department of Mineral Resources 1999



- Survey, classification and mapping completed in 2002, published 2006
- Identified vegetation types, area cleared, areas under threat
- Proposed local and regional scale corridor linkages/opportunities



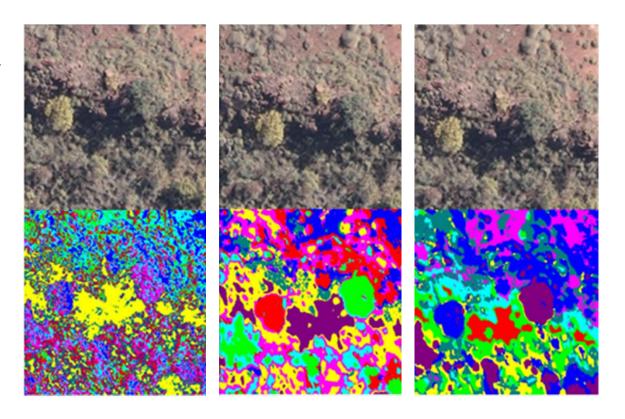
- New strategy and ruleset
- Hunter-specific
- Seeks strategic approach to offsetting
- Provides guidance on ecological rehabilitation requirements
- Credit-based value assessments - some value afforded for landscape linkages



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Remote Classification of Structural and Floristic Characteristics of Ecological Communities

- Determining diagnostic characteristics traditionally requires extensive onground surveys
- Using LiDAR with advanced processing techniques, the structure and basic composition of vegetation can be assessed over large areas quickly and accurately



- This can allow for **more targeted on-ground surveys** reducing time spent in field and provide **more accurate delineation of community boundaries**
- New approaches, with advanced analytics, provides for improved data capture, community and structural classification, and emerging species detection and classification capacity

- Conservation assist in halting decline, invest in recovery and restoration
- Aesthetic appeal & 'liveability'
- Sustainability aim for longterm self-sustainability of ecosystems
- Aim for integrated, diverse land uses, not just conservation or mining or agriculture
- Become a model for others
- Further stimulate innovation, research, investment – will improve certainty





- Strong convergence of expectations, perceptions, policy/legislation, incentives and technology creates the opportunity
- Large number of threatened species and communities drives the need
- Miners and restoration ecologists should continue to improve techniques and drive ecological benefits
- Strong Government incentives to encourage strategic outcomes, and novel, innovative approaches – could include a multi-tier ecological rehabilitation credit system to provide incentives for additional effort but in a manner that considers elevated risk and cost
- Long term regional strategy with input from conservation planners and mining industry is required
- Strategy and rules for the Hunter could lead the way for other regions with extensive-intensive resource development



- Create a plan within plan a multi-decadal strategy for ecological landscape rehabilitation linkages investment
- Research & experimentation centre of excellence
- Create threatened fauna release /breeding sites
- Eco/conservation-tourism potential
- Mixed landuses, including agriculture in particular
- Market opportunity for offset site managers old rehab will become valuable offsets of the future
- Application of innovative, cost effective techniques to monitor progress at a site, property and regional level
- A 'training ground' for remote sensing techniques



Thank you for your interest.

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