

# NSW HEAVY CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS SUPPLY STRATEGY



Cement, Concrete & Aggregates Australia (CCA) advocates for the development of an integrated NSW Heavy Construction Materials Supply Strategy to provide for the sustainable, reliable, affordable and predictable supply of heavy construction materials to meet the growing needs of New South Wales.

The sustainable supply of cement, concrete and aggregates are essential building blocks that support the circular economy and underpins the sustainable development of New South Wales. The materials supplied by CCA members enables the \$56 Billion New South Wales construction industry, employing 370,000 workers and contributing 45% of the state's taxation revenue base.

Between now and 2036, at least 500 million tonnes of finished quarry products will be required to supply the Greater Sydney Region alone.



NSW is long overdue for a Heavy Construction Materials Supply Strategy to be developed.

## WHY DOES NSW NEED A HEAVY CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS SUPPLY STRATEGY?

NSW has a plan for transport, planning, infrastructure, the environment and more and yet we DO NOT have a plan for the very building blocks needed to deliver the housing, infrastructure and renewable energy projects that drive our economy. The key reasons NSW needs such a strategy are:

- > A lack of planning guidance for Planning agencies to rely on, leading to a lack of advance planning for materials supply for Government infrastructure projects, affordable housing and transport routes to get materials to market.
- > Insufficient natural sand quarries being approved, with reserves set to run out around 2030.
- > Quarries not close to demand, leading to greater haulage costs and emissions.
- > Quarries further away create more embedded carbon in projects.
- > The Independent Planning Commission (IPC) refusing quarries because there is no guiding document showing demand.
- > Growing demand from renewable energy projects in locations with insufficient developed construction materials resources, or insufficient annual volumetric approvals.
- > Shortage in quarry products close to major infrastructure projects, such as the M1.

## CCA RECOMMENDS

### THE MINNS LABOR GOVERNMENT COMMITS TO:

01

Delivering a NSW Construction Materials Supply Strategy no later than the end of 2024.

02

That the Dept. of Regional NSW (Minerals and Energy Group) be the lead agency.

03

That a cross agency steering group comprising DRNSW(MEG), INSW, TfNSW, DPE & Treasury be established, which also includes CCA to determine the scope of the project and resourcing by the end of 2023 with external consultancy engagement for early 2024.

## IMPLEMENTING THESE CHANGES NOW WILL:



Help industry achieve its ambition of delivering Net Zero concrete by 2050



Keep people and communities safe and working



Ensure New South Wales continues to build our economy



Deliver affordable infrastructure & housing



Support timely delivery of critical infrastructure



Deliver affordable renewable energy projects for NSW



Attract essential investment



Foster greater partnerships between Government and industry for the betterment of NSW



# WHAT SHOULD A HEAVY CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS SUPPLY STRATEGY INCLUDE?

A clear strategy that considers the entire supply chain (cement, aggregates, sand and concrete) and guides essential investment strategies, should include:

- Ensuring proximate and adequate materials supply for housing, infrastructure, and renewable energy projects.
- Protection of extractive resources from urban encroachment and sterilisation.
- How best to get the resources to market in a sustainable, efficient, cost-effective, and timely way including the mapping and protection of key freight routes for heavy construction materials.
- Review of current licencing and approval framework for quarries to identify opportunities and efficiencies for obtaining greater utilisation and productivity from existing quarry reserves.
- Informing NSW Transport requirements for infrastructure for Ports (Port Kembla and Bays West, Rail (Marulan and Port Kembla), Roads (M6 Motorway – Stages 1 and 2, M12 and Bradfield City Centre).
- The identification and protection of extractive reserves from urban encroachment and sterilisation.
- A review of the 2009 Ministerial Direction issued under Section 9.1 of the Environmental Planning & Assessment Act 1979 to provide for a strengthened and dedicated Extractive Industries Direction that specifically protects extractive resource areas of strategic importance.
- Ensure land-use planning allows for sufficient industrial lands to accommodate concrete batch plants, particularly in the Greater Sydney Region, and that they are not encroached upon by sensitive land users
- Review of current licencing and approval framework for quarries to identify opportunities and efficiencies for obtaining greater utilisation and productivity from existing quarry reserves.
- Facilitate the circular economy such as End of Waste Codes for concrete demolition waste to be re-processed by quarries without additional planning consent.

## WHO ARE WE

Cement Concrete & Aggregates Australia (CCAA) is the peak industry body for cement manufacturers, concrete suppliers, and extractive operators in New South Wales and throughout Australia.

Collectively known as the heavy construction materials industry, our members are engaged in the quarrying of sand, stone and gravel, the manufacture of cement and the supply of pre-mixed concrete to meet New South Wales' building and construction needs.



## KEY FACTS:

### DRIVING SOCIAL & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Every Australian needs

**8** tonnes

per year of stone, sand, gravel and cement to build roads, houses, hospitals and more.



High rise buildings use up to

**1,000** tonnes

of aggregate per floor.



Highways use

**14,000** tonnes

of aggregate per km.



Average new home uses

**110** tonnes

of aggregate and over 50m<sup>3</sup> of concrete.



Capable Local Supply Chain

Local industry, supporting local jobs, on local projects in their local communities.



Heavy construction materials average

**29%**

of project costs\*



\* The Impact of Heavy Construction Materials Prices on Infrastructure Costs, 2022, Macromonitors report prepared for CCAA