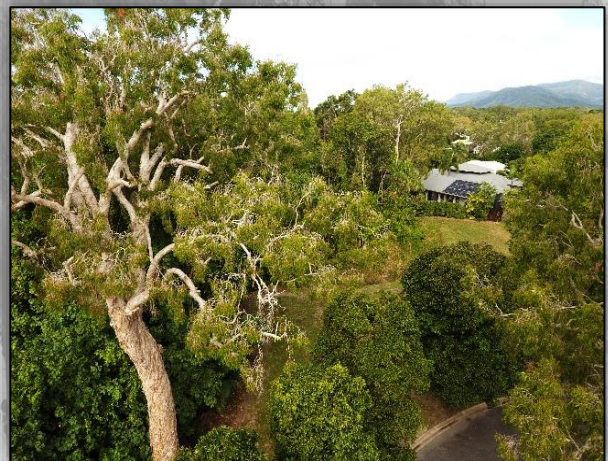




# Ecological Impact Assessment

Lot 1 "The Sands" 13-42 Barrier Street, Port Douglas QLD.



**Land Plan**  
ABN: 72 486 134 042

written by Julian Pitcher 2020

Mobile: 0439 722 277

Email: [japitcher\\_83@hotmail.com](mailto:japitcher_83@hotmail.com)

**Front Cover images**

Top: Aerial view above property, looking towards coastline.

Bottom right: Looking South over property, featuring a large habitat tree.

Bottom left: Intact wetland community on property.

# **Ecological Impact Assessment V2**

**Lot 1 “The Sands” 13-42 Barrier Street, Port Douglas, QLD.**



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## 1. Introduction

"The Sands" (13 – 42 Barrier Street) is an estate located in Port Douglas a little over an hour from Cairns. It is classed as low – medium density residential under the Douglas Shire Planning Scheme and is a gated community which places an emphasis on living with natural assets and aesthetic value.

Lot 1 is the focus of this report and is approximately  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an acre in size, it sits only 5 metres above sea level, is around 70m x 40m and has an hour glass style shape.

The property has two main sections, a vegetated wetland and a cleared area of manicured grass. The grass has established on fill that has been brought in previously and sits a little higher than surrounding blocks.

Outside of the estate, natural landscapes and housing are abundant, Four Mile beach is only a few minutes' walk East through Bruno Reidwig Park. To the West, holiday houses and resorts centre around Port Douglas Road which heads down to the main shopping precinct.

The purpose of this report is to identify if any matters of state environmental significance will be negatively impacted by the construction of a pool in a wetland environment, and if so, how to best mitigate them. The identification of any endangered, vulnerable or near threatened (EVNT) flora species during surveillance will help guide this along with the Local Government codes.

Please note this report does not consider the structural integrity, or maintenance of structures moving forward.



Figure 1: Aerial view over Lot 1 "The Sands" 13-42 Barrier Street, facing North East.

## 2. Survey area assessment

A timed meander was carried out along the fringe of the wetland, easily identified plants were confirmed first, then field books were used to confirm species on a second run, lastly samples were taken from a third run to identify with online resources such as the Rainforest Key. This process was carried out until no more species could be identified within the immediate vicinity of the fringe.

Desktop analysis was carried out to further confirm the presence of EVNT species and any conflicts with MSES, various online reports were requested and consulted to achieve this. Reports included an EPBC act protected matters report, MSES layers from Qspatial, and Queensland Government generated species lists.

The wetland vegetation is wild in accordance with the Queensland Government definition, "being in an independent state of natural liberty", it contains various layers of intact and quality vegetation. This includes large habitat trees, *Mangrove sp.*, *Pandanus sp.*, ferns and sedges. The ground layer is minimal as little light reaches it and even during the dry season may be covered in brackish water.

The listed regional ecosystem for this area is 7.2.8 endangered Palustrine Wetland, dominated by *Meleleuca leucadendra* which is consistent with the flora identified in the survey.

One EVNT species was identified, *Myrmecodia baccarii* the "Ant Plant" being listed as Vulnerable under the NCA Act 1992. Several examples of this plant were seen in a single tree, the largest habitat tree observed in the north west of the property (*Meleleuca dealbata*).

Although various environmental weeds exist in the disturbed fringe bordering the manicured grass and high-quality wetland only one listed weed was identified, *Sphagneticola trilobata* (Singapore Daisy). This dense ground cover is observed to be encroaching on the intact wetland vegetation and a high threat to its flow and natural recruitment.

Whilst the wetland does adjoin and flow into a much larger reserve of similar quality and vegetation type, its connectivity is low and the inflow is primarily formed by run off from surrounding properties and streets.

It is desired that a pool and decking be established on the fringe of this high-quality vegetation and the manicured grass, a particular microclimate which is the result of natural and manmade impacts. Largely dominated by weeds, there is also several valuable indigenous species which can be utilised to minimise impacts from the works.

An area of approximately 100m<sup>2</sup> is to be used in this section of the property and this consists of a pool which will be above ground and floating decks.

### Key points:

- EVNT species identified are outside works area and believed to not be impacted by desired works.
- Works to only be carried out in highly disturbed non-wild area.
- Weed control and indigenous plants used to enhance biodiversity.
- Minimal footprint and disturbance to area in question.



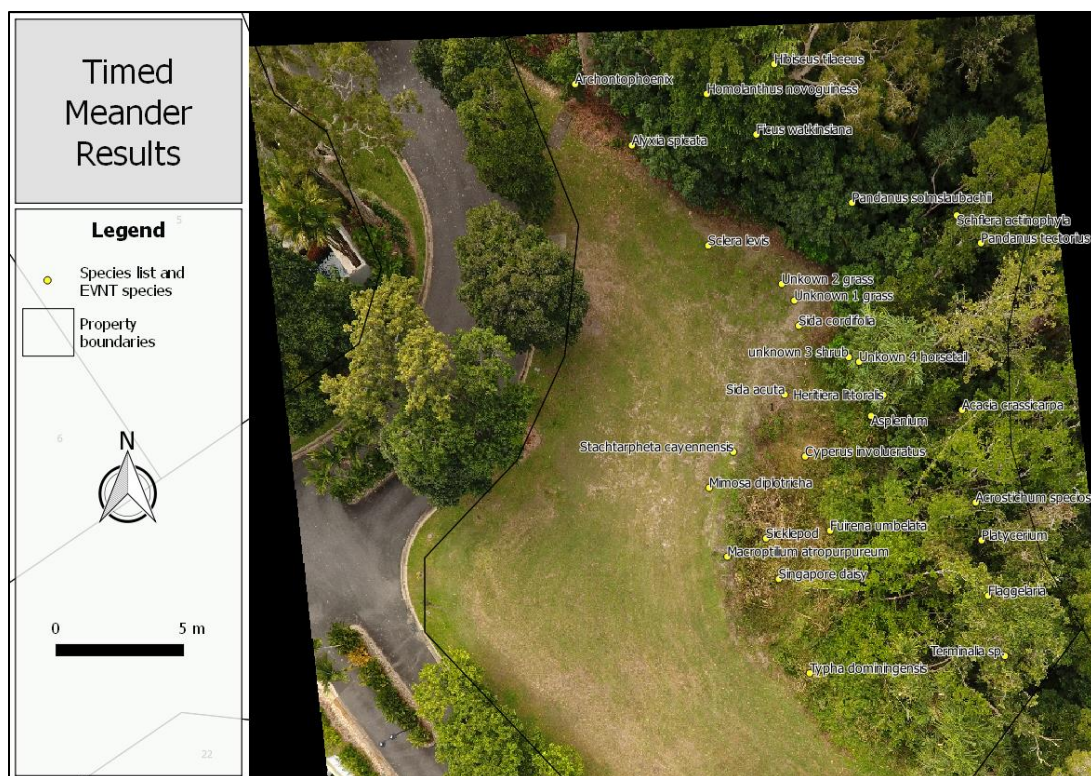


Figure 2: Aerial view showing original GPS data from timed meander overlaid with aerial image and current property boundaries. Note names are the result of initial field based identification and may have changed after desktop analysis (See Table 1).

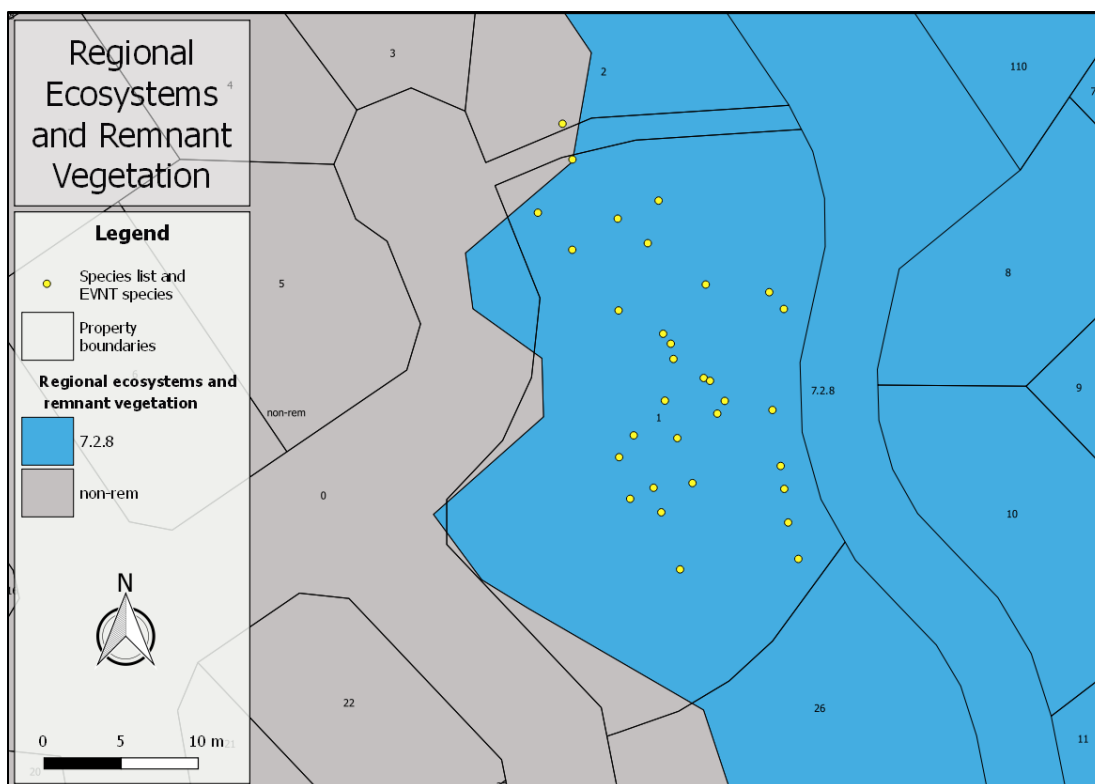


Figure 3: Remnant vegetation map, note error in most of the property being listed as remnant when only a minority of it is.

Table 1: List of indigenous and *exotic flora* species identified in disturbed fringe and adjacent wetland.

Flora species list					
Scientific name	Common name	Family	Lifeform	EVNT	Wons / declared
<i>Asplenium australasicum</i>	Birds Nest Fern	Aspleniaceae	Tree/Shrub	No	No
<i>Acacia crassicaarpa</i>	Brown Salwood	Mimosaceae	Tree	No	No
<i>Acrostichum speciosum</i>	Mangrove Fern	Pteridaceae	Shrub	No	No
<i>Archontophoenix alexandrae</i>	Alexandra Palm	Arecaceae	Tree	No	No
<i>Crotalaria goreensis</i>	Gamba pea	Fabaceae	Herb	No	No
<i>Cyperus involucratus</i>	Umbrella sedge	Cyperaceae	Graminoid	No	No
<i>Cyperus javanicus</i>	N/A	Cyperaceae	Graminoid	No	No
<i>Euphorbia heterophylla</i>	Milkweed	Euphorbiaceae	Herb	No	No
<i>Ficus obliqua</i>	Small -leaved Fig	Moraceae	Tree	No	No
<i>Fimbristylis pauciflora</i>	N/A	Cyperaceae	Graminoid	No	No
<i>Fiurena umbelata</i>	N/A	Cyperaceae	Graminoid	No	No
<i>Flagellaria indica</i>	Supplejack	Flagellariaceae	Tree/Shrub	No	No
<i>Heritiera littoralis</i>	Looking-Glass Mangrove	Malvaceae	Tree	No	No
<i>Hibiscus tilaceus</i>	Cottonwood	Malvaceae	Tree	No	No
<i>Homolanthus novoguinesis</i>	Bleeding heart	Euphorbiaceae	Tree/Shrub	No	No
<i>Ludwigia octovalvis</i>	Water Primrose	Ongraceae	Shrub	No	No
<i>Macaranga tanarius</i>	Macaranga	Euphorbiaceae	Tree	No	No
<i>Macroptilium atropurpureum</i>	Siratro	Fabaceae	Vine	No	No
<i>Meleleuca dealbata</i>	Grey Paperbark	Myrtaceae	Tree	No	No
<i>Meleleuca leucadendra</i>	Weeping Meleleuca	Myrtaceae	Tree	No	No
<i>Mimosa diplotricha</i>	Sensitive Weed	Fabaceae	scrambler	No	No
<i>Myrmecodia baccarii</i>	Ant Plant	Rubiaceae	Bulbous	V	No
<i>Pandanus solmslaubachii</i>	Swamp Pandan	Pandanaceae	Tree	No	No
<i>Pandanus tectorius</i>	Beach Pandan	Pandanaceae	Tree	No	No
<i>Platynerium hillei</i>	Elkhorn fern	Polypodiaceae	Epiphyte	No	No
<i>Sclera levis</i>	N/A	Cyperaceae	Graminoid	No	No
<i>Sheflera actinophylla</i>	umbrella tree	Araliaceae	Tree/Shrub	No	No
<i>Sida acuta</i>	Broomweed	Malvaceae	Shrub	No	No
<i>Sida cordifolia</i>	Heart Leaf Sida	Malvaceae	Shrub	No	No
<i>Sphagneticola trilobata</i>	Singapore daisy	Asteraceae	Scrambler	No	Yes
<i>Stachytarpheta cayennensis</i>	Snake Weed	Verbenaceae	Shrub	No	No
<i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i>	Buffalo grass	Poaceae	Graminoid	No	No
<i>Terminalia arenicola</i>	Brown Damson	Combretaceae	Tree	No	No
<i>Typha domingensis</i>	Bull Rush	Typhaceae	Graminoid	No	No
<i>Urochloa humidicola</i>	N/A	Poaceae	Graminoid	No	No





Figure 4: Aerial view of land to be used in non-wild fringe, highlighted in red. Note a small area outside of this will be filled with soil but revegetated with native plants, the remaining area will be restored functioning wetland.

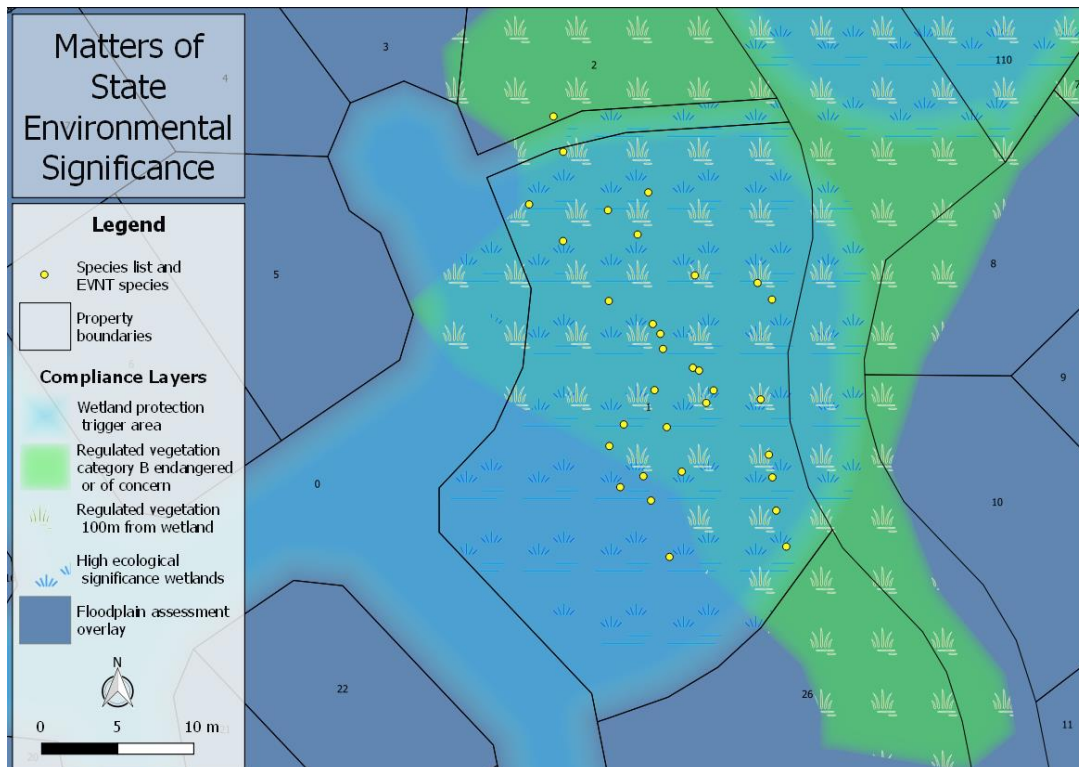


Figure 5: Various matters of state environmental significance are present on site and in the surrounding area.



### 3. Codes of Concern (potential impacts and mitigation)

#### **PO1 – Development protects matters of environmental significance**

The desire to build the structure in question arises from the desire to admire and engage with the surrounding environment. As such it makes sense for the development to support it. Six indigenous species of ground cover (ferns and sedges) have been identified in the non-wild fringe and these are to be transplanted to form a new garden which complements the development.

Weed control will also need to be carried out with appropriate herbicide application and manual removal taking place to provide suitable areas for the natives to be planted back into.

A high level of recruitment can be expected in this environment as there is an excess of water and light, this means follow up will be required to support the wetland to fully establish and hold its own ground. It may be desirable to apply additional native nursery grown plants to act as a cover and suppress weedy recruitment.

It is of high importance that the six local provenance plants (highlighted in appendix 6) are utilised/supported.

Weed control must be carried after the completion of the pool the development, in doing so the natural values in the immediate vicinity of the construction will be protected from erosion and other possible disturbance. Whilst *Typha domingensis* is native and believed present on site, its widely distributed and often causes management issues. Having secure populations of this will add to the biodiversity of the property however if it is at the cost of the other species present it should be avoided. Please refer to appendix 6 to see these species in more detail.

#### **PO2 – Development is located, designed and constructed to avoid significant impacts on matters of environmental significance.**

MSES layers identify Lot 1 as having several matters of significance, whilst these matters are present on the property, they are not present in the area where development is planned to occur. MSES vegetation will not be modified at all during these works.

The area particularly in question has been subject to slashing in the past and has had land fill added. It does not meet the requirement to be considered as a "wild environment". In positioning the structure here, it voids the need to develop any of the high quality wild environments on the property.

#### **PO3 – An adequate Buffer to areas of state environmental significance is provided and maintained and PO4- Wetland and Wetland buffer areas are maintained, protected and restored.**

The development will result in a buffer which is of relevance in width to the site. Currently the area is predominantly invasive species, however restoration and occupancy of the property will act as a buffer itself from such threats. The structure of the revegetation is to be done in a manner that suppress' weedy recruitment, offers habitat and is also aesthetically pleasing. Clustered and sporadic plantings of existing sedges and ferns with in fill from external stock will achieve this.

#### **PO5 – Development avoids the introduction of non-native pest species (plant or animal), that pose a risk to ecological integrity.**

Due to the presence of declared weeds being on site and category 1 electric ants close by it is of high importance that hygiene protocols be implemented to avoid the introduction of pests or the spreading of them elsewhere.

Such protocols will include washing down boots and equipment that meet the ground in the non-wild wetland area, they should be washed down next to the non-wild wetland area before leaving site. Any green waste removed from site is advised to go to an appropriate transfer station where it can be correctly treated. This is particularly important for the invasive species being removed for revegetation.

Soil and plants brought in to the property should be surveyed for invasive ants **before** coming in, an increase of electric ant infestations has been observed in the area and diligence is required to prevent their spread.

If mulch is utilised to suppress weedy recruitment and support wetland establishment it needs to be properly cured and preferably sourced from native areas, this will avoid the introduction of weedy seeds.

*Limnocharis flava* is a restricted weed under the Biosecurity Act 2014 and has been observed in the Port Douglas region in the past, any operators working in wetland environments should be familiar with this plant and clean down equipment in a secure location before travelling to new sites.

Responsibility of domestic pets needs to be understood by occupants, under local laws it is required that a person who keeps an animal must maintain a proper enclosure and prevent the animal from wandering or escaping the persons land. Native plants and animals are protected by law.

#### **PO6 – Development protects and enhances ecological connectivity and or habitat extent.**

Connectivity is not a feature provided by the waterway as inflow is from surrounding streets and properties. Habitat extent is enhanced through before mentioned weed control and revegetation techniques.

#### **PO7 – Development minimises disturbance to matters of state environmental significance (including existing ecological corridors) and PO8 – Development is set back from waterways to protect and maintain water quality, hydrological functions, ecological processes, biodiversity values, riparian and instream habitat values, and connectivity, instream migration.**

Whilst the regional ecosystem map demonstrates almost the whole property is remnant ecosystem, we can see this is not the case on the ground. Maintaining a 10m buffer from the actual wetlands would require the loss of 1/5 non-wild land (0.150ac) which is a significant impact to the development.

Minor development is planned within 10 metres of existing riparian vegetation and watercourses however it is believed that avoiding this is unachievable.

House construction will primarily sit on the raised fill pad with some soil being brought in to fill a section of the non-wild wetland. A pool is to be extend past the synthetic bank and within 3m of the watercourses edge, occupying around 25m<sup>2</sup> within the 10m buffer.

No soil is to be removed during the construction of the pool (within 10m of the actual wetland) and it is possible to carry out works whilst no water is present. As such, erosion, turbidity and contamination to the wetlands can be avoided.

The recommended process for infill, pool and footing construction is:

- 1) Implement hygiene practices of boot and equipment wash down
- 2) Remove and store local provenance plants as listed in **appendix 6**
- 3) Remove weeds
- 4) Install sediment fencing
- 5) Commence infill and construct pool/footings
- 6) Transplant local provenance plants back and plant additional stock as required
- 7) Support plantings and natural recruitment thorough ongoing maintenance

If the individuals carrying out the transplanting are familiar with a better practice, that will achieve a higher level of success, that process may be incorporated.

All concrete waste must be removed from site and no unset concrete is to meet natural water supplies.

Rock armouring and dense planting of *Lomandra sp.* on the infill will avoid erosion when flows return in time. The pool design may in high flows create riffles which are not normal to the site and could cause sediment to deposit in alternate areas, however these are highly localised impacts and not believed to be negative.

Approximate figures suggest that at ¾ of an acre (0.69ac), most of the block (0.33ac) is cleared for development. The functioning intact wetlands is less than that (0.28ac) and the non-wild fringe between the two occupies the minority (0.08ac).

If the recommendations within this plan are implemented, the development size would increase (0.34ac) but the functioning wetland would also become the majority of the property (0.35ac).

The design of the house and pool is in such a manner that makes the most of the lay of the land and holds its natural assets high, the pool is in an isolated non-wild concave section of wetland which is believed to have little to no environmental impacts upstream or downstream.

Additionally, considering the controls that prevent disturbance during construction, along with weed control and revegetation, it is believed that positive environmental impacts such as habitat enhancement will result.

#### **4. Exemption from clearing permit**

**DES:** Not assessed within this report.

**DNRME:** Not assessed within this report.

**DSC:** Not assessed within this report.

#### **5. Primary Environmental Compliance**

**DES:** Not assessed within this report.

**DNRME:** Not assessed within this report.

**DSC:** Ecological Impact Assessment required



## 6. Additional environmental compliance

### Biosecurity Act 2014

Property exists within the National Electric Ant Eradication Program biosecurity zone, notify authorised inspector within 24 hrs of suspect ants. Hygiene practices advised during construction and maintenance, regular surveillance from program also recommended.

Property may exist within National Tropical Weeds Eradication Program Biosecurity Zone, NTWEP notify authorised officer within 24 hrs of suspected identification. Potential for *Limnocharis flava* infestation, caution to crews maintaining modified wetland.

Singapore daisy is a restricted invasive plant, it must not be given away, sold, or released into the environment without a permit.

## 7. Conclusion

Whilst the development infringes on MSES wetlands the impact on its values are expected to be negligible. With the ability to carry out works when no water is present and the minimised footprint due to cantilevered decks, issues such as turbidity, erosion and loss of habitat are significantly reduced.

In addition to this, if the recommendations for construction and maintenance are followed it is possible for the development to have a positive impact. The removal of listed and environmental weeds will further secure the natural values present, whilst the transplanting of indigenous species present in the non-wild fringe will honour local provenance and place a focus on Biodiversity **(Please see Appendix 6 for more information)**.

When it is desired to utilise natural assets, it must be clearly understood that a commitment is undertaken to responsibly manage them, the maintenance of this area by an experienced crew is essential to the successful establishment of healthy wetlands.

This development has an exciting opportunity to be an exemplary balance of land utilisation and conservation.

### Summary Points

- One NCA Act 1992 EVNT / EPBC Act 1999 species was identified at the time of surveillance although this is outside the area of development.
- Adjoining regional ecosystem status is remnant/endangered, not the area where works are to be carried out.
- Hygiene practices such as washing equipment and boots operating in the non-wild wetland area will prevent the spread of weeds.
- Negligible impacts are expected to occur during construction and maintenance of the development in a non-wild wetland if recommendations in section 3 are followed.
- Transplanting existing plants and maintaining the recruitment of indigenous species in the non-wild wetland will honour local provenance flora and expand functioning wetland values.
- The removal of listed and environmental weeds will further secure the natural assets adjoining the property.
- Revegetation of bank with indigenous species for erosion control and habitat will reduce impact from infill.
- Care should be taken not to damage Pandanus and Mangroves when removing weeds, some are growing together on the immediate edge of the wild wetlands.
- All soil and plants entering the site must be surveyed for electric ants before entering
- Ongoing maintenance of restored wetland is required.
- To avoid losing the target taxa for reintroduction, action must be taken soon.

## 8. Errors

Names may appear incorrect on timed meander map due to further correction during desktop analysis.

Spatial errors may exist within mapping data.

## 9. Appendices

### Appendix 1: RE details

Regional ecosystem details for 7.2.8

Regional ecosystem	7.2.8
Vegetation Management Act class	Of concern
Wetlands	Palustrine wetland (e.g. vegetated swamp).
Biodiversity status	Endangered
Subregion	9, 2, 1, 3, (6), (7), (8)
Estimated extent <sup>1</sup>	Pre-clearing 2000 ha; Remnant 2017 2000 ha
Extent in reserves	High
Short description	Melaleuca leucadendra open forest to woodland on sands of beach origin
Structure category	Mid-dense
Description	Melaleuca leucadendra (weeping tea tree) open forest to woodland. Sands of beach origin. (BVG1M: 22b)
Supplementary description	Stanton and Stanton (2005), D38; Tracey and Webb (1975), 17 (in part)
Protected areas	Girramay NP, Daintree NP, Hinchinbrook Island NP, Russell River NP, Paluma Range NP, Kurrimine Beach NP, Hull River NP, Halifax Bay Wetlands NP, Ella Bay NP, Anderson Street CP, Moresby Range NP
Special values	Potential habitat for NCA listed species: <i>Nepenthes mirabilis</i> (Bramston Beach), <i>Piper mestonii</i>
Fire management guidelines	SEASON: Early to mid-dry season. INTENSITY: Low with occasional moderate. INTERVAL: 3-10 years. STRATEGY: Burn with anticipated rain as it will increase patchiness. Create burn mosaics using progressive burning. Do not deliberately burn submerged swamps but allow fire to carry into their edge. ISSUES: Avoid peat fires and maintain awareness of high biomass grasses which can increase fire intensity and spread. Avoid burning ant plants.
Comments	Threatened by housing developments, and changes to hydrology. Distributed patchily along the entire coastline of the Wet Tropics, particularly common in northern areas.

<sup>1</sup> Estimated extent is from version 11 pre-clearing and 2017 remnant regional ecosystem mapping. Figures are rounded for simplicity. For more precise estimates, including breakdowns by tenure and other themes see remnant vegetation in Queensland.



## Appendix 2: EPBC Report Excerpt

(Please note this applies to surrounding area also).



**Australian Government**

**Department of the Environment and Energy**

# EPBC Act Protected Matters Report

This report provides general guidance on matters of national environmental significance and other matters protected by the EPBC Act in the area you have selected.

Information on the coverage of this report and qualifications on data supporting this report are contained in the caveat at the end of the report.

Information is available about [Environment Assessments](#) and the EPBC Act including significance guidelines, forms and application process details.

Report created: 02/07/19 17:50:41

[Summary](#)

[Details](#)

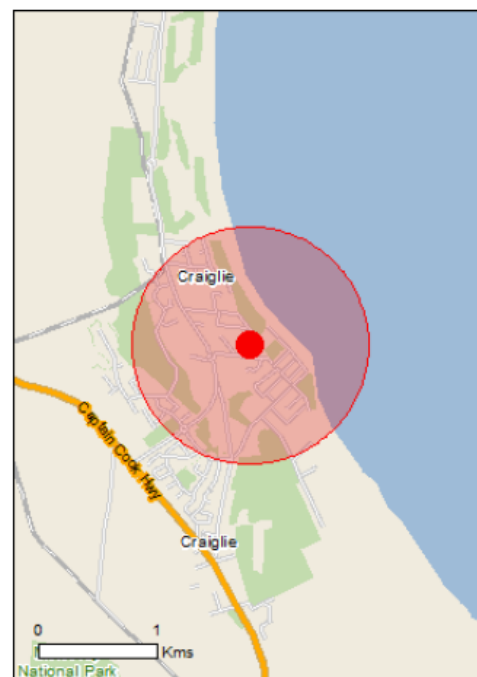
[Matters of NES](#)

[Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act](#)

[Extra Information](#)

[Caveat](#)

[Acknowledgements](#)



This map may contain data which are  
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[Coordinates](#)

[Buffer: 1.0Km](#)



## Summary

### Matters of National Environmental Significance

This part of the report summarises the matters of national environmental significance that may occur in, or may relate to, the area you nominated. Further information is available in the detail part of the report, which can be accessed by scrolling or following the links below. If you are proposing to undertake an activity that may have a significant impact on one or more matters of national environmental significance then you should consider the [Administrative Guidelines on Significance](#).

<a href="#">World Heritage Properties:</a>	1
<a href="#">National Heritage Places:</a>	1
<a href="#">Wetlands of International Importance:</a>	None
<a href="#">Great Barrier Reef Marine Park:</a>	1
<a href="#">Commonwealth Marine Area:</a>	None
<a href="#">Listed Threatened Ecological Communities:</a>	None
<a href="#">Listed Threatened Species:</a>	39
<a href="#">Listed Migratory Species:</a>	46

### Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

This part of the report summarises other matters protected under the Act that may relate to the area you nominated. Approval may be required for a proposed activity that significantly affects the environment on Commonwealth land, when the action is outside the Commonwealth land, or the environment anywhere when the action is taken on Commonwealth land. Approval may also be required for the Commonwealth or Commonwealth agencies proposing to take an action that is likely to have a significant impact on the environment anywhere.

The EPBC Act protects the environment on Commonwealth land, the environment from the actions taken on Commonwealth land, and the environment from actions taken by Commonwealth agencies. As heritage values of a place are part of the 'environment', these aspects of the EPBC Act protect the Commonwealth Heritage values of a Commonwealth Heritage place. Information on the new heritage laws can be found at <http://www.environment.gov.au/heritage>

A [permit](#) may be required for activities in or on a Commonwealth area that may affect a member of a listed threatened species or ecological community, a member of a listed migratory species, whales and other cetaceans, or a member of a listed marine species.

<a href="#">Commonwealth Land:</a>	None
<a href="#">Commonwealth Heritage Places:</a>	None
<a href="#">Listed Marine Species:</a>	98
<a href="#">Whales and Other Cetaceans:</a>	12
<a href="#">Critical Habitats:</a>	None
<a href="#">Commonwealth Reserves Terrestrial:</a>	None
<a href="#">Australian Marine Parks:</a>	None

### Extra Information

This part of the report provides information that may also be relevant to the area you have nominated.

<a href="#">State and Territory Reserves:</a>	None
<a href="#">Regional Forest Agreements:</a>	None
<a href="#">Invasive Species:</a>	19
<a href="#">Nationally Important Wetlands:</a>	1
<a href="#">Key Ecological Features (Marine)</a>	None

## Plants

### [Acriopsis emarginata](#)

Pale Chandelier Orchid [83928]

Vulnerable

Species or species habitat may occur within area

### [Canarium acutifolium](#)

[23956]

Vulnerable

Species or species habitat may occur within area

### [Myrmecodia beccarii](#)

Ant Plant [11852]

Vulnerable

Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

### [Phaius australis](#)

Lesser Swamp-orchid [5872]

Endangered

Species or species habitat may occur within

## Frogs

### [Litoria dayi](#)

Australian Lace-lid, Lace-eyed Tree Frog, Day's Big-eyed Treefrog [86707]

Endangered

Species or species habitat may occur within area

## Name

## Status

## Type of Presence

### [Litoria nannotis](#)

Waterfall Frog, Torrent Tree Frog [1817]

Endangered

Species or species habitat may occur within area

### [Litoria rheocola](#)

Common Mistfrog [1802]

Endangered

Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

### Migratory Wetlands Species

#### [Actitis hypoleucos](#)

Common Sandpiper [59309]

Species or species habitat known to occur within area

#### [Calidris acuminata](#)

Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]

Species or species habitat known to occur within area

#### [Calidris canutus](#)

Red Knot, Knot [855]

Endangered

Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

#### [Calidris ferruginea](#)

Curlew Sandpiper [856]

Critically Endangered

Species or species habitat known to occur within area

#### [Calidris melanotos](#)

Pectoral Sandpiper [858]

Species or species habitat may occur within area

#### [Gallinago hardwickii](#)

Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]

Species or species habitat may occur within area

#### [Limosa lapponica](#)

Bar-tailed Godwit [844]

Species or species habitat known to occur within area

Name	Threatened	Type of Presence
<a href="#">Numenius madagascariensis</a>		
Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
<a href="#">Pandion haliaetus</a>		
Osprey [952]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
<a href="#">Tringa nebularia</a>		
Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area



## Appendix 3: Wildnet Species list

Local Government (Douglas Shire Council) species list, used to assist in flora identification.



### Wildlife Online Extract

Search Criteria: Species List for a Specified Point

Species: All

Type: Native

Status: All

Records: All

Date: All

Latitude: -16.5195

Longitude: 145.4703

Distance: 1

Email: japitcher\_83@hotmail.com

Date submitted: Tuesday 02 Jul 2019 17:46:15

Date extracted: Tuesday 02 Jul 2019 17:50:14

The number of records retrieved = 108

### Disclaimer

As the DSITIA is still in a process of collating and vetting data, it is possible the information given is not complete. The information provided should only be used for the project for which it was requested and it should be appropriately acknowledged as being derived from Wildlife Online when it is used.

The State of Queensland does not invite reliance upon, nor accept responsibility for this information. Persons should satisfy themselves through independent means as to the accuracy and completeness of this information.

No statements, representations or warranties are made about the accuracy or completeness of this information. The State of Queensland disclaims all responsibility for this information and all liability (including without limitation, liability in negligence) for all expenses, losses, damages and costs you may incur as a result of the information being inaccurate or incomplete in any way for any reason.

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
animals	birds	Accipitridae	<i>Haliastur indus</i>	brahminy kite		C		4
animals	birds	Accipitridae	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	black kite		C		1
animals	birds	Accipitridae	<i>Elanus axillaris</i>	black-shouldered kite		C		1
animals	birds	Accipitridae	<i>Pandion cristatus</i>	eastern osprey		SL		3
animals	birds	Anatidae	<i>Tadorna radjah</i>	radjah shelduck		C		1
animals	birds	Anatidae	<i>Anas superciliosa</i>	Pacific black duck		C		1
animals	birds	Apodidae	<i>Aerodramus terraereginae</i>	Australian swiftlet		C		1
animals	birds	Ardeidae	<i>Egretta novaehollandiae</i>	white-faced heron		C		1
animals	birds	Ardeidae	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	little egret		C		2
animals	birds	Ardeidae	<i>Ardea intermedia</i>	intermediate egret		C		1
animals	birds	Ardeidae	<i>Egretta sacra</i>	eastern reef egret		C		1
animals	birds	Ardeidae	<i>Ardea alba modesta</i>	eastern great egret		C		3
animals	birds	Artamidae	<i>Artamus leucorhynchus</i>	white-breasted woodswallow		C		6
animals	birds	Burhinidae	<i>Esacus magirostris</i>	beach stone-curlew		V		2
animals	birds	Campephagidae	<i>Lalage leucomela</i>	varied triller		C		2
animals	birds	Campephagidae	<i>Coracina papuensis</i>	white-bellied cuckoo-shrike		C		2
animals	birds	Charadriidae	<i>Charadrius ruficapillus</i>	red-capped plover		C		1
animals	birds	Charadriidae	<i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i>	greater sand plover		V	V	3
animals	birds	Charadriidae	<i>Vanellus miles miles</i>	masked lapwing (northern subspecies)		C		4
animals	birds	Charadriidae	<i>Elseyonis melanops</i>	black-fronted dotterel		C		3
animals	birds	Charadriidae	<i>Charadrius mongolus</i>	lesser sand plover		E	E	6
animals	birds	Charadriidae	<i>Pluvialis fulva</i>	Pacific golden plover		SL		3
animals	birds	Charadriidae	<i>Vanellus miles</i>	masked lapwing		C		1
animals	birds	Columbidae	<i>Chalcophaps indica</i>	emerald dove		C		1
animals	birds	Columbidae	<i>Geopelia humeralis</i>	bar-shouldered dove		C		4
animals	birds	Columbidae	<i>Ptilinopus superbus</i>	superb fruit-dove		C		1
animals	birds	Columbidae	<i>Ptilinopus regina</i>	rose-crowned fruit-dove		C		1
animals	birds	Columbidae	<i>Columba leucomela</i>	white-headed pigeon		C		1
animals	birds	Columbidae	<i>Ducula bicolor</i>	plumed imperial-pigeon		C		6
animals	birds	Columbidae	<i>Geopelia striata</i>	peaceful dove		C		2
animals	birds	Cuculidae	<i>Scythrops novaehollandiae</i>	channel-billed cuckoo		C		1
animals	birds	Cuculidae	<i>Chalcites minutillus russatus</i>	Gould's bronze-cuckoo		C		1
animals	birds	Cuculidae	<i>Eudynamis orientalis</i>	eastern koel		C		1
animals	birds	Dicruridae	<i>Dicrurus bracteatus</i>	spangled drongo		C		3
animals	birds	Estrildidae	<i>Lonchura castaneothorax</i>	chestnut-breasted mannikin		C		1
animals	birds	Halcyonidae	<i>Dacelo leachii</i>	blue-winged kookaburra		C		1
animals	birds	Halcyonidae	<i>Dacelo novaeguineae</i>	laughing kookaburra		C		1
animals	birds	Halcyonidae	<i>Todiramphus sanctus</i>	sacred kingfisher		C		2
animals	birds	Halcyonidae	<i>Todiramphus sordidus</i>	Torresian kingfisher		C		1
animals	birds	Hirundinidae	<i>Hirundo neoxena</i>	welcome swallow		C		1
animals	birds	Laniidae	<i>Sterna sumatrana</i>	black-naped tern		SL		1
animals	birds	Laniidae	<i>Thalasseus bergii</i>	crested tern		SL		2
animals	birds	Laniidae	<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>	Caspian tern		SL		2
animals	birds	Laniidae	<i>Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae</i>	silver gull		C		2
animals	birds	Laniidae	<i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>	gull-billed tern		SL		2
animals	birds	Laniidae	<i>Thalasseus bengalensis</i>	lesser crested tern		C		1

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
animals	birds	Laridae	<i>Sternula albifrons</i>	little tern		SL		2
animals	birds	Maluridae	<i>Malurus amabilis</i>	lovely fairy-wren		C		1
animals	birds	Megapodiidae	<i>Megapodius reinwardt</i>	orange-footed scrubfowl		C		5
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	<i>Meliphaga notata</i>	yellow-spotted honeyeater		C		2
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	<i>Ramsayornis modestus</i>	brown-backed honeyeater		C		1
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	<i>Lichmera indistincta</i>	brown honeyeater		C		1
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	<i>Gavicalis versicolor</i>	varied honeyeater		C		1
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	<i>Philemon corniculatus</i>	noisy friarbird		C		2
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	<i>Myzomela obscura</i>	dusky honeyeater		C		1
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	<i>Meliphaga gracilis</i>	graceful honeyeater		C		1
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	<i>Philemon buceroides</i>	helmeted friarbird		C		4
animals	birds	Meropidae	<i>Merops ornatus</i>	rainbow bee-eater		C		7
animals	birds	Monarchidae	<i>Monarcha melanopsis</i>	black-faced monarch		SL		1
animals	birds	Monarchidae	<i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>	magpie-lark		C		4
animals	birds	Monarchidae	<i>Myiagra rubecula</i>	leaden flycatcher		C		1
animals	birds	Nectariniidae	<i>Dicaeum hirundinaceum</i>	mistletoebird		C		2
animals	birds	Nectariniidae	<i>Nectarinia jugularis</i>	olive-backed sunbird		C		5
animals	birds	Oriolidae	<i>Oriolus sagittatus</i>	olive-backed oriole		C		1
animals	birds	Oriolidae	<i>Sphethecotheres vieilloti</i>	Australasian figbird		C		2
animals	birds	Oriolidae	<i>Oriolus flavocinctus</i>	yellow oriole		C		1
animals	birds	Pachycephalidae	<i>Pachycephala melanura</i>	mangrove golden whistler		C		1
animals	birds	Pachycephalidae	<i>Colluricincla megarrhyncha</i>	little shrike-thrush		C		1
animals	birds	Psittacidae	<i>Trichoglossus haematodus moluccanus</i>	rainbow lorikeet		C		5
animals	birds	Rhipiduridae	<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>	willie wagtail		C		2
animals	birds	Scolopacidae	<i>Tringa brevipes</i>	grey-tailed tattler		SL		1
animals	birds	Scolopacidae	<i>Numenius minutus</i>	little curlew		SL		1
animals	birds	Scolopacidae	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	common greenshank		SL		3
animals	birds	Scolopacidae	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	whimbrel		SL		3
animals	birds	Scolopacidae	<i>Calidris ruficollis</i>	red-necked stint		SL		2
animals	birds	Scolopacidae	<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>	eastern curlew		E	CE	2
animals	birds	Scolopacidae	<i>Limosa lapponica baueri</i>	Western Alaskan bar-tailed godwit		V	V	3
animals	birds	Sturnidae	<i>Aplonis metallica</i>	metallic starling		C		1
animals	birds	Threskiornithidae	<i>Threskiornis molucca</i>	Australian white ibis		C		1
animals	reptiles	Crocodylidae	<i>Crocodylus porosus</i>	estuarine crocodile		V		3
plants	Equisetopsida	Acanthaceae	<i>Avicennia marina subsp. australasica</i>			C		1/1
plants	Equisetopsida	Annonaceae	<i>Miliusa brahei</i>			C		1/1
plants	Equisetopsida	Annonaceae	<i>Polyalthia nitidissima</i>	polyalthia		C		1/1
plants	Equisetopsida	Apocynaceae	<i>Tabernaemontana orientalis</i>			C		1/1
plants	Equisetopsida	Apocynaceae	<i>Alyxia spicata</i>			C		1/1
plants	Equisetopsida	Arecaceae	<i>Livistona muelleri</i>	dwarf fan palm		C		1/1
plants	Equisetopsida	Celastraceae	<i>Elaeodendron melanocarpum</i>			C		1/1
plants	Equisetopsida	Ceratophyllaceae	<i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i>	hornwort		C		1/1
plants	Equisetopsida	Chenopodiaceae	<i>Sarcocornia quinqueflora subsp. quinqueflora</i>			C		1/1
plants	Equisetopsida	Chenopodiaceae	<i>Tecticornia australasica</i>			C		1/1
plants	Equisetopsida	Cyperaceae	<i>Fimbristylis ferruginea</i>			C		1/1
plants	Equisetopsida	Cyperaceae	<i>Fimbristylis pauciflora</i>			C		1/1

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
plants	Equisetopsida	Cyperaceae	<i>Schoenoplectus subulatus</i>			C		1/1
plants	Equisetopsida	Cyperaceae	<i>Fuirena umbellata</i>			C		1/1
plants	Equisetopsida	Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus javanicus</i>			C		1/1
plants	Equisetopsida	Cyperaceae	<i>Eleocharis equisetifolia</i>			C		1/1
plants	Equisetopsida	Dracaenaceae	<i>Pleomele angustifolia</i>			C		1/1
plants	Equisetopsida	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia bifida</i>			C		1/1
plants	Equisetopsida	Hydrocharitaceae	<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>	hydrilla		C		1/1
plants	Equisetopsida	Phyllanthaceae	<i>Glochidion harveyanum var. harveyanum</i>			C		1/1
plants	Equisetopsida	Phyllanthaceae	<i>Glochidion benthamianum</i>			C		2/2
plants	Equisetopsida	Phyllanthaceae	<i>Phyllanthus novae-hollandiae</i>			C		1/1
plants	Equisetopsida	Poaceae	<i>Perotis rara</i>	comet grass		C		1/1
plants	Equisetopsida	Poaceae	<i>Pseudoraphis jagonis</i>			C		5/5
plants	Equisetopsida	Rubiaceae	<i>Ixora timorensis</i>			C		1/1
plants	Equisetopsida	Rubiaceae	<i>Dentella repens</i>	dentella		C		1/1
plants	Equisetopsida	Salicaceae	<i>Scolopia braunii</i>	flintwood		C		1/1
plants	Equisetopsida	Stylidiaceae	<i>Stylidium alsinoides</i>			C		1/1

#### CODES

I - Y Indicates that the taxon is introduced to Queensland and has naturalised.

Q - Indicates the Queensland conservation status of each taxon under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*. The codes are Extinct in the Wild (PE), Endangered (E), Vulnerable (V), Near Threatened (NT), Least Concern (C) or Not Protected ( ).

A - Indicates the Australian conservation status of each taxon under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*. The values of EPBC are Conservation Dependent (CD), Critically Endangered (CE), Endangered (E), Extinct (EX), Extinct in the Wild (XW) and Vulnerable (V).

Records - The first number indicates the total number of records of the taxon for the record option selected (i.e. All, Confirmed or Specimens). This number is output as 99999 if it equals or exceeds this value. The second number located after the / indicates the number of specimen records for the taxon. This number is output as 999 if it equals or exceeds this value.



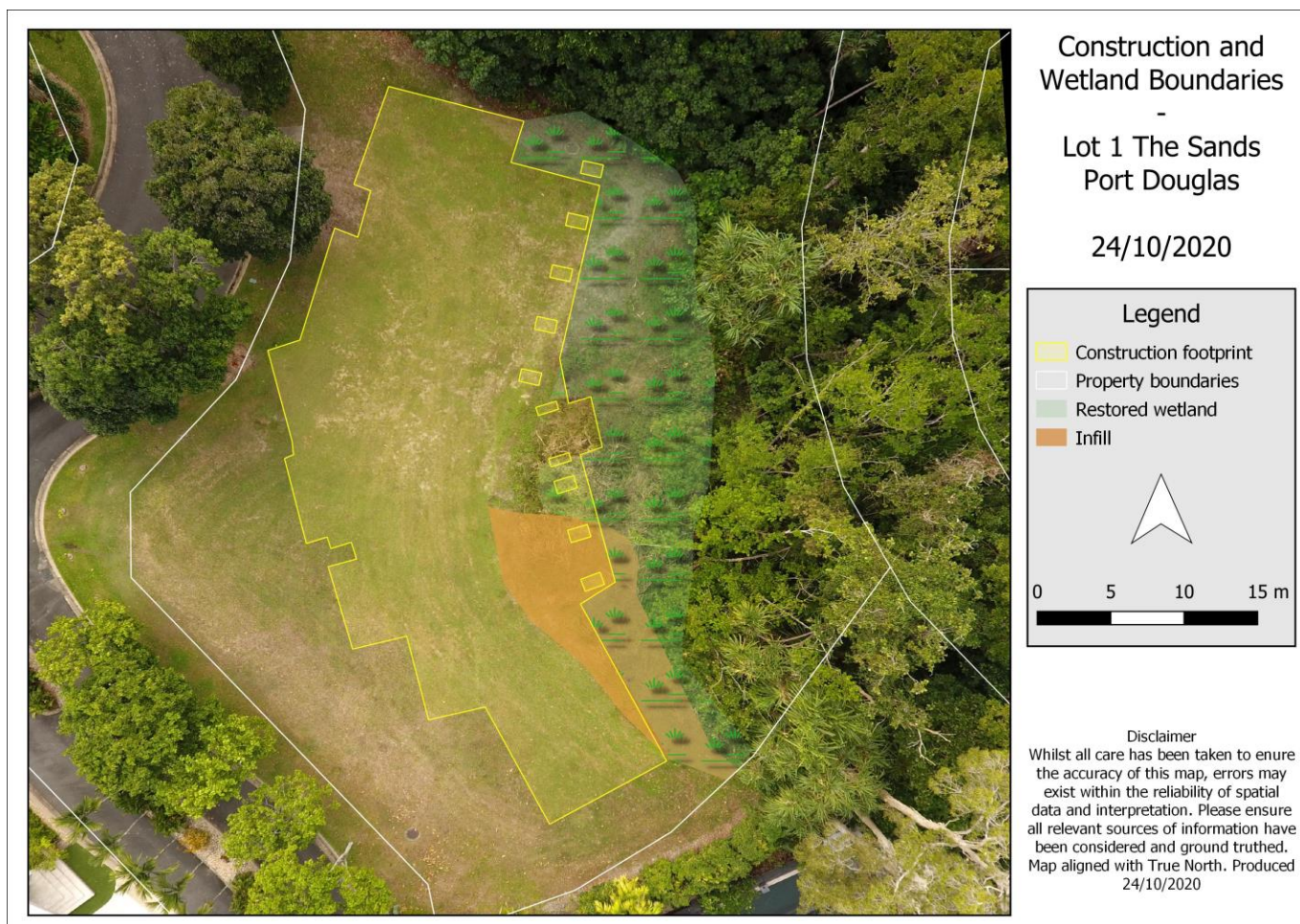
#### Appendix 4: Listed weed

Singapore Daisy invading the edges of high quality endangered wetland.



## Appendix 5: Boundaries Map

Building plan overlayed on aerial imagery, note the non-wild wetland highlighted in green where restoration is to occur.





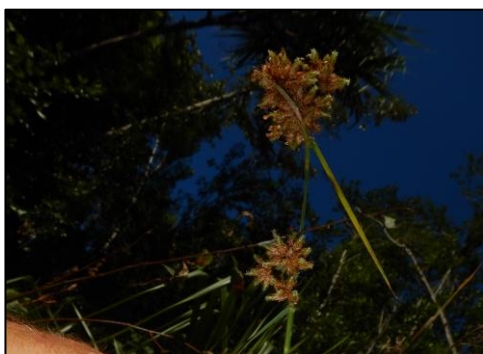
## Appendix 6: Species to be utilised



*Above: The non – wild fringe around 12 months ago. Note the cut lawn in the lower part of the image, and the high-quality wetland behind.*



*Above: The non-wild fringe as of the 23/8/2020. Note the increase in weeds on the left.*



*Above two: *Fiurena umbelata* (Hexagonal style stems) was abundant and many specimens are present for transplanting in the area. Several specimens have been flagged.*



*Above two: *Sclera levis* had several plants present along with a look alike weed (*Cyperus invulcratus*) with triangle stems. Several specimens have been flagged.*





Above: *Fimbristylis pauciflora* had several individuals identified but it is likely there will be more. Several specimens have been flagged.



Above: *Ludwigia octovalvis* has seen a decline due to *Cyperus invulcratus* dominating. Several specimens have been flagged.



Above: *Acrostichum speciosum*, bipinnate fern with thick leaflets. Individual pictured is within non-wild wetland however after reassessment and the growth of weeds, this plant could not be found.



Above: *Cyperus javanicus* was present with two plants next to each other and in good condition, one has been flagged.

Before works commence, a team of qualified operators are to collect the target taxa (six pictured above) which exist in the non-wild wetland and maintain them for replanting later. It is recommended that this happen soon, to avoid further impacts from invasive species.

It is also advised that cuttings and seed collection occur to increase the chances of success and to provide a larger number of plants to reintroduce. This will assist with aesthetics, and environmental and maintenance purposes.

A high level of natural recruitment from both invasive and native flora is expected after works have occurred, ongoing maintenance will be of high importance if the area is to establish as a healthy wetland system and balance human utilisation.

Whilst *Astrostichum speciosum* was not observed during a recent reassessment, it is believed individuals will still be present and attention should be given to identify them upon removal of other target taxa.

Small *Cyperus involucratus* may be confused for the native *Sclera levis*, care should be taken to not remove/reintroduce this weed.

Once these plants have been removed, the pad footings are to be installed using an excavator, which will operate from the bank and not enter the depression. It will remove weeds and conduct necessary excavations to install the infrastructure.

Sediment fencing as previously discussed is to be installed and works carried out during dry periods of weather, the removal of top soil should be minimised where possible.

When removing weeds from the immediate edge of the wild wetland, care should be taken not to damage large native flora which are not to be removed. Established *Panadanus sp.* and Mangrove species could be impacted.

After construction, the same team which removed and maintained the plants is to reintroduce them in a manner that supports aesthetics and wetland structure.

The infill and bank is to be revegetated to assist in habitat development and erosion control.

With loss of *Typha sp.* due to removal and infill, it is desirable to replace this with an indigenous plant that provides similar services to fauna. These may include *Astrostichum speciosum*, *Ludwigia octovalvis*, and *Lomandra sp.*.

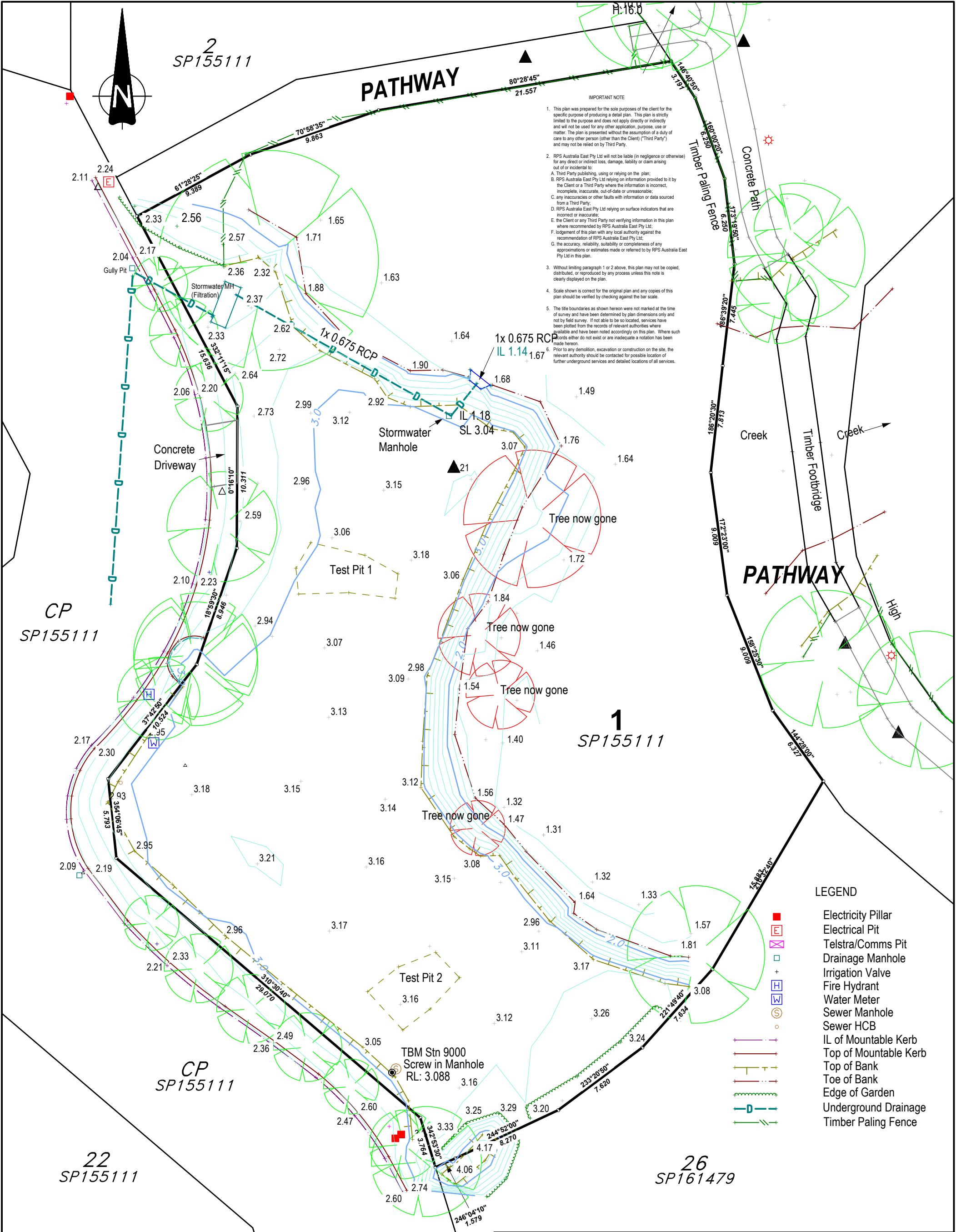
Furthermore, it is recommended that the gardens at the front of the property be used to contribute to habitat with plants that support local pollinators, birds and frogs to be used. It is at the discretion of the client and their chosen contractor as to which plants are used, however it is important they are indigenous and provide services to native fauna.

The loss of *Typha sp.* is an understandable outcome as it can tend to dominate and would require significant management. If this can be attained then it would be preferential, however not if it is at the expense of other species highlighted in this section.



#### **Disclaimer**

Whilst all care has been taken to present the necessary information to the most accurate degree it should be noted that the surveys conducted upon the property in question are not fully comprehensive and unidentified flora and fauna may exist. Spatial data is based upon the reliability of data sources and some error may exist as a result. Care should be taken by the landholders to ensure compliance is met with all relevant agencies and authorities. The writer of the report accepts no responsibility for the actions of others and negative outcomes that may follow.



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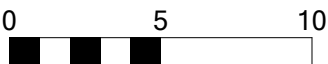
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5. The title boundaries as shown hereon were not marked at the time of survey and have been determined by plan dimensions only and not by field survey. If not able to be so located, services have been plotted from the records of relevant authorities where available and have been noted accordingly on this plan. Where such services either do not exist or are inadequate a notation has been made hereon.

6. Prior to any demolition, excavation or construction on the site, the relevant authority should be contacted for possible location of further underground services and detailed locations of all services.

- LEGEND
- Electricity Pillar
  - Electrical Pit
  - Telstra/Comms Pit
  - Drainage Manhole
  - Irrigation Valve
  - Fire Hydrant
  - Water Meter
  - Sewer Manhole
  - Sewer HCB
  - IL of Mountable Kerb
  - Top of Mountable Kerb
  - Top of Bank
  - Toe of Bank
  - Edge of Garden
  - Underground Drainage
  - Timber Paling Fence



SCALE 1:250 IS APPLICABLE ONLY TO THE ORIGINAL SHEET SIZE (A3).

AMENDMENTS		PROJECT MANAGER	
TEXT		AES	
		SURVEYED	
		MW	14-04-20
CHECKED		DRAWN	
		AES	
		CAD REF	PR146910-1.dwg
DRAFTING CHECKED		SHEET OF SHEETS	1 1
		SHEET SIZE	A3

**J&J Clague**

**Contour & Detail Survey**

**Lot 1 on SP155111**

**The Sands**

**Port Douglas**

RPS Australia East Pty Ltd  
ACN 140 292 762

135 Abbott St  
PO Box 1949  
CAIRNS QLD 4870

T +61 7 4031 1336  
F +61 7 4031 2942  
W rpsgroup.com.au

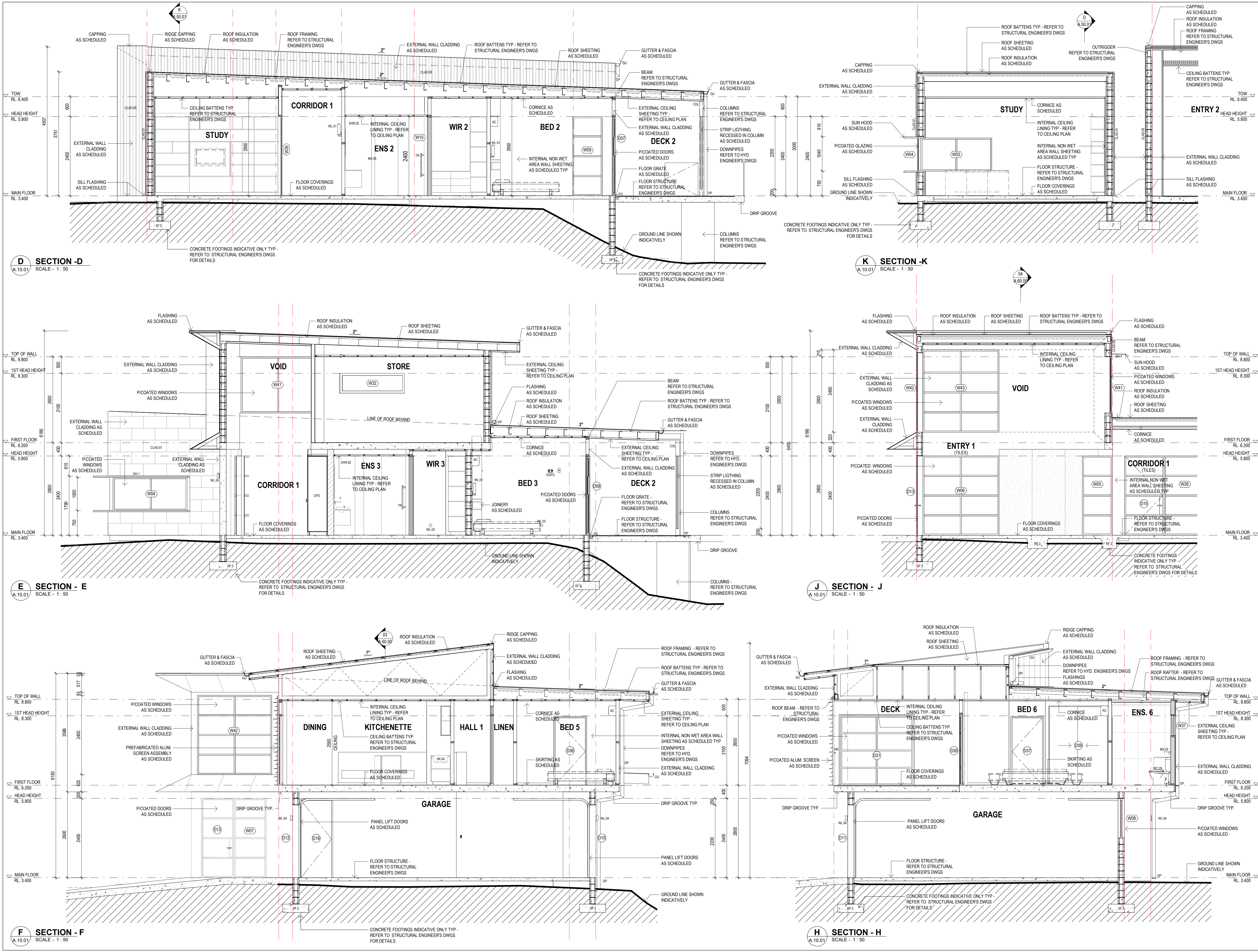
SCALE 1:250

DATE 15-04-20

DRAWING NO. PR146910-1

ISSUE





**LEGEND.**

AC	AIRCON
COL	COLUMN
CPO	CUPBOARD
DGPO	DOUBLE GPO CLEANERS
DP	DOWNSPIPE
FG	FLOOR GRATE
GU	GUTTER
HR	HANDRAIL
SH-1	SUN HOOD
TR	TOWEL RAIL

**AMENDMENTS**

	DATE
P1 INFORMATION ISSUE	03-07-2020
P2 CONSULTANT ISSUE	16-07-2020
P3 INFORMATION ISSUE	24-07-2020
P4 DA ISSUE	07-08-2020

**CLARKE AND PRINCE ARCHITECTS**  
3 Scott Street | Cairns | QLD 4870  
p. 07 4051 4058 | f. 07 4051 1080  
e. cp@clarkandprince.com.au  
w. www.clarkandprince.com.au

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APPROVED	DI	DATE	AUG 2020	

**PROPOSED NEW RESIDENCE**

**LOT 1 (No.14-32) BARRIER ST, PORT DOUGLAS**

FOR  
**J & J CLAGUE**

DWG  
**SECTIONS**

DWG No.  
**1474 DD A.50.01**

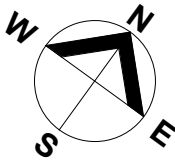
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**DA ISSUE**

ISSUE  
**P4**





CLADDING SCHEDULE	
CLAD.01	HORIZONTAL CLADDING
CLAD.02	URBANLINE CERA FACADE
CLAD.03	RENDER FINISH - PAINTED



#### LEGEND.

B	BENCH
BBQ	BARBEQUE -BY CLIENT
COL	COLUMN
CT10	
DP	DOWNPIPE
FW	FLOOR WASTE GULLY
HP	HOT PLATE
HR	HANDRAIL
MSB	MAIN DIST. BOARD
ROBE	ROBE
SC	SCREEN
SEAT	
SH-1	SUN HOOD
SK	SINK
T3	TAP-TYPE 3
TR	TOWEL RAIL
TRH	TOILET ROLL HOLDER
WCC	WINE CELLAR CONDITIONER

#### FLOOR AREAS

MAIN FLOOR	
BIN STORE	3 m²
DECK 1	90 m²
DECK 2	45 m²
ENTRY	17 m²
GARAGE	95 m²
MAIN FLOOR	439 m²
POOL	38 m²
	727 m²
FIRST FLOOR	
DECK	13 m²
STUDIO	139 m²
	152 m²
TOTAL:	879 m²

AMENDMENTS	DATE
P1 INFORMATION ISSUE	03-07-2020
P2 CONSULTANT ISSUE	16-07-2020
P3 INFORMATION ISSUE	24-07-2020
P4 DA ISSUE	07-08-2020
P5 DA ISSUE	28-08-2020
P6 REVISED SITE SETOUT	23-09-2020
P7 REVIEW SUBMISSION	08-10-2020
P8 SUBMISSION ISSUE	15-10-2020



Clarke and Prince ARCHITECTS  
3 Scott Street | Cairns | QLD 4870  
p. 07 4261 4288 | f. 07 4261 1080  
e. cp@clarkandprince.com.au  
w. www.clarkandprince.com.au

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DRAWN	SCALE	SIZE
APPROVED	DI	DATE

PROPOSED NEW RESIDENCE

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PORT DOUGLAS

FOR  
J & J CLAGUE

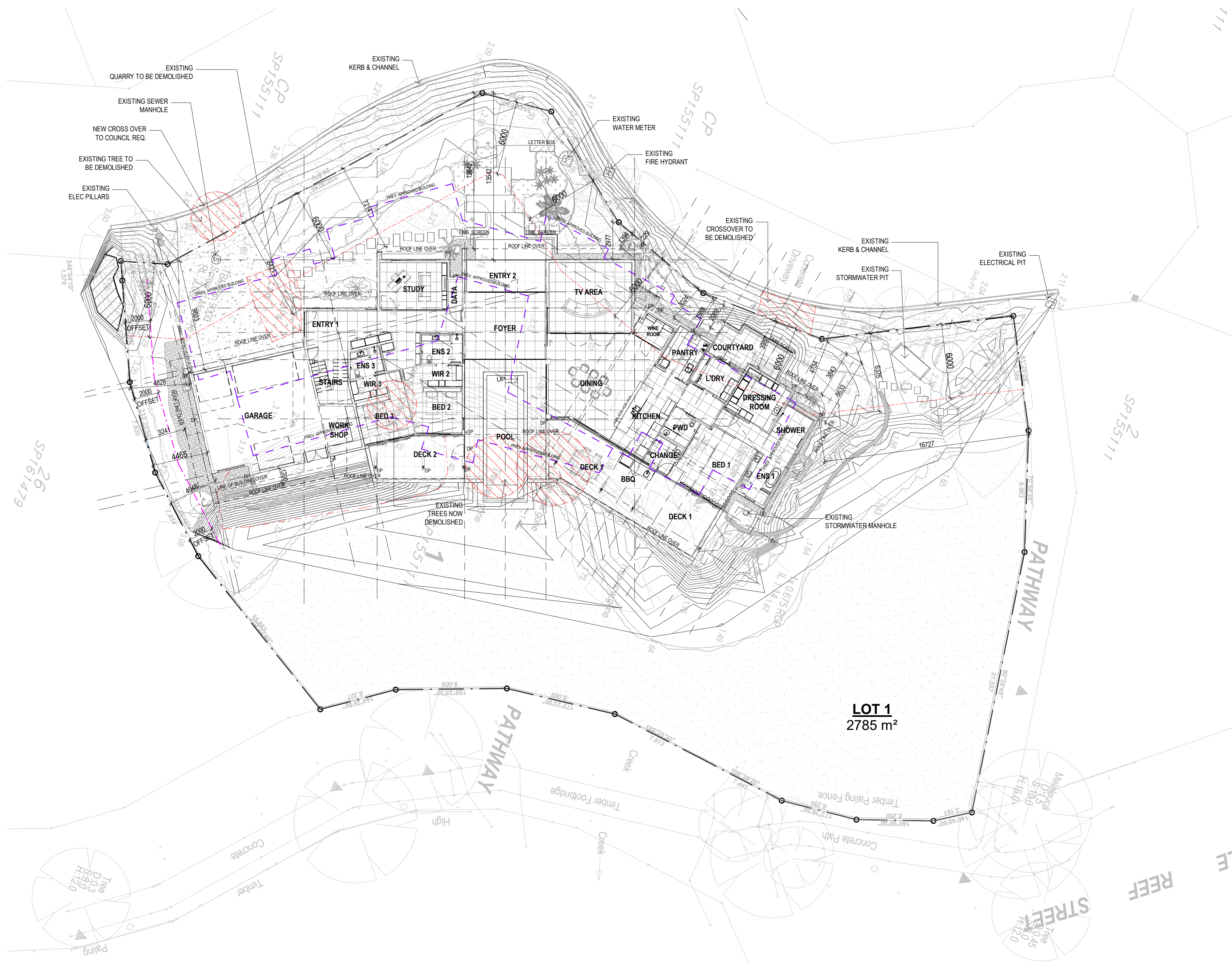
DWG  
FLOOR PLANS - MAIN & FIRST  
FLOOR

DWG No.  
1474 DD A.10.01

STAMP  
SUBMISSION ISSUE

ISSUE  
P8

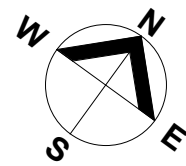




01 SITE PLAN  
SCALE - 1:200



02 FENCE DETAIL  
SCALE - NTS



ABBREVIATIONS:

- G1 GATE (900 WIDE)  
G2 GATE (3000 WIDE)  
--- 1200H CHAINMESH FENCE  
E--- EXISTING ELECTRICITY LINE - EXACT LOCATION TBC ON SITE  
W--- EXISTING WATER MAIN - EXACT LOCATION TBC ON SITE  
S--- EXISTING SEWER MAIN - EXACT LOCATION TBC ON SITE

AMENDMENTS	DATE
P1 INFORMATION ISSUE	03-07-2020
P2 CONSULTANT ISSUE	16-07-2020
P3 INFORMATION ISSUE	24-07-2020
P4 DA ISSUE	07-08-2020
P5 REVISED SITE SETOUT	23-09-2020
P6 REVIEW SUBMISSION	08-10-2020
P7 LANDSCAPE ISSUE	13-10-2020
P8 SUBMISSION ISSUE	15-10-2020

**CP**  
clarkeandprince ARCHITECTS  
3 Scott Street | Cairns | QLD 4870  
p. 07 4261 4288 | f. 07 4261 1080  
e. cp@clarkeandprince.com.au  
w. www.clarkeandprince.com.au

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DIMENSIONS SHOWN ARE NOMINAL ALLOWANCE TO BE  
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DRAWN	SCALE	SIZE
DI	As indicated	A1
APPROVED	DATE	OCT 2020

PROPOSED NEW RESIDENCE

LOT 1 (No.14-32) BARRIER ST,  
PORT DOUGLAS

FOR  
J & J CLAGUE

DWG  
SITE PLAN

DWG No.  
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