[redacted]
Bonnie Doon Qld 4873

Email [redacted]

18 December 2024

The Assessment Manager

Douglas Shire Council

64-66 Front Street

MOSSMAN QLD 4873

Via email: [redacted]

Dear Ms Elphinstone

Re: DOUGLAS SHIRE COUNCIL DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION NUMBER: MCUI 2024_5682/1

Submissions made by [redacted] Bonnie Doon Qld 4873 [redacted] and [redacted], Bonnie Doon Qld 4873 [redacted] objecting to Impact Assessable Development Application Number MCUI 2024_5682/1, together with the supporting documentation, lodged by RPS AAP Consulting Pty Ltd on behalf of NQ Asphalt Pty Ltd (hereinafter referred to as the "Applicant") in respect to Lot 1 on RP893855, Captain Cook Highway/Bonnie Doon Road, Killaloe for a Material Change of Use from Rural Zoning to Extractive Industry, lodged on 16 October 2024 (properly made on 30 October 2024).

<u>OUR GROUNDS OF OBJECTION ARE</u>:

- We object to this Development Application due to the size, scale and location of the proposed development in its failure to meet specific outcomes of the Planning Scheme's Strategic Framework Element referring to Resource Extraction.
  "3.6.4 Element – Resource Extraction (1) Douglas Shire is not, and is not likely to be, a major resource extraction area. However, where extraction does occur, it is small-scale, visually unobtrusive and managed in an environmentally responsible manner. All land disturbed by mining and extractive industries is appropriately rehabilitated.

The Applicant's response in its Development Application states "The subject sand extraction proposal is considered entirely consistent with this Element of the Strategic Framework. The sand extraction proposal will be: • <u>Small scale and visually unobtrusive</u>. Views of the sand extraction proposal from public viewing points will be distant views and the sand extraction proposal will blend into the rural activities being undertaken in the locality."

- We object to the Applicant's claim that this proposal is Small scale. The Applicant's proposal is to extract sand in a quantity of 30,000 tons or more per annum from the site for a minimum of 10 years. The Applicant's proposal is NOT small scale or visually unobtrusive and WILL impact on surrounding properties and is therefore inconsistent with the Douglas Shire Planning Scheme. The Applicant refers at times to its proposal in its Application as a Quarry.

  Due to the large scale of the proposed extractive industry being over 10,000t per annum it has caused a referral to the State Assessment and Referral Agency as per the Planning Regulation 2017 due to the Development impacting on State transport infrastructure for extractive industry using machinery having an annual throughput of product of more than 10,000t because the proposed development is in excess of the thresholds stated by the regulation.

  The extractive industry proposed by the Applicant fails to satisfy 3.6.4.1 Specific outcomes, in particular part (2) in that it will detrimentally impact on community well-being and scenic amenity to not only the residence immediately beside the site as well as all residences within a 1 kilometre radius from the site. The extractive industry will cause not only visual impacts on surrounding residents but also detrimentally impact their well-being through the noise and dust that will be caused by the extractive industry at the site.

  3.6.4.1(3) Extractive industries are required to rehabilitate progressively or upon completion. The Applicant states in its application that it will use topsoil to refill the sand extraction site. The quantity of topsoil that will be extracted (average of 30cm) is not anywhere sufficient enough to re-fill the sand pits and therefore the Applicant will fail to meet this outcome appropriately to rehabilitate the extracted land area. Such lack of rehabilitation will have detrimental impacts on surrounding properties and the adjoining environment and coastal area.

- Our further objection to this Development Application is due to the Applicant's failure to meet the majority of the overall outcome criteria required in accordance with the Douglas Shire Planning Scheme Development Code 9.3.10 Extractive Industry Code.

  9.3.10.2 Purpose - *The purpose of this code is to assess the suitability of the development to which this code applies in accordance with the following outcomes.*

  (a) *The extractive industry is established in locations that are adequately separated from sensitive land uses.*

- There are sensitive land uses very close to the proposed development site with a residential dwelling located 15 metres from the site. There are also quite a number of sensitive land uses within 1 kilometre of the extractive industry. The development will affect all of these residences with regards to noise, dust, safety and peace and quiet.

(b) *A separation area is established to maintain a buffer between the extractive industry and existing and future sensitive land uses.*

- The Applicant states it will construct a buffer of 50 metres between the sand extraction site and the sensitive land use (closest dwelling house). AO4 acceptable outcomes in the Douglas Shire Planning Scheme states that 200 metres is an acceptable outcome from any sensitive land uses for an extractive industry including sand, gravel or soil. The Applicant's proposed buffer of 50m is not an acceptable outcome for the purpose of the Extractive industry code in the Douglas Shire Planning Scheme.

(c) external operations such as haulage routes do not adversely impact on amenity and well-being of the community.

- The proposed development site does not currently have any formed street access. The proposed access to the site intends to be from the unnamed road which is a shared undeveloped road which currently leads to a family residence. A flood drain divides the residence and development site and the applicant proposes to construct a bridge over the drain. All access and movements to the development site will be seen and heard by neighbouring houses. The haulage route will adversely impact on the amenity of neighbouring residents and the well-being of the community being all road users of Bonnie Doon Road due to the 60 truck movements per week. The Applicant's hauling route of ingress and egress of the unnamed road from Bonnie Doon Road with large 20 tonne haulage trucks will adversely impact all road users. The unnamed road is very low lying and upon some good rain and quite often during the wet season the unnamed road becomes inundated with water. Any upgrading or raising of the unnamed road will affect neighbouring properties including our property by causing extra run-off of water and flooding into the farm drain thereby causing additional flooding of Bonnie Doon Road. Additional flooding in this area, properties and roads will severely affect the community and cut off their road access during the wet season.

(d) Extractive industry operations are designed and managed to operate safely and avoid adverse impacts on amenity of adjacent sensitive land uses.

- As previously stated, there is a dwelling house immediately beside the proposed extraction site. The Applicant's intended extractive industry will adversely impact the amenity to the adjacent sensitive land use. No form of buffer will actually stop the noise and dust which will be created from the development site due to its location and the wind speed and direction at the extraction site and its surrounds.

- There is also an Aircraft Landing Facility approved on Lot 2 RP 893855 which is the neighbouring property adjacent to part of the north-western boundary of the proposed development site. This aircraft landing development approval was granted so that it controlled the strict movements by the grantee to ensure minimum disruption and noise would affect neighbouring properties. A microlight cannot safely take off and land on its approved site when sand, dirt and dust is being extracted from the property right alongside the landing strip.
- The extraction activity will cause harm to all of the adjacent sensitive land uses and sensitive receptors.

(e) *Extractive industry to cause no adverse impact on scenic amenity.*

- The proposed development will adversely impact on scenic amenity. It will be visually obtrusive to all neighbouring residences particularly the residence located beside the site as well as residences elevated along Jade ridge, Francis Road and Captain Cook Highway. The dust that will be created by the extractive industry and haulage vehicles will also adversely impact on the scenic amenity of all surrounding residents.

(f) *Extractive industry sites are effectively and progressively rehabilitated including the achievement of a stable land form that is safe and suitable for other appropriate uses.*

- The Applicant states in its Application that the topsoil is to be scraped away, stockpiled and reapplied once the extracted area is exhausted. The test hole logs which the Applicant has provided shows the topsoil depth to only be between 20cm and 50cm with the average depth of the topsoil on the majority of the site being 30cm. The Applicant states in its Environmental Assessment Report Item 1.2 Proposed Extraction Activity "The maximum depth of extraction is likely to be one to three metres from the existing surface profile". Therefore the topsoil will not be anywhere adequate enough in quantity to backfill and remediate the site to the same level as the adjoining ground levels. There is great concern that the lack of remediation will create a low lying swamp on the site which will detrimentally impact the coastal environment and surrounding properties.

Strong Wind Area

- Our further objection to this proposed large scale sand extraction Development is due to the fact that the sand extraction site **is located in a Strong Wind Area** which has prevailing winds blowing from south-east which will have detrimental impact on neighbouring residents due to airborne dust, sand, noise and visual amenity.

  The Bureau of Meteorology's Rose Wind direction versus Wind speed in kilometres per hour Report marked as Attachment C in the Applicant's Response to Council's

Information Request is attached herewith. The Applicant states near the bottom of page 6 of its Response *"In addition, the Wind Rose indicates that the prevailing winds are from the southeast which would assist in limiting noise impacts on the sensitive use located north of the subject land."* This statement is absurd and shows the Applicant's complete lack of understanding in regard to wind behaviour in the site area. As one can see clearly from the Site Plan, the closest residence does not sit due north of the entire length of the extraction site. The extraction site is situated south-east of both the closest residence as well as our residence only 800m away. As we are fully aware because we live there and as shown by the wind direction/speed on the report the prevailing strong south-easterly winds blow directly towards both residences. Therefore this development will have a huge negative impact on the sensitive uses with regards to noise and dust at the very minimum.

Normal wind speed is less than 19 kph which is considered a light breeze. A strong breeze is 20 kph or more and can easily pick up dry dust and fine sand. The lightest particles are swirled up into the air and carried in suspension for hundreds of kilometres.

The BOM wind report for the site area shows that for 35% of the time the wind speed is between 20-30 km/h; 20% of the time at 30-40 km/h and 7% of the time over 40 km/h. This means that on average the wind blows at over 20km/h for more than 60% of the year and from a south/south-east direction for 65% of the year.

The Maximum Sustained Wind at the site and neighbouring area for the 2024 year to date is 42kph with wind gusts up to 62kph as confirmed by the Historical Weather Data Report attached. (This does not include any cyclone activity at all).

In an average wind speed of 30kph fine sand the size of 100µm carries in the wind and reaches a distance of 430m. Dust carries even further.

Again, as our property is located 400m directly north-west and our residence 800m from the proposed sand extraction site we strongly object to the development due to the detrimental impact it will have on our health and amenity with the level of dust, sand and noise we will no doubt receive from the sand extraction site.

- Our further objection to the Applicant's Development Application is due to its numerous inconsistencies and its failure to provide accurate details or define exact dimensions of the depth of excavation and quantity of sand to be excavated from the proposed site. The Applicant's inconsistencies in this regard are set out hereunder.

<u>Inconsistencies with Depth of excavation.</u>

The Development Application fails to definitively state to what depth the sand excavation will extend.

Page 10 Proposal states sand extraction "limited to approximately 0.5 – 1 metre below the natural ground level."

Page 1 of Environmental Assessment Report - Proposed Extraction Activity and Page 5 of the Site Based Management Plan states "The maximum depth of extraction is likely to be one to three metres from the existing surface profile".

Page 2 of the Applicant's Response to Information Request states "The sand resource within the existing sand ridge will be extracted to a level equivalent to the level of the farmland that exists to the south-west of the subject land".

Inconsistencies with Quantity of sand to be excavated.

The Development Application fails to definitively state the exact amount of sand will be extracted from the excavation site.

Page 3 Introduction states sand to be extracted "in the order of 30,000 tonnes per annum".

Page 9 Proposal states the scale of sand extraction is expected to be in the order of 20,000 – 30,000 tonne per year.

The Applicant states in its Response to Information Request that the Soil Test Hole Logs it has provided are from 1994. These details are 30 years old. We object to Council accepting the Applicant's reliance on those reports with regards to depths of soil, sand, water etc.

Town Planning Report

- Our further objection to this Application is due to the fact that the Applicant fails to adequately address criteria in its Development Application and Response to Council's Information Request or provide acceptable outcomes under the Douglas Shire Planning Scheme Codes in particular to the following:

2.1 Site Particulars

- The Applicant states *"the site comprises of neighbouring sugar cane farms and and Killaloe Waste transfer station"* but fails to mention in this part of its application, that a sensitive land use (residence) is located only metres from the site as well as Mangroves and saltmarshes located along its eastern boundary.

3 Pre-Lodgement Consultation

- The Applicant's Pre-Lodgement Consultation stated that feedback from the Department of Transport and Mains Roads' representative indicated that Bonnie Doon Road was the preferred haul access route. The Applicant has failed to provide written Advices from the Department of Transport and Main Roads in relation to feedback from the Department on the preferred haul access route. The Applicant states that the Department's representative indicated that Bonnie

Doon Road was the preferred haul access route. When Douglas Shire Council (via Information Request item 8) requested a copy of those advices for transparency the Applicant failed to provide any such advice and instead relied in its application on its own interpretation of discussion/s with the Department. We object to this lack of transparency due to the large scale of the Applicant's proposal. We are also aware that Bonnie Doon Road is in fact a Douglas Shire Council controlled and maintained road. All traffic issues and damage to Bonnie Doon Road caused by trucks turning in and out of the unnamed road on to Bonnie Doon Road will be the responsibility of Douglas Shire Council.

4 Proposal

- The Proposed Sand Extraction Site Plan (blue dotted line) relates to extraction of the sand ridges that extend across the site from the eastern to western boundaries and the full length of the site. The defined blue dotted line on the applicant's site plan is right along the property's western boundary line and eastern boundary lines which will affect adjoining properties. Any excavation along both the eastern and western boundaries must have a decent setback to protect adjoining properties from erosion.

6 6.3.1 Strategic Framework

- As previously stated we object to this Development Application due to the fact that the proposed sand activity does not comply with Douglas Shire Council's Town Planning Scheme's Strategic Framework Element referring to Resource Extraction in that it is not small scale and will be visually obtrusive to neighbouring residences. Again, the Applicant refers to its own development as a Quarry in its Response to Council's information request.

6.3.3 Codes

<u>8.2.1 Acid Sulphate Soils Overlay Code Applies</u>

- The Applicant has failed to undertake preliminary Acid sulfate soils investigation/assessment.
- The Applicant states in its application *"it is not expected that there will be any ASS and PASS issues and that ASS and PASS is not expected but if required, will be managed appropriately or by limiting the depth of extraction".* The Applicant also states in its Response *"the potential for the presence or disturbance of PASS is highly unlikely given the resource is 3-5m AHD and above the surrounding landforms and is exposed. Queensland Globe mapping shows that the site is not high risk for PASS, refer to Figure 1 below".*
- The Douglas Shire Planning Scheme Zones and Overlays Property Report Acid Sulfate Soils Mapping (page 4) does identify the site land as Acid Sulfate Soils (<5m AHD).
- *Part 8.2.1 Acid Sulfate Soils Overlay Code of the Douglas Shire Planning Scheme performance outcomes requires the extent and location of potential or actual acid sulphate soils to be accurately identified. An Acceptable outcome is that either no excavation/filling occurs on the site, or, an Acid sulfate soils investigation is undertaken.*

- The Applicant has failed to provide an Acid Sulfate Soils Investigation Report and therefore no excavation must occur on this site.
- The Applicant states its test pitting did not indicate the presence of any PASS. Test pitting is not an Acid sulfate soils investigation.
- The very outdated (1994) soil Test Hole Logs provided by the Applicant in its Attachment B Response to Council's Information Request also fails to address any investigations with regards PASS and also cannot be relied upon with regards to the 30 year age of the reports.
- Due to the location of the extraction site the Applicant must undertake an Acid Sulfate Soil investigation in accordance with the most recent guidelines relating to sampling and management of acid sulfate soils. Its failure to do so will cause **the development to be independently referred to the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water to assess the extraction site under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act (EPBC Act).**

8.2.3 Coastal Processes – Coastal Environment Overlay Code - Erosion Prone Area

- The Applicant states *"erosion prone area generally surrounds the subject land but does not include the land".*
  Mapping – Coastal Area – Erosion Prone Area shows an immediate area in the north-west corner of the property as well as a southern area of the property as erosion prone.
  Although the proposed sand extraction site property is not all identified as "erosion prone area" every neighbouring property surrounding the site is Erosion Prone Area. We are very concerned that the size and scale of sand extraction from the site will have effect on the subject property in it becoming an erosion prone area as well as causing additional erosion issues to all adjoining properties.

8.2.4 Flood and Storm Tide Hazard Overlay applies

- Douglas Shire Planning Scheme Mapping results shows areas of medium and high tide inundation areas on parts of the subject property. The current sand ridges at 2-3m high as stated by the applicant currently create a flood barrier stopping tidal and storm flooding to neighbouring properties. To remove these sand ridges will affect and possibly cause flooding to all surrounding properties.
- The Applicant's failure to adequately address the Information Request by Douglas Shire Council and provide a post-development storm tide analysis report and pre and post flooding modelling analysis is not an acceptable outcome under 8.2.4.3 of the Douglas Shire Planning Scheme.

8.2.6 Landscape Values Overlay Code

- The Applicant states *the sand extraction proposal is small scale and will be visually unobtrusive. Views of the sand extraction proposal from public viewing points will be distant and will blend in.*

The Douglas Shire Planning Scheme 8.2.6.2 Purpose – The purpose of the Landscape values overlay code is to: (a) implement the policy direction of the strategic framework, in particular: (i) Theme 2: Environment and landscape values Element 3.5.5 Scenic amenity.

- We object to the Applicant's statement that their proposal is small scale and not visually obtrusive. The immediate neighbouring property to the site as well as neighbouring properties particularly those located on Jade Ridge, Eagle Close and Francis Road will have constant sight of vision of the sand extraction site operations. 8.2.6.2(2)(a) states that residences located in areas of High landscape value must be protected, retained and enhanced. All residences located along Jade Ridge, Eagle Close, Francis Road are elevated high landscape properties. 8.2.6.2(2)(g) states that views towards the Coral Sea are not diminished. The extraction site will visually impact the landscape and therefore this application does not achieve overall outcomes, in particular diminishing the scenic amenity of the area.

8.2.10 Transport Network Overlay Code

- The Applicant states *"haul access to be off Bonnie Doon Road... and identified by DTMR as the preferred road for haul vehicles to access Captain Cook Highway".*
  Council's Information Request Item 8 requested the Applicant provide pre-lodgement advices from State and Council. The Applicant fails to meet acceptable performance outcomes under the criteria of this code as it did not provide a Traffic Impact assessment report or pre-lodgement advices.

  The Applicant's proposal for 5 x 20t trucks loaded with sand will actually mean 10 truck movements a day travelling in and out the unnamed road into a 100kph zone. That equates to 60 truck movements a week. This is very dangerous and unsafe as there is not enough width to the unnamed road for a truck to turn in and out of without travelling over the dividing line as turning on to Bonnie Doon Road. Furthermore, we are very concerned about uncovered trucks with loads of dust/sand as well as the leakage of sand/salty water on to the road.

  PO1, PO2 and PO3 of 8.2.10.3.a Criteria of Douglas Shire Planning Scheme states: Note -A Traffic impact assessment report prepared in accordance with Planning scheme policy SC6.10 - Parking and access is one way to demonstrate achievement of the Performance Outcomes.

  Council's Information Request Item 7 requested the Applicant provide detailed information in relation to Parking and Vehicle Access to and on the proposed site. *The Applicant states "the scale of the sand extraction proposal will not necessitate the provision of a formal haul access within the site and/or vehicle parking. Typically, it is expected that the sand extraction proposal will be a one-person operation who drives the haul truck to site and operates the front-end loader to extract the sand and load the haul vehicle."* The Applicant NQ Asphalt Pty Ltd is a road surfacing contractor located in Cairns. It is therefore expected that most of the sand extracted by the Applicant from the extraction site will be hauled to the Applicant's depot in

Portsmith, Cairns. The statement that the sand extraction proposal will be a one-man operation does not make sense if one man is to operate the front-end loader, fill the truck and then haul the truck to Cairns or wherever the sand is to be delivered and return to site. The timeframe does not work out for a one-person task for 5 trips a day. The Applicant also states "there will be 5 x 20 tonne haul vehicles per day and other vehicles expected to access the quarry site."

The Applicant does not meet Council's policy or performance outcomes under this code.

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

2.3 Geology and Soils

- The erosion risk data provided by the Application at page 5 shows that the site is mainly Extreme and High risk with only 1 month of the year being very low.

2.4 Flooding

- The Applicant's development application states that mapping shows that the proposed site is in a rapid hazard assessment and it is highly likely that the site will be subject to any flood impacts and localized rainfall impacts that are proposed to be managed in accordance with the erosion and sediment control plan.

2.6 Existing Land Use and Sensitive Receptors

- The Existing Land Use of the subject property is Agricultural A & B.
  In the event the Applicant is approved for a Change of Use to Extractive Industry this will cause a detrimental precedent to other rural and agricultural landowners in relation to development proposals for change of use of properties in our shire.
- A nuisance sensitive receptor (dwelling) is 15 metres from the proposed extraction site. The Applicant's proposed buffer of 50m buffer is not an acceptable outcome to meet criteria for an extractive industry in the Douglas Shire Planning Scheme. The minimum is a 200m buffer.
- A sand extraction site in such a windy location will definitely impact on existing land use and sensitive receptors.

2.8 Air Quality

- The Applicant states that "the extractive industry is unlikely to have an impact on sensitive receptors."
- We object to the Applicant's statement due to the fact that the sand extraction site and surrounding properties are in a **Strong Wind Area** as proven by wind direction and speed reports as provided and the location of sensitive receptors to the extraction site.

- The strong winds will cause the loose dry topsoil dirt and extracted sand to be blown into the air and travel with the wind which will affect the air quality for all sensitive receptors and neighbouring residences.
- The closest residence at 15m from the extraction site and our property at 800m from the extraction site are both situated directly north-west from the extraction site and will be affected by the airborne dust due to the extremely windy area. We have attached photographs marked showing regular wind speed and effects near our residence.

2.9 Noise

- We object to the Applicant's claim that the proposed sand extraction is unlikely to have an impact on sensitive receptors with regards to noise. Such statement shows the complete lack of understanding of the Applicant with regards to the elements in the surrounding area and the impacts a sand extraction site will make on the residents.
  The very windy area carries noise quite easily and regularly. From our residence we hear machinery noise from the Killaloe waste station. We also regularly hear music from Port Douglas. We believe that due to the wind direction from the site we will continually hear all machinery and truck movement noise on a daily basis that will impact our peaceful and quiet lifestyle.

4 ENVIRONMENTAL OBJECTIVE ASSESSMENT

4.2 Noise

- The Applicant's development application states: *"Sound from the activity is not audible at a sensitive receptor.*
  No measurement or monitoring of the background noise level has been carried out for the purpose of this application. In the absence of background, the Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2008 (EPP (Noise)) prescribes the environmental values that are to be protected or enhanced, which are: a. The qualities of the acoustic environment that are conducive to protecting the health and biodiversity of ecosystems b. The qualities of the acoustic environment that are conducive to human health and wellbeing, including by ensuring a suitable acoustic environment for individuals to do any of the following: i. Sleep; ii. Study or learn; or iii. Involved in recreation, including relaxation and conversation. C. The qualities of the acoustic environment that are conducive to protecting the amenity of the community. It is proposed that the release of sound to the environment from the activity is managed so that adverse effects on environmental values are prevented or minimizes as detailed within the Site Based Management Plan.
  Specific measures to prevent or to minimize impacts to the acoustic environment include maintaining equipment in good working order, installing noise suppressors on equipment where required, limiting operational hours to approved hours of 7am until 6pm, Monday – Saturday, and operating machinery with squawkers rather than reversing beepers."

- We object to the Applicant's response to this issue in that it is insufficient. The so called sound buffer will not stop noise, especially the 10 truck movements per day in and out of the unnamed road off Bonnie Doon Road which has a residence located directly beside the extraction site and to all other residences nearby including our residence.
- Traffic Noise - It has been very noisy and dusty this year at our residence on McCracken Road due to the recent installation of the cane loading truck ramp that was erected just north of our residence along Bonnie Doon Road/McCracken Road turnoff. We have had to cope with constant dust coming from the trucks turning into the ramp area and leaving from Bonnie Doon Road. We are disturbed constantly and also woken up by the loud screeching, and braking and thudding and accelerating truck noise arriving, idling, leaving and stopping. This noise hinders our day to day peaceful environment at our home residence and this proves that the trucks arriving and leaving the proposed extraction site will also cause such noise and disturbance to our daily lives and those residences nearby. We accept that we live in a rural zone and among cane fields but the tractors, bin haulers and harvesters only travel around occasionally whereas the applicant's proposed 10 truck movements per day 6 days per week carrying extracted sand will be a constant daily noisy activity which will impede on our peaceful [redacted] life.

SITE BASED MANAGEMENT PLAN

- We further object to this Application in regard to the Applicant's proposed Site Based Management Plan in relation to the following points that do not meet objectives.

2.2 Surrounding Land Use and Sensitive Receptors

- The Applicant states that the closest sensitive receptor to the site is the residential property next door being 12m to the north and that a 50m buffer from the property to the end of the extraction area has been proposed to manage this sensitive receptor. As previously stated 50 metres is not an acceptable outcome. The Douglas Shire Planning Scheme Extractive Industry Code states that an acceptable outcome is 200 metres from extractive industry resource.
- The Applicant has acknowledged Sensitive receptors in Figure 1 on page 6 by circling in white the sensitive receptors which include the Nagan's residence, Verri's residence and only 2 residences along Captain Cook Highway. Our residence is located [redacted] of the site but the Applicant has failed to acknowledge our residence as a sensitive receptor. Our residence [redacted] and all residences located on Eagle Close and Jade Ridge are indeed sensitive receptors to the extraction site which will be severely impacted by the proposed extraction industry at the site. The fact that the Applicant failed to include our residences as sensitive receptors shows the Applicant's complete lack of knowledge in its site based management plan with regards to the impact the extractive industry will have in such a strong wind area with constant prevailing winds and the impact it will have on all our residences.

7 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT MEASURES

7.1 Air

- We further object to this application because the Development will fail to meet the success criteria in regard to Air Quality Guidelines and protection of human health due to the size and location of the proposed sand extraction industry in such a strong wind area.
- Apart from the Applicant providing a one page BOM Rose of Wind direction versus wind speed it has failed to successfully address the wind and air environmental management issue at the site.

Matters of State Environmental Significance

MSES – Species

7a. Threatened (endangered or vulnerable) wildlife

- The Applicant's MSES report states that Values are present. It is noted that Essential Habitat for the Southern Population Cassowary (endangered) is found within 1 kilometre of the subject Lot.
- The site and surrounding area of interest is also home to over 50 different species of birdlife as shown in the attached Wildnet Species List issued by the Department of Environment Science and Innovation. Our property, which is located 800m from the site has at least 10-15 different species of birds feeding and nesting on it at any one time. We are very concerned about the detrimental effect this sand excavation proposal will have on the current habitat at the site for many of these bird species especially due to the property's location to the coast.

Conclusion Statement

- The Applicant NQ Asphalt Pty Ltd is a Cairns based company and it is expected that the Applicant will haul the majority of the extracted sand from the proposed site to Cairns which will affect our roads and the community of our Shire who traverse those roads daily.
- There are already two sand extraction companies in the Douglas Shire. Billy Bellero Sand Soil & Gravel and Coastal Quarries have confirmed they have more than sufficient quantities of sand to provide to our Shire for many years to come and the additional sand extraction proposal is not warranted.
- In conclusion our final objection to this Development Application is not only that it fails to meet quite a number of specific overall outcomes of the Douglas Shire Planning Scheme but because of the location of the site. The severe impact it will have on birdlife and wildlife in the area as well as the peaceful lifestyle of the surrounding residents far outweigh the necessity of this development in our Shire.

This submission is hereby signed by:

3.6.3.1 Specific outcomes

(1) The viability of agricultural land is protected and maintained. Land uses that have the potential to conflict with on-going primary production are not established in rural areas.

(2) Rural areas include a range of rural activities of varying scale depending on land suitability and access to appropriate infrastructure, with development being consistent with prevailing land uses in the area.

(3) Lot reconfiguration does not result in the further fragmentation of rural land. Boundary realignments only occur where improved agricultural production or environmental protection outcomes are demonstrated, or where they resolve encroachments.

(4) Timber plantations and forestry production are small in scale and do not compromise the predominant pattern of primary production in the Shire.

(5) Estuarine, marine and freshwater environments and their associated fish habitats are protected from the adverse impacts generated by new or intensified developments to ensure healthy and plentiful fish stocks.

3.6.4 Element – Resource extraction

(1) Douglas Shire is not, and is not likely to be, a major resource extraction area. However where extraction does occur, it is small-scale, visually unobtrusive and managed in an environmentally responsible manner. All land disturbed by mining and extractive industries is appropriately rehabilitated.

3.6.4.1 Specific outcomes

(1) Coal Seam Gas ('CSG') extraction does not occur in Douglas Shire.

(2) Other extractive industries do not detrimentally impact on community well-being or the Shire's ecological, landscape, scenic amenity and rural production values, and in particular the sugar industry.

(3) Extractive industries are either progressively rehabilitated to a natural state, or are rehabilitated upon completion of extractive activities, with all buildings, machinery and other associated infrastructure being removed.

3.7 Theme 4 - Strong communities and identity

3.7.1 Strategic outcomes

(1) Places of cultural and heritage significance, both Indigenous and non-Indigenous, are identified, protected and retained for their significance and importance to the history and identity of the Shire.

(2) The distinctive character and unique sense of place of the Shire's towns, villages and other settlement areas are maintained, promoting community pride and well-being and community safety and prosperity.

(3) Residential communities, particularly communities within the major tourism areas of Port Douglas, Daintree Village and the Daintree Lowlands maintain a prosperous economy, a sense of community and promote harmony between residents and visitors.

9.3.10 Extractive industry code

9.3.10.1 Application

(1) This code applies to assessing development for Extractive Industry, if:
  (a) assessable development where the code is an applicable code identified in the assessment criteria column of a table of assessment; or
  (b) impact assessable development.

(2) When using this code, reference should be made to Part 5.

9.3.10.2 Purpose

(1) The purpose of the Extractive industry code is to assess the suitability of development to which this code applies:

(2) The purpose of the code will be achieved through the following overall outcomes:
  (a) extractive industries are established in locations that are adequately separated from sensitive land uses and do not have significant ecological, landscape or rural value;
  (b) a separation area is established to maintain a buffer between the extractive industry and existing and future sensitive land uses;
  (c) external operations such as haulage routes do not adversely impact on amenity and well-being of the community;
  (d) extractive industry operations are designed and managed to operate safely and avoid adverse impacts on amenity of adjacent sensitive land uses;
  (e) extractive industries cause no adverse impact on scenic amenity;
  (f) extractive industry sites are effectively and progressively rehabilitated including the achievement of a stable land form that is safe and suitable for other appropriate uses.

9.3.10.3 Criteria for assessment

Table 9.3.10.3.a – Extractive industry code – assessable development

Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes
For assessable development	
PO1 An Environmental management plan is prepared and implemented to ensure: (a) that the long term objectives of the use are clearly articulated; (b) potential conflicts or environmental impacts are avoided or minimised; (c) contingency planning for identified risks. Note – Planning scheme policy SC6.4 – Environmental management plans provides more detail on the requirements of an Environmental management plan for extractive industries. Thoroughly addressing this performance outcome is likely to also address all other performance outcomes and acceptable outcomes within this code.	**AO1** No acceptable outcomes are prescribed.
PO2 The use is outside mapped areas of environmental significance. Note – Refer to the definition of Environmental significance in Schedule 1.2.	**AO2** No acceptable outcomes are prescribed.
PO3 Development ensures that the operation of the use is designed and implemented to:	**AO3** No acceptable outcomes are prescribed.

Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes
(a) promote the efficient extraction of the resource; (b) protect the natural environment, including ecological features, significant habitats and native vegetation; (c) not adversely affect the environmental values of ground waters and receiving surface waters.	
PO4 Extractive industry operations are adequately separated from sensitive land uses to minimise potential for nuisance.	**AO4** Extractive resource separation areas to sensitive land uses are: (a) 1000 metres where the extractive resource involves blasting or crushing (namely rock); or (b) 200 metres for any other extractive industry resource not involving blasting or crushing (namely sand, clay, gravel and soil).
PO5 Development must achieve an acceptable standard of visual amenity, having regard to the characteristics of the site, the resource, rehabilitation and visual screening, staging, and the desirable qualities of the surrounding area and locality.	**AO5** No acceptable outcomes are prescribed.
PO6 The site of an extractive industry is of suitable size and dimensions to accommodate the use and incorporates significant buffering to effectively screen adjoining and nearby land uses from extractive operations.	**AO6.1** The site is of sufficient area to provide for the following: (a) the extractive use; (b) areas of stockpiles; (c) sufficient car parking area to accommodate the level of car parking generated, including staff demand; (d) vehicle access and manoeuvring areas; (e) staff facilities. **AO6.2** The use is designed to incorporate a densely vegetated buffer of a minimum of 10 metres to all road frontages and to all perimeter boundaries.
PO7 Development mitigates the potential adverse effects of noise, dust, ground vibration, lighting or air blast overpressure from operations.	**AO7** No acceptable outcomes are prescribed.
PO8 The operation of the extractive industry does not compromise public safety.	**AO8.1** Safety fencing and signage is provided around extractive industry stockpiles and operation to prevent unauthorised access. **AO8.2** A single 8.0 metre wide access is designed for the site and constructed to a standard capable of accommodating heavy traffic in accordance with Australian Standards including adequate sight distance.

Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes
	AO8.3 Blasting does not result in materials escaping or being ejected from the site. **AO8.4** Prior to any blasting, notices of warning which provide an alert to those working on the site and to passers-by are erected and kept clearly exhibited on the approaches to, and not less than 800 metres from the site of the blasting.
PO9 The extractive industry provides for blasting, crushing, screening and loading to be carried out safely and in accordance with best practice management standards so that disturbance to surrounding land uses is minor and that impacts from emissions are minimised.	**AO9.1** Blasting operations are confined to the hours of 9.00am to 5.00pm, Monday to Friday. Other operations are limited to 7.00am to 6.00pm Monday to Saturday. **AO9.2** No operations are undertaken on Sundays or public holidays. **AO9.3** The transport of materials is managed through: (a) vehicle haulage routes within the site that are surfaced with hardstand, crushed aggregate or similar treatment(s) to reduce the potential to generate raised dust; (b) the complete covering of extractive materials on haulage vehicles; (c) vehicle haulage routes outside the site are predominantly higher order roads capable of catering for the anticipated tonnage of the vehicles, and are not through established residential areas.
PO10 The site is progressively rehabilitated in accordance with an approved rehabilitation plan to ensure that: (a) a re-contoured and stable landform is achieved with the reinstatement of appropriate soil profiles; (b) revegetation of areas disturbed by operations; (c) there are no adverse environmental or visual amenity impacts; (d) the landform is suitable for alternative uses.	**AO10** No acceptable outcomes are prescribed.

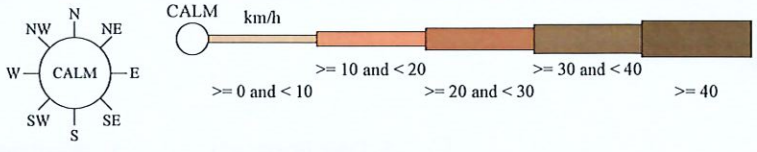
Rose of Wind direction versus Wind speed in km/h (01 Oct 1967 to 20 Mar 2024)

Custom times selected, refer to attached note for details

LOW ISLES LIGHTHOUSE

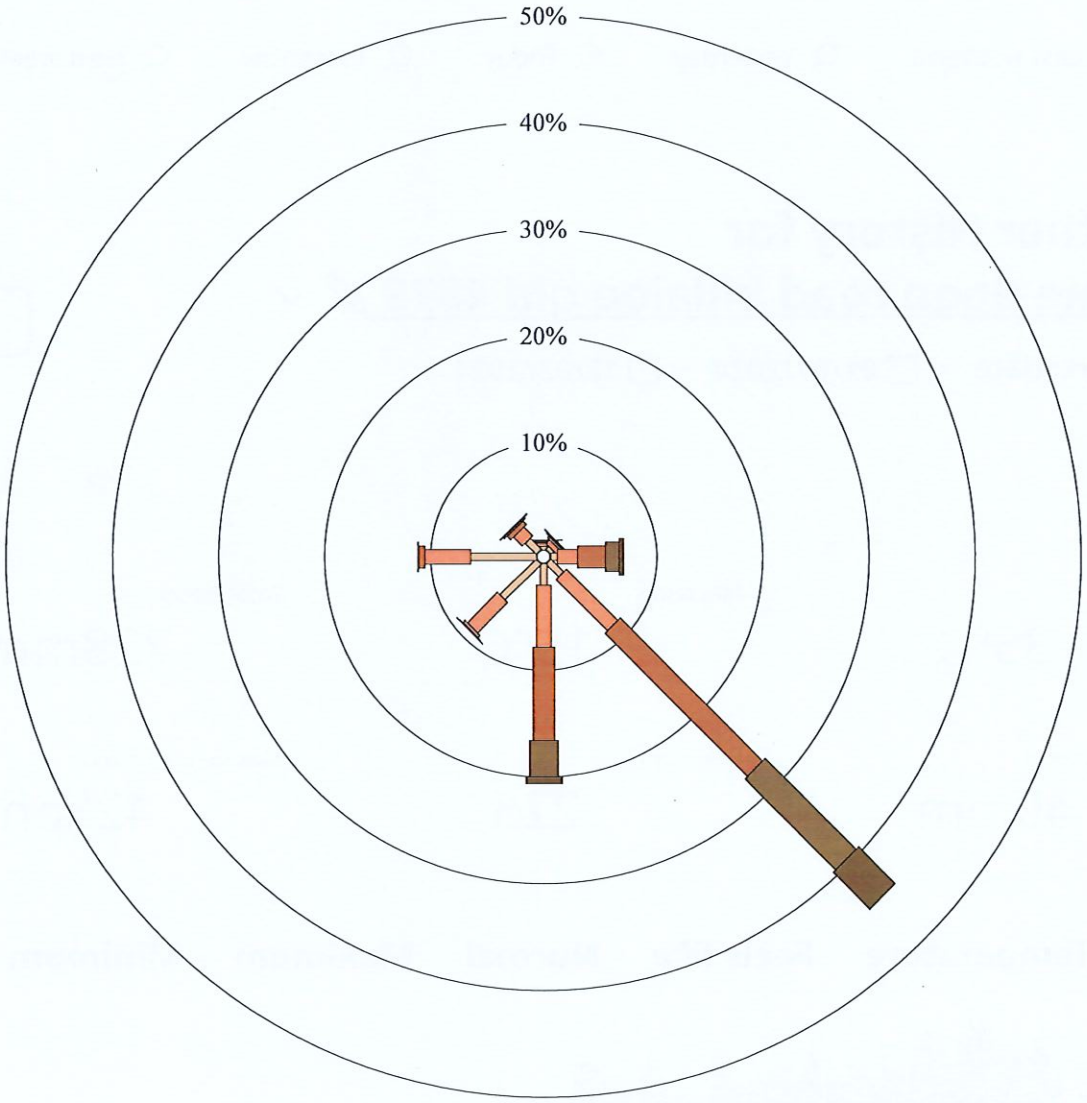
Site No: 031037 • Opened Jan 1887 • Still Open • Latitude: -16.3842° • Longitude: 145.5592° • Elevation 2.m

An asterisk (*) indicates that calm is less than 0.5%.
Other important info about this analysis is available in the accompanying notes.



9 am
20464 Total Observations

Calm 3%



Historical weather data for bonnie doon road killaloe qld 4873

History | 15-Day Forecast | Weather Calendar | How hot is it? | How cold is it?

Last weekend | Yesterday | Today | Tomorrow | Next weekend

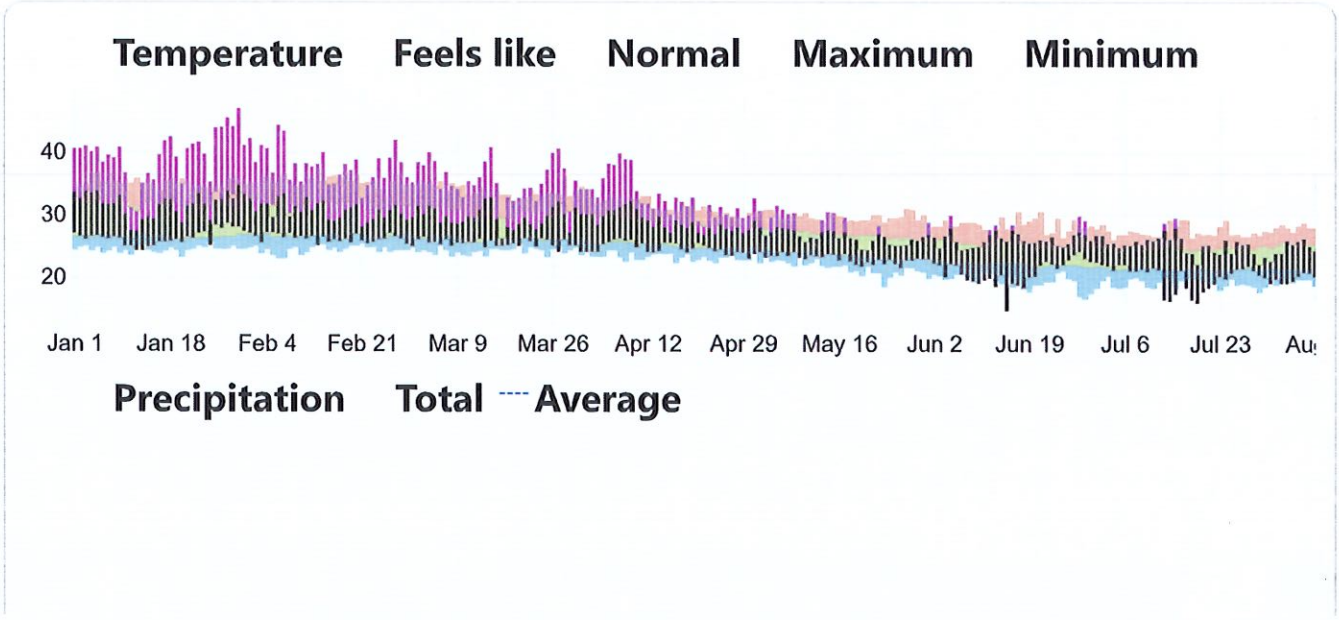
Weather History for

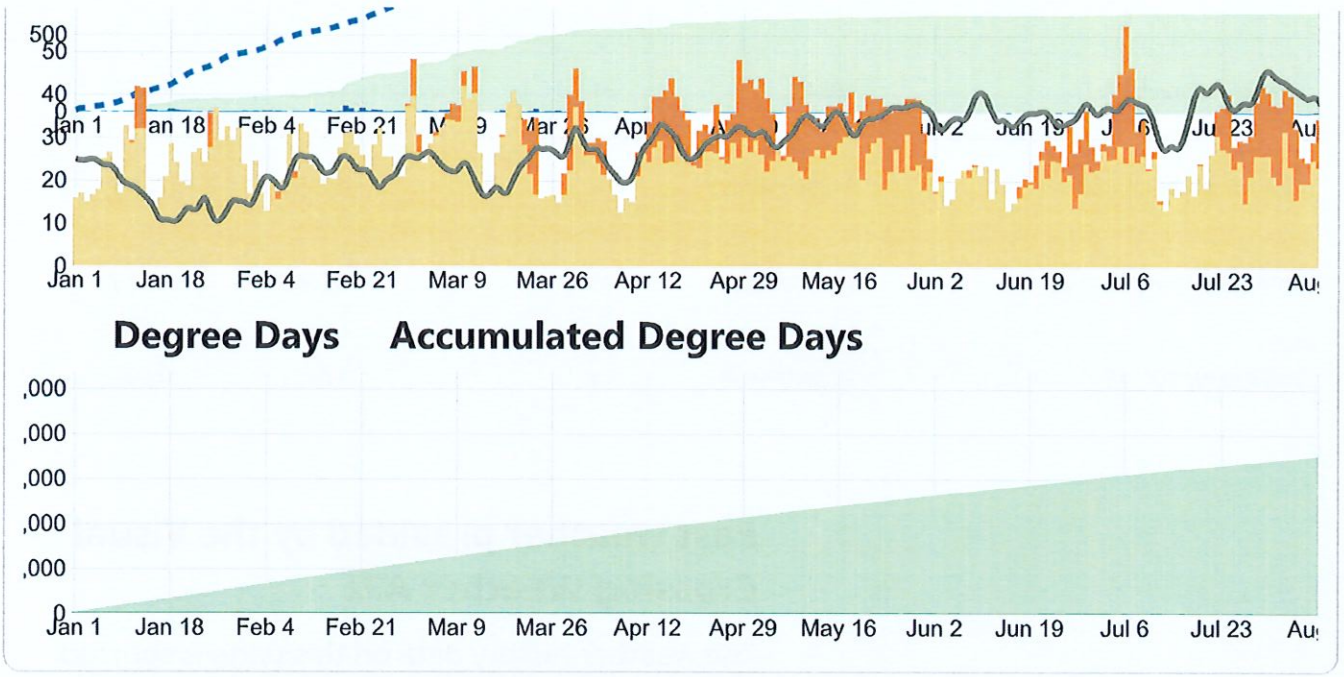
bonnie doon road killaloe qld 4873

yeartodate 01/01/2024 → 12/03/2024

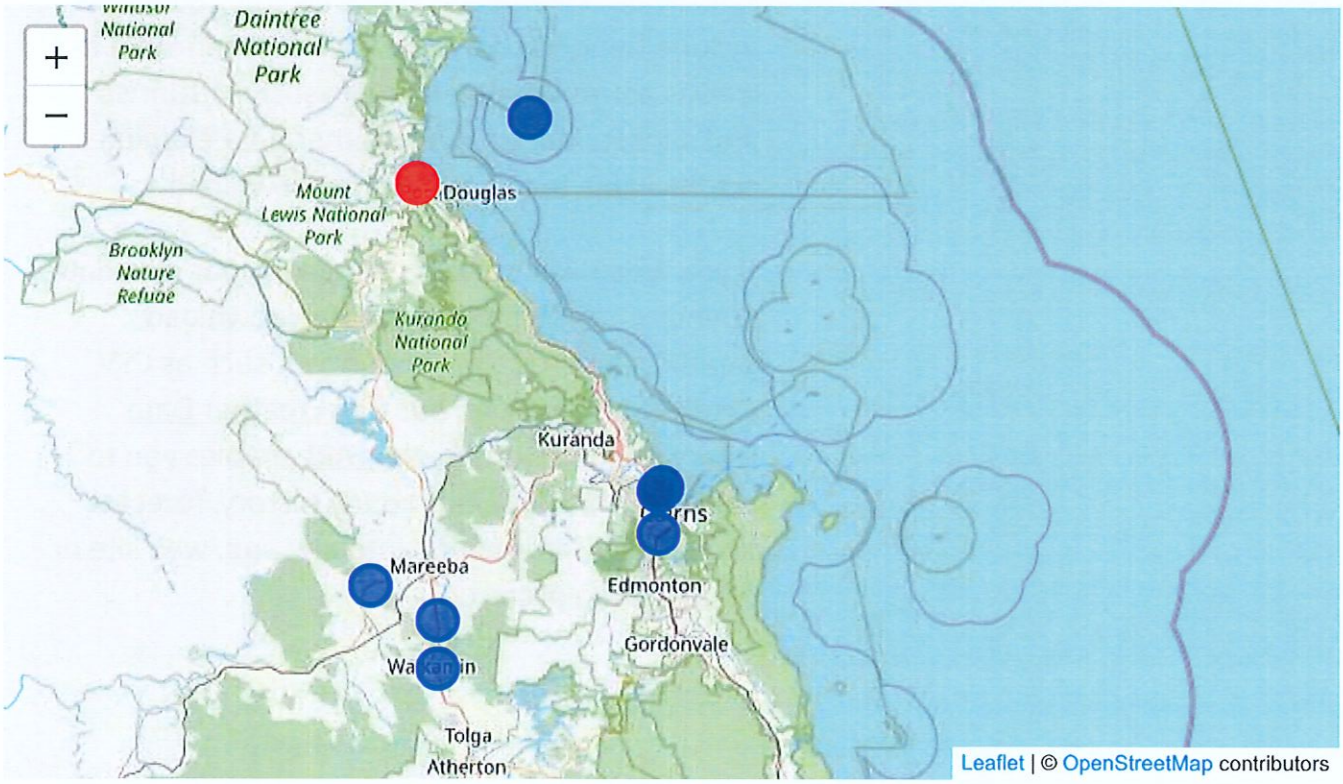
F | C

Max temp	Min temp	Total Precip
35°C	15°C	728mm
Max daily precip	**Rain days**	**Max sustained wind**
40mm	225	42kph





Location and station map



Station	Id	Distance (km)	Latitude	Longitude
LOW ISLES LIGHTHOUSE, AS	94285099999	20	-16.383	145.567
CAIRNS INTERNATIONAL, AS	94287099999	59	-16.886	145.755

CW0343 Mareeba AU	C0343	61	-17.02	145.338
CAIRNS RACECOURSE, AS	94288099999	65	-16.95	145.75
MAREEBA AIRPORT AWS, AS	95286099999	66	-17.067	145.433
WALKAMIN DPI, AS	95284099999	74	-17.133	145.433

Past weather provided by the Visual Crossing Weather API

The weather history data on this page is sourced from Visual Crossing Weather Data. The data includes select hourly and daily weather and climate data elements. These weather elements include temperature, rain, snowfall, and wind as well as astronomical elements such as sunrise and sunset. Many more weather data elements are available in the API and for download.

If you would like to use the data in your own data science analysis project, you can download weather data in common formats such as CSV, Excel and JSON using our free Weather Data Query Builder. Our Weather API enables you to easily include daily and hourly history, forecast and current information into any app, web site or other coding project.

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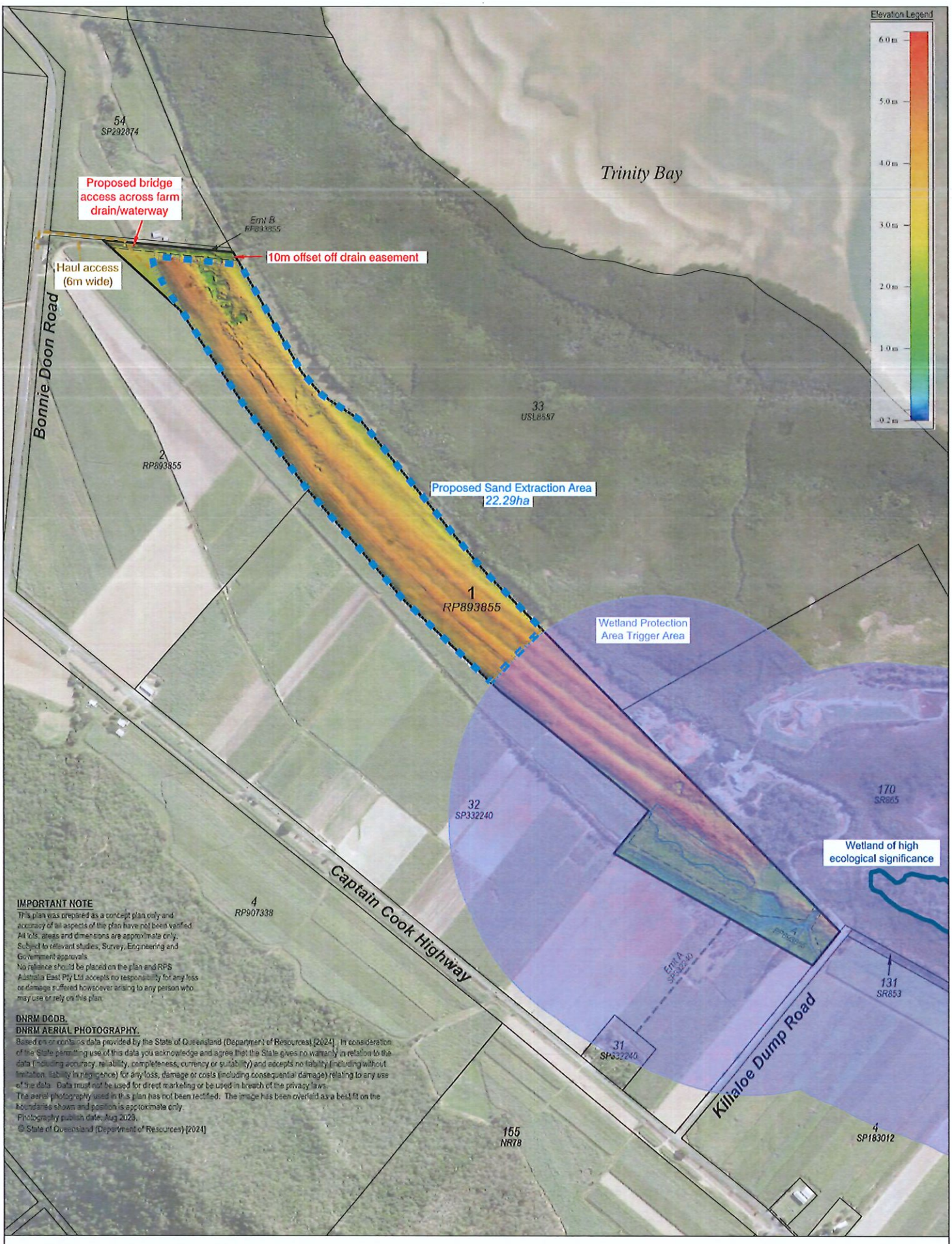

IMPORTANT NOTE

This plan was prepared as a concept plan only and accuracy of all aspects of the plan have not been verified. All lots, areas and dimensions are approximate only. Subject to relevant studies, Survey, Engineering and Government approvals.

No reliance should be placed on the plan and RPS Australia East Pty Ltd accepts no responsibility for any loss or damage suffered howsoever arising to any person who may use or rely on this plan.

DNRM DCDB.

DNRM AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY.

Based on or contains data provided by the State of Queensland (Department of Resources) [2024]. In consideration of the State permitting use of this data you acknowledge and agree that the State gives no warranty in relation to the data (including accuracy, reliability, completeness, currency or suitability) and accepts no liability (including without limitation, liability in negligence) for any loss, damage or costs (including consequential damage) relating to any use of the data. Data must not be used for direct marketing or be used in breach of the privacy laws.

The aerial photography used in this plan has not been rectified. The image has been overlaid as a best fit on the boundaries shown and position is approximate only.

Photography publish date: Aug 2023.

NQ Asphalt Pty Ltd

Lot 1 on RP893855

Site Plan - Proposed Sand Extraction

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A TETRA TECH COMPANY

0 80 160 240 320 400 800

Datum: MGA2020 Z55 | **Scale:** 1:8,000 @ A3 | **Date:** 26-08-2024 | **Drawing:** AU015874-2

Acid Sulfate Soils

Applicable Precinct or Area

Acid Sulfate Soils (< 5m AHD)

More Information

- View Section 8.2.1 Acid Sulfate Soils Overlay Code
- View Section 8.2.1 Acid Sulfate Soils Overlay Compliance table

Selected Property | Property | Acid Sulfate Soils: Acid Sulfate Soils (< 5m AHD) | Acid Sulfate Soils (5-20m AHD) | all others

8.2 Overlay codes

8.2.1 Acid sulfate soils overlay code

8.2.1.1 Application

(1) This code applies to assessing a material change of use, reconfiguring a lot, operational work or building work within the Acid sulfate soils overlay, if:
  (a) self-assessable or assessable development where the code is identified as being applicable in the Assessment criteria for the Overlay Codes contained in the Levels of Assessment Tables in section 5.6;
  (b) impact assessable development.

(2) Land in the Acid sulphate soils overlay is identified on the Acid sulfate soils overlay map in Schedule 2 and includes the following sub-categories:
  (a) Land at or below the 5m AHD sub-category;
  (b) Land above the 5m AHD and below the 20m AHD sub-category.

(3) When using this code, reference should be made to Part 5.

8.2.1.2 Purpose

(1) The purpose of the acid sulfate soils overlay code is to:
  (a) implement the policy direction in the Strategic Framework, in particular:
    (i) Theme 2: Environment and landscape values, Element 3.5.4 Coastal zones.
    (ii) Theme 3: Natural resource management, Element 3.6.2 land and catchment management, Element 3.6.3 Primary production, forestry and fisheries.
(2) enable an assessment of whether development is suitable on land within the Acid sulfate soils overlay sub-categories.

(2) The purpose of the code will be achieved through the following overall outcomes:
  (a) Development ensures that the release of any acid and associated metal contaminant is avoided by not disturbing acid sulfate soils when excavating, removing soil or extracting ground water or filling land;
  (b) Development ensures that disturbed acid sulfate soils, or drainage waters, are treated and, if required, on-going management practices are adopted that minimise the potential for environmental harm from acid sulfate soil and protect corrodible assets from acid sulfate soil.

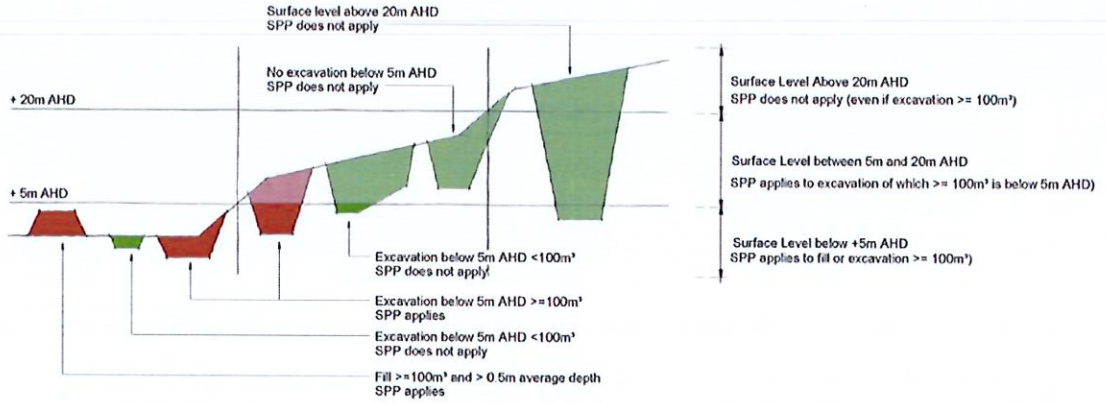
8.2.1.3 Criteria for assessment

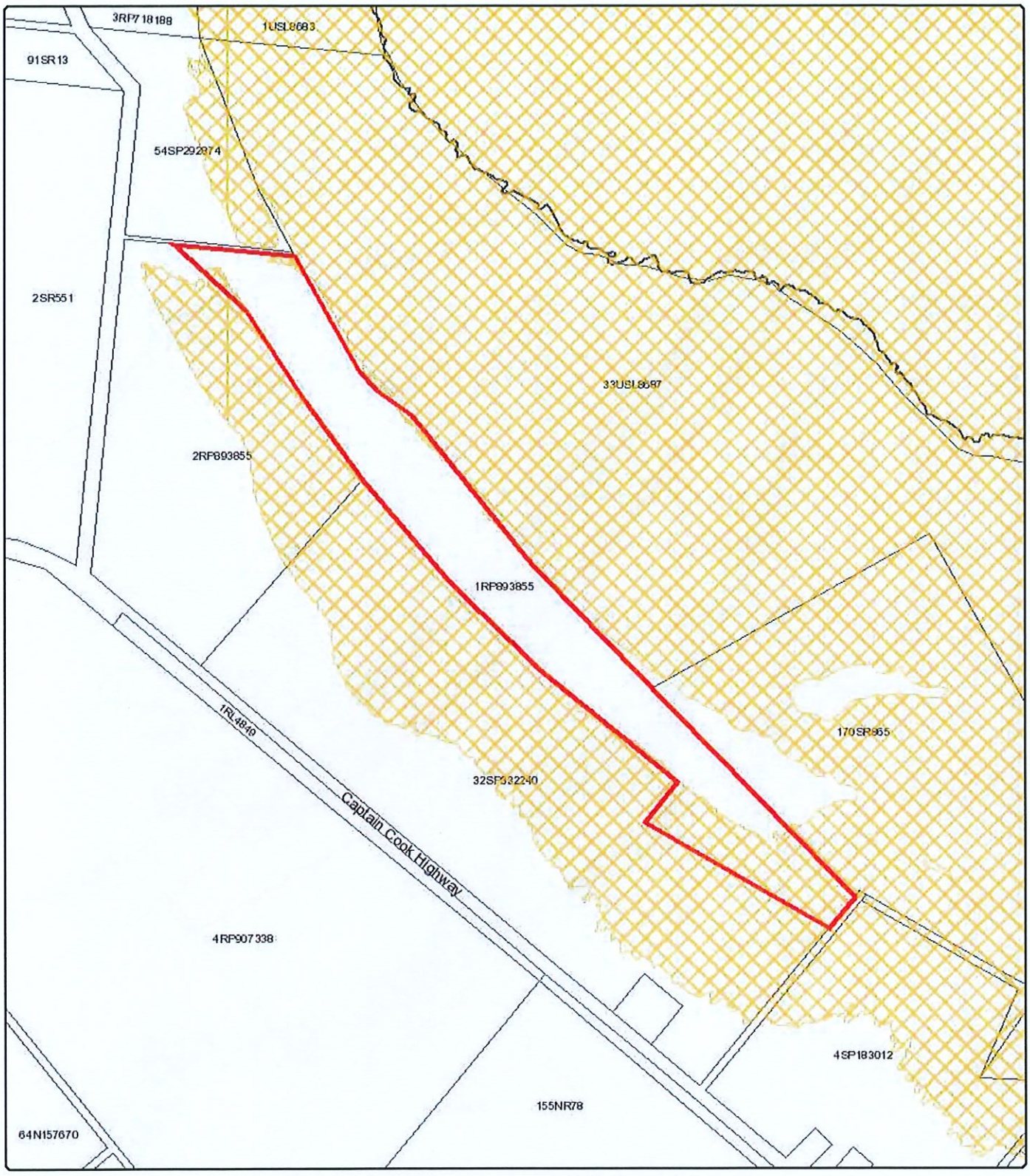
Table 8.2.1.3.a – Acid sulfate soils overlay code – assessable development

Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes
For assessable development	
PO1 The extent and location of potential or actual acid sulfate soils is accurately identified.	AO1.1 No excavation or filling occurs on the site. or AO1.2 An acid sulfate soils investigation is undertaken. Note - Planning scheme policy SC 6.12– Potential and actual acid sulfate soils provides guidance on preparing an acid sulfate soils investigation.

Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes
PO2 Development avoids disturbing potential acid sulfate soils or actual acid sulfate soils, or is managed to avoid or minimise the release of acid and metal contaminants.	**AO2.1** The disturbance of potential acid sulfate soils or actual acid sulfate soils is avoided by: (a) not excavating, or otherwise removing, soil or sediment identified as containing potential or actual acid sulfate soils; (b) not permanently or temporarily extracting groundwater that results in the aeration of previously saturated acid sulfate soils; (c) not undertaking filling that results in: (d) actual acid sulfate soils being moved below the water table; (e) previously saturated acid sulfate soils being aerated. or **AO2.2** The disturbance of potential acid sulfate soils or actual acid sulfate soils is undertaken in accordance with an acid sulfate soils management plan and avoids the release of metal contaminants by: (a) neutralising existing acidity and preventing the generation of acid and metal contaminants; (b) preventing the release of surface or groundwater flows containing acid and metal contaminants into the environment; (c) preventing the in situ oxidisation of potential acid sulfate soils and actual acid sulfate soils through ground water level management; (d) appropriately treating acid sulfate soils before disposal occurs on or off site; (e) documenting strategies and reporting requirements in an acid sulfate soils environmental management plan. Note - Planning scheme policy SC 6.12 – Acid sulfate soils provides guidance on preparing an acid sulfate soils management plan.
PO3 No environmental harm is caused as a result of exposure to potential acid sulfate soils or actual acid sulfate soils.	**AO3** No acceptable outcomes are prescribed.

Figure 8.2.1.3.a – Acid sulfate soils (SPP triggers)





State Assessment and Referral Agency

Date: 15/05/2024

Queensland Government

N

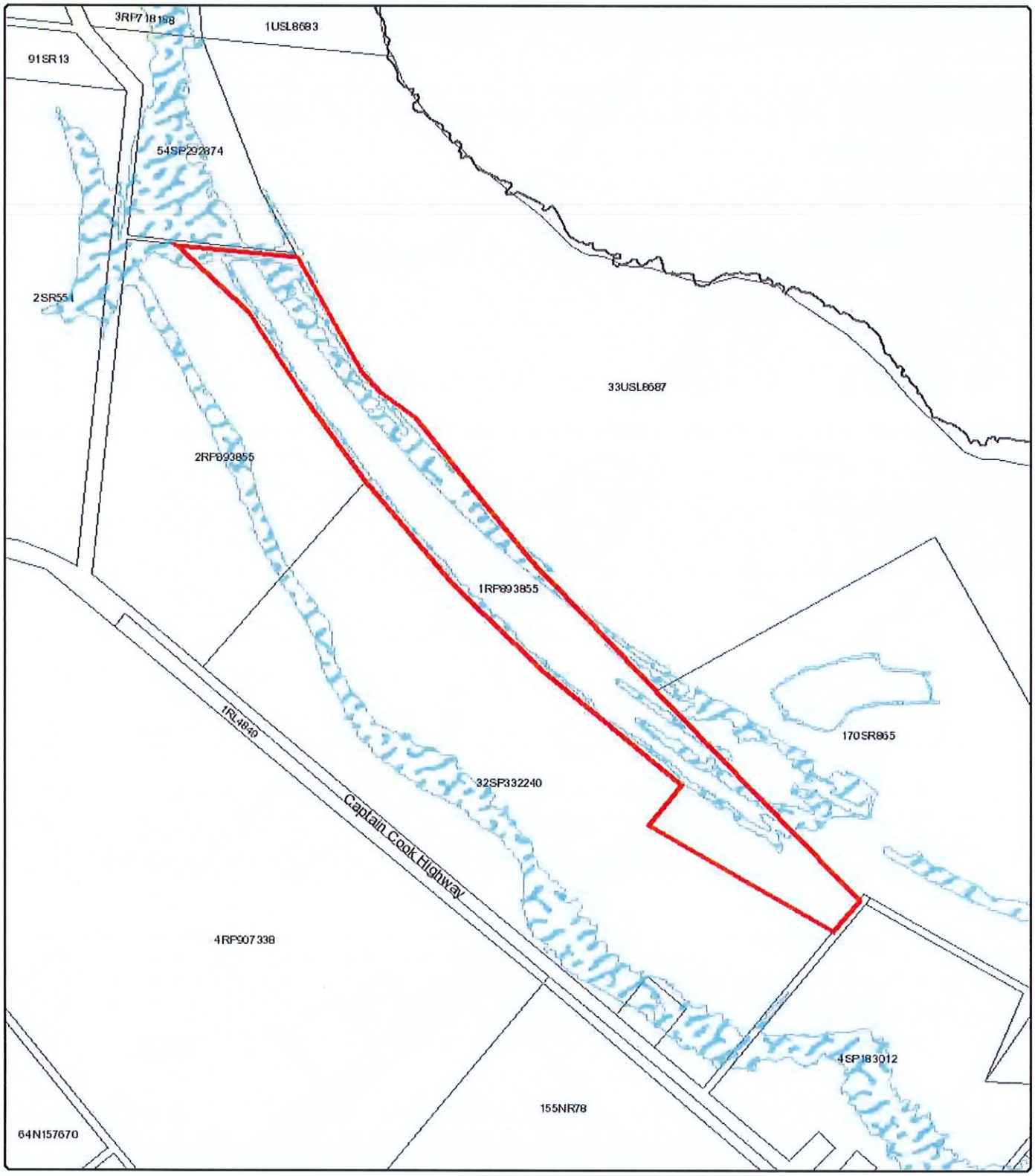
Legend

Coastal area - erosion prone area

Coastal area - erosion prone area

0 250 500 750 1,000

Metres



State Assessment and Referral Agency

Date: 15/05/2024

Queensland Government

N

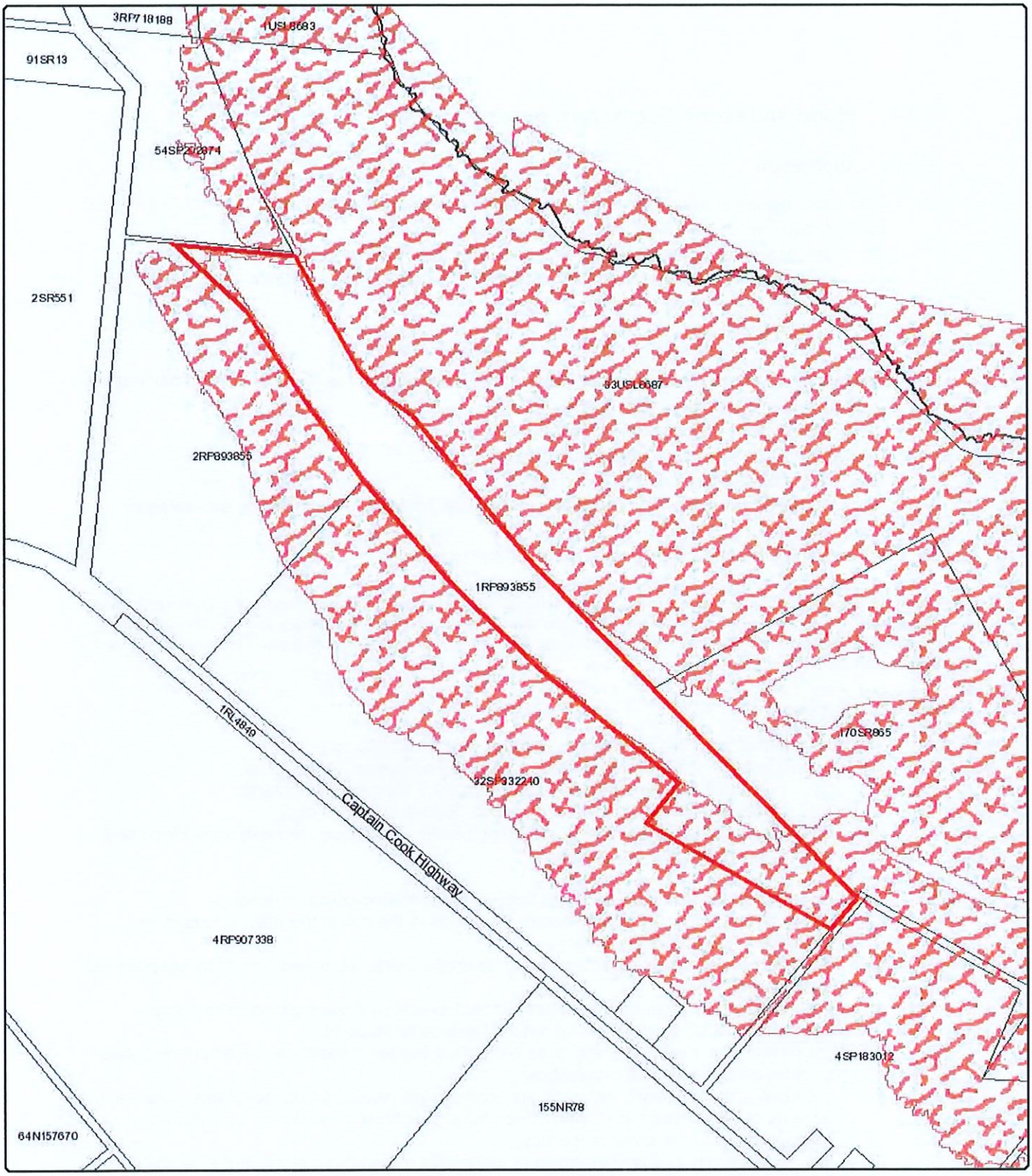
Legend

Coastal area - medium storm tide inundation area

Coastal area - medium storm tide inundation area

0 250 500 750 1,000

Metres



State Assessment and Referral Agency

Date: 15/05/2024

Queensland Government

N

Legend

Coastal area - high storm tide inundation area

Coastal area - high storm tide inundation area

0 250 500 750 1,000

Metres

8.2.4 Flood and storm tide hazard overlay code

8.2.4.1 Application

(1) This code applies to assessing a material change of use, reconfiguring a lot, operational work or building work within the Flood and storm tide hazard overlay, if:
  (a) self assessable or assessable development where the code is identified as being applicable in the Assessment criteria for the Overlay Codes contained in the Levels of Assessment Tables in section 5.6;
  (b) impact assessable development.

(2) Land in the Flood and storm tide hazard overlay is identified on the Flood and storm tide hazard overlay map in Schedule 2 and includes the:
  (a) Storm tide – high hazard sub-category;
  (b) Storm tide – medium hazard sub-category;
  (c) Flood plain assessment sub-category;
  (d) 100 ARI Mossman, Port Douglas and Daintree Township Flood Studies sub-category.

(3) When using this code, reference should be made to Part 5.

Note - The Flood and storm tide hazards overlay maps contained in Schedule 2 identify areas (Flood and storm tide inundation areas) where flood and storm tide inundation modelling has been undertaken by the Council. Other areas not identified by the Flood and inundation hazards overlay maps contained in Schedule 2 may also be subject to the defined flood event or defined storm tide event.

8.2.4.2 Purpose

(1) The purpose of the Flood and storm tide hazard overlay code is to:
  (a) implement the policy direction in the Strategic Framework, in particular:
    (i) Theme 1 Settlement pattern: Element 3.4.7 Mitigation of hazards;
    (ii) Theme 6 Infrastructure and transport: Element 3.9.2 Energy.
  (b) enable an assessment of whether development is suitable on land within the Flood and storm tide hazard sub-categories.

(2) The purpose of the code will be achieved through the following overall outcomes:
  (a) development siting, layout and access responds to the risk of the natural hazard and minimises risk to personal safety;
  (b) development achieves an acceptable or tolerable risk level, based on a fit for purpose risk assessment;
  (c) the development is resilient to natural hazard events by ensuring siting and design accounts for the potential risks of natural hazards to property;
  (d) the development supports, and does not unduly burden disaster management response or recovery capacity and capabilities;
  (e) the development directly, indirectly and cumulatively avoids an unacceptable increase in severity of the natural hazards and does not significantly increase the potential for damage on site or to other properties;
  (f) the development avoids the release of hazardous materials as a result of a natural hazard event;
  (g) natural processes and the protective function of landforms and/or vegetation are maintained in natural hazard areas;
  (h) community infrastructure is located and designed to maintain the required level of functionality during and immediately after a hazard event.

8.2.4.3 Criteria for assessment

Table 8.2.4.3.a – Flood and storm tide hazards overlay code –assessable development

Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes
For assessable and self assessable development	
PO1 Development is located and designed to: ensure the safety of all persons; minimise damage to the development and contents of buildings; provide suitable amenity; minimise disruption to residents, recovery time, and rebuilding or restoration costs after inundation events. Note – For assessable development within the flood plain assessment sub-category, a flood study by a suitably qualified professional is required to identify compliance with the intent of the acceptable outcome.	**AO1.1** Development is sited on parts of the land that is not within the Flood and Storm tide hazards overlay maps contained in Schedule 2; or For dwelling houses, **AO1.2** Development within the Flood and Storm Tide hazards overlay maps (excluding the Flood plain assessment sub-category) is designed to provide immunity to the Defined Inundation Event as outlined within Table 8.2.4.3.b plus a freeboard of 300mm. **AO1.3** New buildings are: (a) not located within the overlay area; (b) located on the highest part of the site to minimise entrance of flood waters; (c) provided with clear and direct pedestrian and vehicle evacuation routes off the site. **AO1.4** In non urban areas, buildings and infrastructure are set back 50 metres from natural riparian corridors to maintain their natural function of reducing velocity of floodwaters.
For assessable development	
PO2 The development is compatible with the level of risk associated with the natural hazard.	**AO2** The following uses are not located in land inundated by the Defined Flood Event (DFE) / Storm tide: (a) Retirement facility; (b) Community care facility; (c) Child care centre.
PO3 Development siting and layout responds to flooding potential and maintains personal safety	For Material change of use **AO3.1** New buildings are: (d) not located within the overlay area; (e) located on the highest part of the site to minimise entrance of flood waters; (f) provided with clear and direct pedestrian and vehicle evacuation routes off the site. or

Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes
	AO3.2 The development incorporates an area on site that is at least 300mm above the highest known flood inundation level with sufficient space to accommodate the likely population of the development safely for a relatively short time until flash flooding subsides or people can be evacuated. or **AO3.3** Where involving an extension to an existing dwelling house that is situated below DFE /Storm tide, the maximum size of the extension does not exceed 70m^2 gross floor area. Note – If part of the site is outside the Hazard Overlay area, this is the preferred location of all buildings. For Reconfiguring a lot **AO3.4** Additional lots: (a) are not located in the hazard overlay area; or (b) are demonstrated to be above the flood level identified for the site. Note - If part of the site is outside the Hazard Overlay area, this is the preferred location for all lots (excluding park or other open space and recreation lots). Note – Buildings subsequently developed on the lots will need to comply with the relevant building assessment provisions under the *Building Act 1975*. **AO3.5** Road and/or pathway layout ensures residents are not physically isolated from adjacent flood free urban areas and provides a safe and clear evacuation route path: (a) by locating entry points into the reconfiguration above the flood level and avoiding culs-de-sac or other non-permeable layouts; and (b) by direct and simple routes to main carriageways. **AO3.6** Signage is provided on site (regardless of whether the land is in public or private ownership) indicating the position and path of all safe evacuation routes off the site and if the site contains, or is within 100m of a floodable waterway, hazard warning signage and depth indicators are also provided at key hazard points, such as at floodway crossings or entrances to low-lying reserves. or

Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes
	AO3.7 There is no intensification of residential uses within the flood affected areas on land situated below the DFE/Storm tide.
	For Material change of use (Residential uses) **AO3.1** The design and layout of buildings used for residential purposes minimise risk from flooding by providing: (a) parking and other low intensive, non-habitable uses at ground level; Note - The high-set 'Queenslander' style house is a resilient low-density housing solution in floodplain areas. Higher density residential development should ensure only non-habitable rooms (e.g. garages, laundries) are located on the ground floor.
PO4 Development is resilient to flood events by ensuring design and built form account for the potential risks of flooding.	For Material change of use (Non-residential uses) **AO4.2** Non residential buildings and structures allow for the flow through of flood waters on the ground floor. Note - Businesses should ensure that they have the necessary contingency plans in place to account for the potential need to relocate property prior to a flood event (e.g. allow enough time to transfer stock to the upstairs level of a building or off site). Note - The relevant building assessment provisions under the *Building Act 1975* apply to all building work within the Hazard Area and need to take into account the flood potential within the area. **AO4.3** Materials are stored on-site: (a) are those that are readily able to be moved in a flood event; (b) where capable of creating a safety hazard by being shifted by flood waters, are contained in order to minimise movement in times of flood. Notes - (a) Businesses should ensure that they have the necessary contingency plans in place to account for the potential need to relocate property prior to a flood event (e.g. allow enough time to transfer stock to the upstairs level of a building or off site). (b) Queensland Government Fact Sheet 'Repairing your House after a Flood' provides information about water resilient products and building techniques.
PO5 Development directly, indirectly and cumulatively avoids any increase in water flow velocity or flood level and does not increase the potential flood damage either on site or on other properties. Note – Berms and mounds are considered to be an	For Operational works **AO5.1** Works in urban areas associated with the proposed development do not involve: (a) any physical alteration to a watercourse or floodway including vegetation clearing; or (b) a net increase in filling (including berms and

Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes
undesirable built form outcome and are not supported.	mounds). **AO5.2** Works (including buildings and earthworks) in non urban areas either: (a) do not involve a net increase in filling greater than $50m^3$; or (b) do not result in any reductions of on-site flood storage capacity and contain within the subject site any changes to depth/duration/velocity of flood waters; or (c) do not change flood characteristics outside the subject site in ways that result in: (i) loss of flood storage; (ii) loss of/changes to flow paths; (iii) acceleration or retardation of flows or any reduction in flood warning times elsewhere on the flood plain. For Material change of use **AO5.3** Where development is located in an area affected by DFE/Storm tide, a hydraulic and hydrology report, prepared by a suitably qualified professional, demonstrates that the development maintains the flood storage capacity on the subject site; and (a) does not increase the volume, velocity, concentration of flow path alignment of stormwater flow across sites upstream, downstream or in the general vicinity of the subject site; and (b) does not increase ponding on sites upstream, downstream or in the general vicinity of the subject site. For Material change of use and Reconfiguring a lot **AO5.4** In non urban areas, buildings and infrastructure are set back 50 metres from natural riparian corridors to maintain their natural function of reducing velocity of floodwaters. Note – Fences and irrigation infrastructure (e.g. irrigation tape) in rural areas should be managed to minimise adverse the impacts that they may have on downstream properties in the event of a flood.
PO6 Development avoids the release of hazardous materials into floodwaters.	For Material change of use **AO6.1** Materials manufactured or stored on site are not hazardous or noxious, or comprise materials that may cause a detrimental effect on the environment if discharged in a flood event;

Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes
	or **AO6.2** If a DFE level is adopted, structures used for the manufacture or storage of hazardous materials are: (a) located above the DFE level; or (b) designed to prevent the intrusion of floodwaters. **AO6.3** Infrastructure is designed and constructed to resist hydrostatic and hydrodynamic forces as a result of inundation by the DFE. **AO6.4** If a flood level is not adopted, hazardous materials and their manufacturing equipment are located on the highest part of the site to enhance flood immunity and designed to prevent the intrusion of floodwaters. Note – Refer to *Work Health and Safety Act 2011* and associated Regulation and Guidelines, the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* and the relevant building assessment provisions under the *Building Act 1975* for requirements related to the manufacture and storage of hazardous materials.
PO7 The development supports, and does not unduly burden, disaster management response or recovery capacity and capabilities.	**AO7** Development does not: (a) increase the number of people calculated to be at risk of flooding; (b) increase the number of people likely to need evacuation; (c) shorten flood warning times; and (d) impact on the ability of traffic to use evacuation routes, or unreasonably increase traffic volumes on evacuation routes.
PO8 Development involving community infrastructure: (a) remains functional to serve community need during and immediately after a flood event; (b) is designed, sited and operated to avoid adverse impacts on the community or environment due to impacts of flooding on infrastructure, facilities or access and egress routes; (c) retains essential site access during a flood event; (d) is able to remain functional even when other infrastructure or services may be compromised in a flood event.	**AO8.1** The following uses are not located on land inundated during a DFE/Storm tide: (a) community residence; and (b) emergency services; and (c) residential care facility; and (d) utility installations involving water and sewerage treatment plants; and (e) storage of valuable records or items of historic or cultural significance (e.g. archives, museums, galleries, libraries). or **AO8.2**

Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes
	The following uses are not located on land inundated during a 1% AEP flood event: (a) community and cultural facilities, including facilities where an education and care service under the Education and care Services National law (Queensland) is operated or child care service under the *Child Care Act 2002* is conducted, (b) community centres; (c) meeting halls; (d) galleries; (e) libraries. The following uses are not located on land inundated during a 0.5% AEP flood event. (a) emergency shelters; (b) police facilities; (c) sub stations; (d) water treatment plant The following uses are not located on land inundated during a 0.2% AEP flood event: (a) correctional facilities; (b) emergency services; (c) power stations; (d) major switch yards. and/or **AO8.3** The following uses have direct access to low hazard evacuation routes as defined in Table 8.2.4.3.c: (a) community residence; and (b) emergency services; and (c) hospitals; and (d) residential care facility; and (e) sub stations; and (f) utility installations involving water and sewerage treatment plants. **AO8.4** Any components of infrastructure that are likely to fail to function or may result in contamination when inundated by flood, such as electrical switch gear and motors, telecommunications connections, or water supply pipeline air valves are: (a) located above DFE/Storm tide or the highest known flood level for the site; (b) designed and constructed to exclude floodwater intrusion / infiltration. **AO8.5** Infrastructure is designed and constructed to resist hydrostatic and hydrodynamic forces as a result of inundation by a flood.

Table 8.2.4.3.b - Minimum immunity (floor levels) for development

Minimum immunity to be achieved (floor levels)	Uses and elements of activities acceptable in the event
20% AEP level	• Parks and open space.
5% AEP level	• Car parking facilities (including car parking associated with use of land).
1% AEP level	• All development (where not otherwise requiring an alternative level of minimum immunity).
0.5% AEP level	• Emergency services (if for a police station); • Industry activities (if including components which store, treat or use hazardous materials); • Substation; • Utility installation.
0.2% AEP level	• Emergency services; • Hospital; • Major electricity infrastructure; • Special industry.

Table 8.2.4.3.c - Degree of flood

Criteria	Low	Medium	High	Extreme
Wading ability	If necessary children and the elderly could wade. (Generally, safe wading velocity depth product is less than 0.25)	Fit adults can wade. (Generally, safe wading velocity depth product is less than 0.4)	Fit adults would have difficulty wading. (Generally, safe wading velocity depth product is less than 0.6)	Wading is not an option.
Evacuation distances	< 200 metres	200-400 metres	400-600 metres	600 metres
Maximum flood depths	< 0.3 metre	< 0.6 metre	< 1.2 metres	1.2 metres
Maximum flood velocity	< 0.4 metres per second	< 0.8 metres per second	< 1.5 metres per second	1.5 metres per second
Typical means of egress	Sedan	Sedan early, but 4WD or trucks later	4WD or trucks only in early stages, boats or helicopters	Large trucks, boats or helicopters
Timing Note: This category cannot be implemented until evacuation times have been established in the Counter Disaster Plan (Flooding)	Ample flood forecasting. Warning and evacuation routes remain passable for twice as long as evacuation time.	Evacuation routes remain trafficable for 1.5 times as long as the evacuation.	Evacuation routes remain trafficable for only up to minimum evacuation time.	There is insufficient evacuation time.

Note: The evacuation times for various facilities or areas would (but not necessarily) be included in the Counter Disaster Plan. Generally safe wading conditions assume even walking surfaces and no obstructions, steps, soft underfoot etc.

8.2.6 Landscape values overlay code

8.2.6.1 Application

(1) This code applies to assessing a material change of use, reconfiguring a lot, operational work or building work within the Landscape values overlay, if:
  (a) self-assessable or assessable development where the code is identified as being applicable in the Assessment criteria for the Overlay Codes contained in the Levels of Assessment Tables in section 5.6;
  (b) impact assessable development.

(2) Land in the Landscape values overlay is identified on the Landscape values overlay map in Schedule 2 and includes in following sub-categories:
  (a) High landscape value sub-category;
  (b) Medium landscape value sub-category;
  (c) Scenic route buffer / view corridor area sub-category;
  (d) Coastal scenery area sub-category.

(3) When using this code, reference should be made to Part 5.

8.2.6.2 Purpose

(1) The purpose of the Landscape values overlay code is to:
  (a) implement the policy direction of the Strategic Framework, in particular:
    (i) Theme 2: Environment and landscape values Element 3.5.5 Scenic amenity;
    (ii) Theme 3: Natural resource management Element 3.6.4 – Resource extraction.
  (b) enable an assessment of whether development is suitable on land within the Landscape values overlay sub-categories.

(2) The purpose of the code will be achieved through the following overall outcomes:
  (a) areas of High landscape value are protected, retained and enhanced;
  (b) areas of Medium landscape value are managed to integrate and limit the visual impact of development;
  (c) the landscape values of the Coastal scenery area are managed to integrate and limit the visual impact of development;
  (d) development maintains and enhances the significant landscape elements and features which contribute to the distinctive character and identity of Douglas Shire;
  (e) ridges and vegetated hillslopes are not developed in a way that adversely impacts on landscape values;
  (f) watercourses, forested mountains and coastal landscape character types remain predominantly natural in appearance in order to maintain the region's diverse character and distinctive tropical image, in particular:
    (i) areas in the coastal landscape character type which are predominantly natural and undeveloped in appearance retain this natural landscape character;
    (ii) watercourses which are predominantly natural and undeveloped in appearance retain this natural landscape character;
    (iii) the rural character of cane fields and lowlands landscape character types which are predominantly rural or natural in appearance are maintained;
    (iv) landscape values are maintained when viewed from lookouts, scenic routes, gateways and public places.
  (g) views towards High landscape value areas and the Coral Sea are not diminished;
  (h) development is consistent with the prevailing landscape character of its setting, and is neither visually dominant nor visually intrusive;
  (i) advertising devices do not detract from the landscape values, character types or amenity of an area.

8.2.6.3 Criteria for assessment

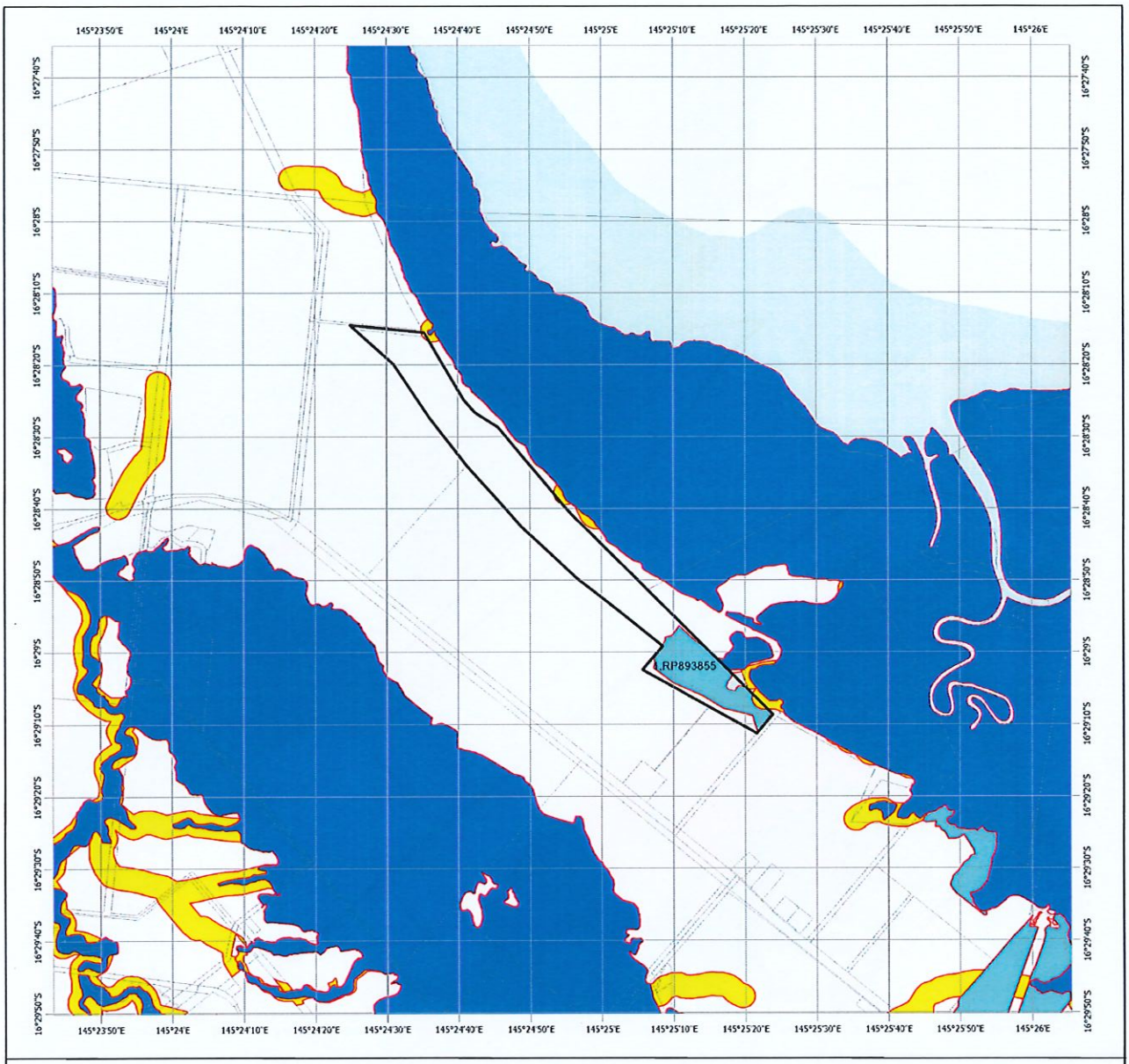
Table 8.2.6.3.a – Landscape values overlay code – assessable development

Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes
For assessable development	
Development in a High landscape value area	
PO1 Development within High landscape value areas identified on the Landscape values overlay maps contained in Schedule 2: (a) avoids detrimental impacts on the landscape values of forested skylines, visible hillslopes, ridgelines, the coastal foreshore or the shoreline of other water bodies through the loss of vegetation; (b) is effectively screened from view from a road, lookout or other public place by an existing natural landform or native vegetation, or will be effectively screened by native vegetation within 3 years of construction; (c) retains existing vegetation and incorporates new landscaping to enhance existing vegetation and visually soften built form elements; (d) incorporates development of a scale, design, height, position on site, construction materials and external finishes that are compatible with the landscape values of the locality; (e) avoids detrimental impacts on landscape values and excessive changes to the natural landform as a result of the location, position on site, scale, design, extent and alignment of earthworks, roads, driveways, retaining walls and other on-ground or in-ground infrastructure; (f) avoids detrimental impacts on landscape values and views as a result of the location, position on site, scale, design and alignment of telecommunications facilities, electricity towers, poles and lines and other tall infrastructure; (g) extractive industry operations are avoided. Note - A visual impact assessment is undertaken in accordance with Planning scheme policy SC6.6 – Landscape values in order to satisfy performance outcomes.	**AO1.1** Buildings and structures are not more than 8.5 metres and two storeys in height. Note - Height is inclusive of roof height. **AO1.2** Buildings and structures are setback not less than 50 metres from ridgelines or peaks. **AO1.3** Development is screened from view from roads or other public places by an existing natural landform or an existing native vegetation buffer. **AO1.4** Where development on land steeper than 1 in 6 (16.6%) cannot be avoided: (a) development follows the natural; contours of the site; (b) buildings are split level or suspended floor construction, or a combination of the two; (c) lightweight materials are used to areas with suspended floors. Note - Examples of suitable lightweight materials include timber or fibre cement boards or sheeting for walls and factory treated metal sheeting for walls and roofs. **AO1.5** The external features, walls and roofs of buildings and structures have a subdued and non-reflective palette. Note - Examples of suitable colours include shades of green, olive green, blue green, grey green, green blue, indigo, brown, blue grey, and green yellow. **AO1.6** No clearing of native vegetation occurs on land with a slope greater than 1 in 6 (16.5%). **AO1.7** Where for accommodation activities or reconfiguration of a lot in a High landscape value area, development demonstrates that the height, design, scale, positioning on-site, proposed construction materials and external finishes are compatible with the landscape values. Note - A visual impact assessment undertaken in accordance with Planning scheme policy SC6.6 – Landscape values may be required.

Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes
	AO1.8 Advertising devices do not occur.
Development within the Medium landscape value area	
PO2 Development within Medium landscape value areas identified on the Landscape values overlay maps contained in Schedule 2: (a) avoids detrimental impacts on the landscape values of forested skylines, visible hillslopes, ridgelines, the coastal foreshore or the shoreline of other water bodies through the loss of vegetation; (b) is effectively screened from view from a road, lookout or other public place by an existing natural landform or native vegetation, or will be effectively screened by native vegetation within 5 years of construction; (c) retains existing vegetation and incorporates new landscaping to enhance existing vegetation and visually soften built form elements; (d) incorporates development of a scale, design, height, position on site, construction materials and external finishes that are compatible with the landscape values of the locality; (e) avoids detrimental impacts on landscape values and excessive changes to the natural landform as a result of the location, position on site, scale, design and alignment of earthworks, roads, driveways, retaining walls and other on-ground or in-ground infrastructure; (f) avoids detrimental impacts on landscape values and views as a result of the location, position on site, scale, design and alignment of telecommunications facilities, electricity towers, poles and lines and other tall infrastructure; (g) extractive industry operations are avoided, or where they cannot be avoided, are screened from view. Note - A visual impact assessment is undertaken in accordance with Planning scheme policy SC6.6 – Landscape values in order to satisfy performance outcomes.	**AO2.1** Buildings and structures are not more than 8.5 metres and two storeys in height. Note - Height is inclusive of the roof height. **AO2.2** Development is screened from view from roads or other public places by an existing natural landform or an existing native vegetation buffer. **AO2.3** Where development on land steeper than 1 in 6 (16.6%) cannot be avoided: (a) development follows the natural; contours of the site; (b) buildings are split level or suspended floor construction, or a combination of the two; (c) lightweight materials are used to areas with suspended floors. Note - Examples of suitable lightweight materials include timber or fibre cement boards or sheeting for walls and factory treated metal sheeting for walls and roofs. **AO2.4** The external features, walls and roofs of buildings and structures have a subdued and non-reflective palette. Note - Examples of suitable colours include shades of green, olive green, blue green, grey green, green blue, indigo, brown, blue grey, and green yellow. **AO2.5** No clearing of native vegetation occurs on land with a slope greater than 1 in 6 (16.6%). **AO2.6** Advertising devices do not occur.
Development within a Scenic route buffer / view corridor area	
PO3 Development within a Scenic route buffer / view corridor area as identified on the Landscape values overlay maps contained in Schedule 2: (a) retains visual access to views of the surrounding landscape, the sea and other water bodies; (b) retains existing vegetation and incorporates landscaping to visually screen and soften built form elements whilst not impeding distant views or view corridors;	**AO3.1** Where within a Scenic route buffer / view corridor area, the height of buildings and structures is not more than identified within the acceptable outcomes of the applicable zone code. **AO3.2** No clearing of native vegetation is undertaken within a Scenic route buffer area. **AO3.3** Where within a Scenic route buffer / view corridor

Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes
(c) incorporates building materials and external finishes that are compatible with the visual amenity and the landscape character; (d) minimises visual impacts on the setting and views in terms of: (i) the scale, height and setback of buildings; (ii) the extent of earthworks and impacts on the landform including the location and configuration of access roads and driveways; (iii) the scale, extent and visual prominence of advertising devices. Note - A visual impact assessment is undertaken in accordance with Planning scheme policy SC6.6 – Landscape values in order to satisfy performance outcomes.	area development is set back and screened from view from a scenic route by existing native vegetation with a width of at least 10 metres and landscaped in accordance with the requirements of the landscaping code. **AO3.4** Development does not result in the replacement of, or creation of new, additional, or enlarged advertising devices.
Development within the Coastal scenery area	
PO4 The landscape values of the Coastal scenery zone as identified on the Landscape values overlay maps contained in Schedule 2 are managed to integrated and limit the visual impact of development. Note - A visual impact assessment is undertaken in accordance with Planning scheme policy SC6.6 – Landscape values in order to satisfy performance outcomes.	**AO4.1** The dominance of the natural character of the coast is maintained or enhanced when viewed from the foreshore. **AO4.2** Where located adjacent to the foreshore buildings and structures are setback: (a) Where no adjoining development, a minimum of 50 metres from the coastal high water mark and the setback area is landscaped with a native vegetation buffer that has a minimum width of 25 metres; or (b) Where there is adjoining development, setbacks will be consistent with that of adjoining buildings and structures, but not less than 10 metres from the coastal high water mark. The setback area is landscaped in accordance with the requirements of the Landscaping code. **AO4.3** Where separated from the foreshore by land contained within public ownership (e.g. unallocated State land, esplanade or other public open space), buildings and structures area setback: (a) where no adjoining development, a minimum of 6 metres from the coastward property boundary. The setback area is landscaped in accordance with the requirements of the Landscaping code; or (b) where there is adjoining development, setbacks will be consistent with that of adjoining buildings and structures. The setback area is landscaped in accordance with the requirements of the Landscaping code. (c)

Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes
PO5 Development is to maximise opportunities to maintain and/or enhance natural landscape values through the maintenance and restoration of vegetated buffers between development and coastal waters, where practical. Note – A visual impact assessment is undertaken in accordance with Planning scheme policy SC6.6 – Landscape values in satisfaction of a performance outcome.	**AO5** No clearing of native vegetation is undertaken within a Coastal scenery area zone, except for exempt vegetation damage undertaken in accordance with the Vegetation management code



Regulated Vegetation Management Map

- Category A area (Vegetation offsets/compliance notices/VDecs)
- Category B area (Remnant vegetation)
- Category C area (High-value regrowth vegetation)
- Category R area (Reef regrowth watercourse vegetation)
- Category X area (Exempt clearing work on Freehold, Indigenous and Leasehold land)
- Water
- Other land parcel boundaries
- Selected Lot and Plan

N

0 230 460 690 920 1,150 m

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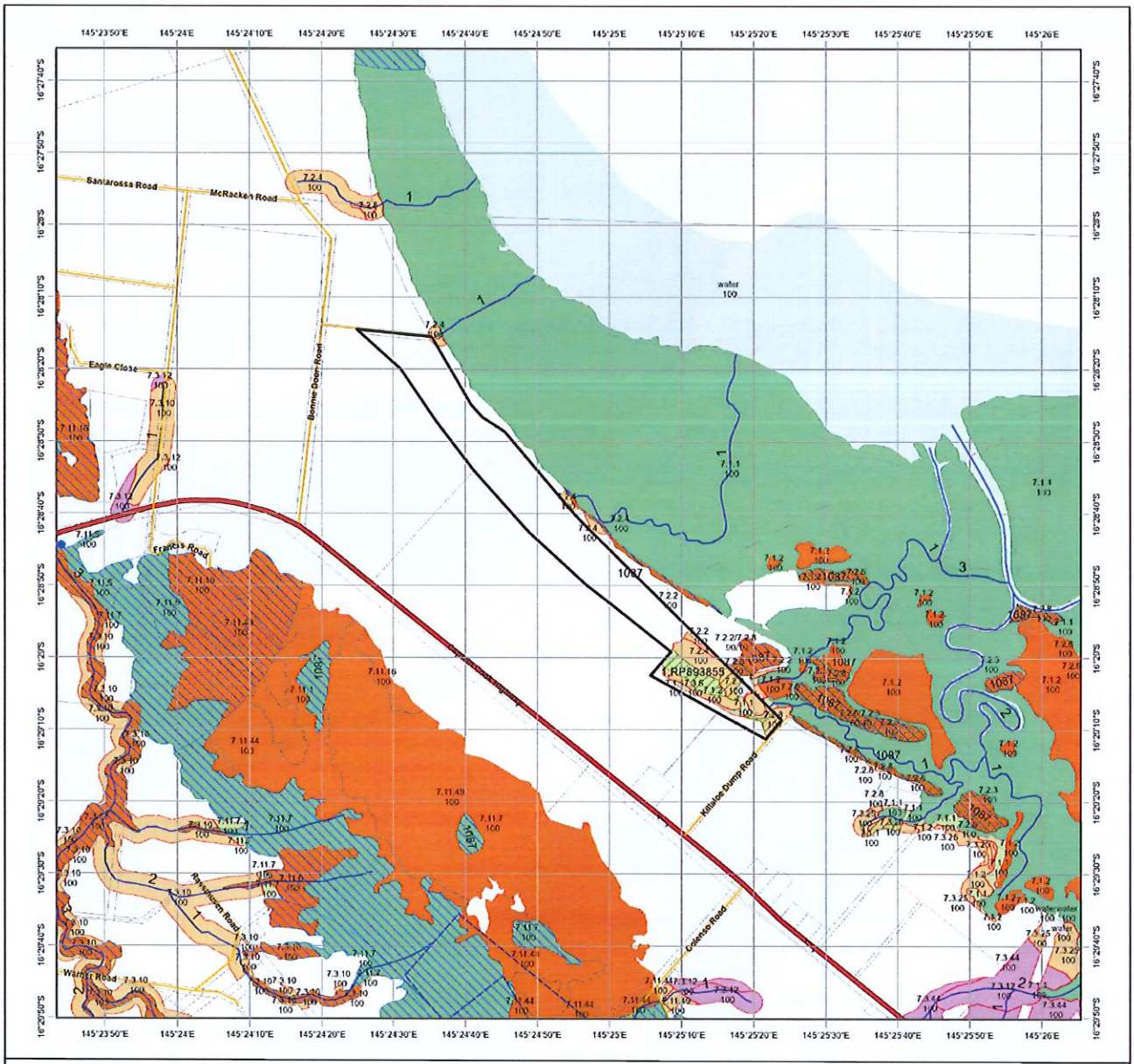
Additional information required for the assessment of vegetation values is provided in the accompanying "Vegetation Management Supporting map". For further information go to the web site: www.resources.qld.gov.au or contact the Department of Resources.

Digital data for the regulated vegetation management map is available from the Queensland Spatial Portal at http://www.information.qld.gov.au/

Land parcel boundaries are provided as locational aid only.

This map is updated on a monthly basis to ensure new PMAVs are included as they are approved.

Queensland Government



Vegetation Management Supporting Map

- Category A or B area containing endangered regional ecosystems
- Category A or B area containing of concern regional ecosystems
- Category A or B area that is a least concern regional ecosystem
- Category C or R area containing endangered regional ecosystems
- Category C or R area containing of concern regional ecosystems
- Category C or R area that is a least concern regional ecosystem
- Category X area
- Water
- Wetland on the vegetation management wetlands map
- Essential habitat on the essential habitat map
- Essential habitat species record
- Watercourses and drainage features on the vegetation management watercourse and drainage features map (Stream order shown as black number against stream where available)
- Highway
- Connector
- Street/Local Road
- National Parks, State Forest and other reserves
- Other land parcel boundaries
- Selected Lot and Plan

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LOCALITY DIAGRAM

N

0 175 350 525 700 875 m

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Labels for Essential Habitat are centred on the area of enquiry.

Regional ecosystem linework has been compiled at a scale of 1:100 000, except in designated areas where a compilation scale of 1:50 000 is available. Linework should be used as a guide only. The positional accuracy of RE data mapped at a scale of 1:100 000 is +/- 100 metres.

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Additional information may be required for the purposes of land clearing or assessment of a regional ecosystem map or PMAV applications. For further information go to the web site: www.resources.qld.gov.au or contact the Department of Resources.

Digital data for the vegetation management watercourse and drainage feature map, vegetation management wetlands map, essential habitat map and the vegetation management remnant and regional ecosystem map are available from the Queensland Spatial Portal at http://www.information.qld.gov.au/

Land parcel boundaries are provided as locational aid only.

Vegetation Management Act 1999 - Extract from the essential habitat database

Essential habitat is required for assessment under the:

- State Development Assessment Provisions - State Code 16: Native vegetation clearing which sets out the matters of interest to the state for development assessment under the *Planning Act 2016*; and
- Accepted development vegetation clearing codes made under the *Vegetation Management Act 1999*

Essential habitat for one or more of the following species is found on and within 1.1 km of the identified subject lot/s on the accompanying essential habitat map.

This report identifies essential habitat in Category A, B and Category C areas.

The numeric labels on the essential habitat map can be cross referenced with the database below to determine which essential habitat factors might exist for a particular species.

Essential habitat is compiled from a combination of species habitat models and buffered species records.

The Department of Resources website http://www.resources.qld.gov.au has more information on how the layer is applied under the State Development Assessment Provisions - State Code 16: Native vegetation clearing and the *Vegetation Management Act 1999*.

Regional ecosystem is a mandatory essential habitat factor, unless otherwise stated.

Essential habitat, for protected wildlife, means a category A area, a category B area or category C area shown on the regulated vegetation management map-

1. that has at least 3 essential habitat factors for the protected wildlife that must include any essential habitat factors that are stated as mandatory for the protected wildlife in the essential habitat database; or
2. in which the protected wildlife, at any stage of its life cycle, is located.

Protected wildlife includes critically endangered, endangered, vulnerable or near-threatened native wildlife prescribed under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*.

Essential habitat in Category A and/or Category B and/or Category C

Label	Scientific Name	Common Name	NCA Status	Vegetation Community	Altitude	Soils	Position in Landscape
1087	Casuarius casuarius johnsonii (southern population)	southern cassowary (southern population)	E	Dense lowland and highland tropical rainforest, closed gallery forest, eucalypt forest with vine forest elements, swamp forest and adjacent melaleuca swamps, littoral scrub, eucalypt woodland and mangroves; often using a habitat mosaic; will cross open eucalypt, canefields and dry ridges between rainforest patches.	Sea level to 1500m.		

Label	Regional Ecosystem (mandatory unless otherwise specified)
1087	3.8.2, 7.1.1, 7.1.2, 7.1.3, 7.1.4, 7.1.5, 7.2.1, 7.2.2, 7.2.3, 7.2.4, 7.2.5, 7.2.6, 7.2.7, 7.2.8, 7.2.9, 7.2.10, 7.2.11, 7.3.1, 7.3.2, 7.3.3, 7.3.4, 7.3.5, 7.3.6, 7.3.7, 7.3.8, 7.3.9, 7.3.10, 7.3.12, 7.3.13, 7.3.17, 7.3.19, 7.3.20, 7.3.21, 7.3.23, 7.3.25, 7.3.28, 7.3.29, 7.3.30, 7.3.31, 7.3.34, 7.3.35, 7.3.36, 7.3.37, 7.3.38, 7.3.39, 7.3.40, 7.3.42, 7.3.45, 7.3.46, 7.3.47, 7.3.49, 7.8.1, 7.8.2, 7.8.3, 7.8.4, 7.8.11, 7.8.12, 7.8.13, 7.8.14, 7.8.15, 7.8.16, 7.8.18, 7.11.1, 7.11.2, 7.11.3, 7.11.5, 7.11.6, 7.11.7, 7.11.8, 7.11.10, 7.11.12, 7.11.13, 7.11.14, 7.11.16, 7.11.18, 7.11.19, 7.11.23, 7.11.24, 7.11.25, 7.11.26, 7.11.27, 7.11.28, 7.11.29, 7.11.30, 7.11.31, 7.11.32, 7.11.34, 7.11.36, 7.11.38, 7.11.39, 7.11.40, 7.11.42, 7.11.44, 7.11.46, 7.11.47, 7.11.49, 7.12.1, 7.12.2, 7.12.4, 7.12.5, 7.12.6, 7.12.7, 7.12.9, 7.12.10, 7.12.11, 7.12.12, 7.12.13, 7.12.16, 7.12.17, 7.12.19, 7.12.20, 7.12.21, 7.12.22, 7.12.23, 7.12.24, 7.12.25, 7.12.26, 7.12.29, 7.12.37, 7.12.38, 7.12.39, 7.12.40, 7.12.41, 7.12.43, 7.12.44, 7.12.45, 7.12.47, 7.12.48, 7.12.49, 7.12.50, 7.12.53, 7.12.59, 7.12.61, 7.12.66, 7.12.67, 7.12.68

WildNet Records
Species List

For the selected area of interest 40.48 Lot: 1 Plan: RP893855
Current as at 12/12/2024 WildNetSpeciesList

Summary Information
The following table provides an overview of the area of interest: Lot: 1 Plan: RP893855

Table 1. Area of interest details

Size (ha)	
40.48	
Local Government(s)	
Douglas Shire	
Catchment(s)	
Mossman	
Bioregion(s)	**Subregion(s)**
Wet Tropics	Daintree - Bloomfield

Protected Area(s)
No estates or reserves are located within the area of interest.

World Heritage Area(s)
No World Heritage Areas are located within the area of interest.

Ramsar Area(s)
No Ramsar Areas are located within the area of interest.

Introduction
This WildNet report is derived from a spatial layer that is generated from the WildNet database, managed by the Department of Enviornment, Science and Innovation. The layer, which is generated weekly, contains a subset of WildNet wildlife records that are not classed as erroneous or duplicate, that have a location precision equal to or less than 10000 metres and do not have a count of zero. It does not include aspatial data such as some baseline species lists created for some protected areas.

The WildNet dataset is constantly being enhanced and the taxonomic and status information revised. If a species is not listed in this report, it does not mean it doesn't occur there and listed species may also no longer inhabit the area. It is recommended that you also access other internal and external data sources for species information in your area of interest.

The Species List Application may provide additional information on species occurence within your area of interest.

Species data

Contextual location information is presented in Map 1.

Table 2 lists the animals recorded within the area of interest and its one kilometre buffer.

Table 3 lists the plants recorded within the area of interest and its one kilometre buffer.

Table 4 lists the fungi recorded within the area of interest and its one kilometre buffer.

Table 5 lists the other species recorded within the area of interest and its one kilometre buffer.

Map 1. Locality Map

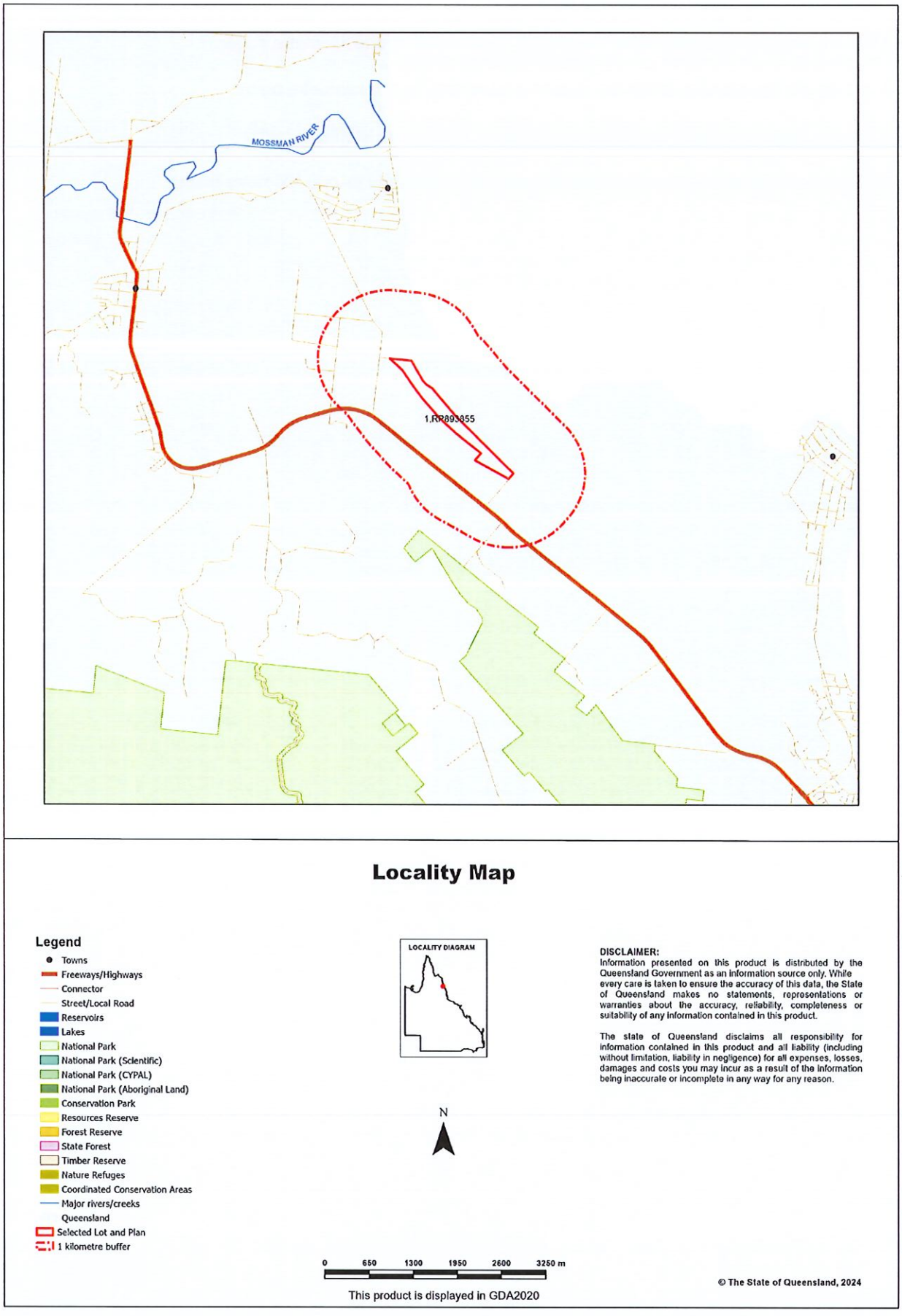

Table 2. Animals recorded within the area of interest and its one kilometre buffer

Taxon Id	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	NCA	EPBC	Specimens	Records	Last record
1707	Aves	Accipitridae	*Haliastur sphenurus*	whistling kite	C		0	1	9/21/2000
1714	Aves	Accipitridae	*Milvus migrans*	black kite	C		0	1	8/2/2005
1767	Aves	Alcedinidae	*Dacelo novaeguineae*	laughing kookaburra	C		0	1	8/2/2005
1969	Aves	Apodidae	*Aerodramus terraereginae*	Australian swiftlet	C		0	2	8/2/2005
1831	Aves	Ardeidae	*Ardea intermedia*	intermediate egret	C		0	1	8/2/2005
1826	Aves	Ardeidae	*Egretta novaehollandiae*	white-faced heron	C		0	1	8/2/2005
1833	Aves	Ardeidae	*Egretta picata*	pied heron	C		0	2	2/10/2008
1818	Aves	Ardeidae	*Nycticorax caledonicus*	nankeen night-heron	C		0	1	12/30/2006
1660	Aves	Artamidae	*Artamus leucorynchus*	white-breasted woodswallow	C		0	2	12/30/2006
1655	Aves	Artamidae	*Melloria quoyi*	black butcherbird	C		1	2	12/30/2006
1958	Aves	Burhinidae	*Esacus magnirostris*	beach stone-curlew	V		0	1	12/30/2006
1191	Aves	Cacatuidae	*Cacatua galerita*	sulphur-crested cockatoo	C		0	1	8/10/2001
1640	Aves	Campephagidae	*Lalage leucomela*	varied triller	C		0	1	12/30/2006
1642	Aves	Campephagidae	*Lalage tricolor*	white-winged triller	C		0	1	12/30/2006
1940	Aves	Charadriidae	*Elseyornis melanops*	black-fronted dotterel	C		0	2	2/10/2008
27774	Aves	Charadriidae	*Vanellus miles*	masked lapwing	C		0	3	2/10/2008
1932	Aves	Charadriidae	*Vanellus miles miles*	masked lapwing (northern subspecies)	C		0	1	9/21/2000
1806	Aves	Columbidae	*Ducula bicolor*	pied imperial-pigeon	C		0	1	12/30/2006
1810	Aves	Columbidae	*Geopelia humeralis*	bar-shouldered dove	C		0	2	2/10/2008
18323	Aves	Columbidae	*Geopelia placida*	peaceful dove	C		0	2	2/10/2008
1795	Aves	Columbidae	*Phaps chalcoptera*	common bronzewing	C		0	1	8/2/2005
1774	Aves	Columbidae	*Spilopelia chinensis*	spotted dove			0	1	2/10/2008
1751	Aves	Cuculidae	*Centropus phasianinus*	pheasant coucal	C		0	2	12/30/2006

1601	Aves	Dicruridae	*Dicrurus bracteatus*	spangled drongo	C		0	2	12/30/2006
1366	Aves	Estrildidae	*Lonchura castaneothorax*	chestnut-breasted mannikin	C		0	1	12/30/2006
1367	Aves	Estrildidae	*Lonchura punctulata*	nutmeg mannikin			0	1	12/30/2006
1342	Aves	Estrildidae	*Taeniopygia bichenovii*	double-barred finch	C		0	1	9/21/2000
1704	Aves	Falconidae	*Falco cenchroides*	nankeen kestrel	C		0	1	8/2/2005
1691	Aves	Falconidae	*Falco longipennis*	Australian hobby	C		0	1	9/21/2000
1572	Aves	Hirundinidae	*Hirundo neoxena*	welcome swallow	C		0	2	2/10/2008
1585	Aves	Hirundinidae	*Petrochelidon ariel*	fairy martin	C		0	2	12/30/2006
1573	Aves	Hirundinidae	*Petrochelidon nigricans*	tree martin	C		0	1	12/30/2006
1912	Aves	Laridae	*Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae*	silver gull	C		0	1	12/30/2006
18155	Aves	Maluridae	*Malurus amabilis*	lovely fairy-wren	C		0	1	12/30/2006
1694	Aves	Megapodiidae	*Alectura lathami*	Australian brush-turkey	C		0	1	8/10/2001
1696	Aves	Megapodiidae	*Megapodius reinwardt*	orange-footed scrubfowl	C		0	1	2/10/2008
1505	Aves	Meliphagidae	*Meliphaga notata*	yellow-spotted honeyeater	C		0	2	2/10/2008
1503	Aves	Meliphagidae	*Microptilotis gracilis*	graceful honeyeater	C		0	1	8/2/2005
1492	Aves	Meliphagidae	*Philemon buceroides*	helmeted friarbird	C		0	1	12/30/2006
1764	Aves	Meropidae	*Merops ornatus*	rainbow bee-eater	C		0	1	12/30/2006
1589	Aves	Monarchidae	*Grallina cyanoleuca*	magpie-lark	C		0	3	2/10/2008
1599	Aves	Monarchidae	*Myiagra cyanoleuca*	satin flycatcher	SL		0	1	8/2/2005
1597	Aves	Monarchidae	*Symposiachrus trivirgatus*	spectacled monarch	SL		0	1	8/10/2001
1455	Aves	Motacillidae	*Anthus novaeseelandiae*	Australasian pipit	C		0	1	12/30/2006
1451	Aves	Nectariniidae	*Cinnyris jugularis*	olive-backed sunbird	C		0	2	2/10/2008
1441	Aves	Oriolidae	*Oriolus flavocinctus*	green oriole	C		0	2	2/10/2008
1444	Aves	Oriolidae	*Sphecotheres vieilloti*	Australasian figbird	C		0	1	8/2/2005

1450	Aves	Pachycephalidae	*Colluricincla megarhyncha*	little shrike-thrush	C		0	1	8/10/2001
1350	Aves	Petroicidae	*Heteromyias cinereifrons*	grey-headed robin	C		0	1	8/10/2001
1125	Aves	Psittaculidae	*Trichoglossus moluccanus*	rainbow lorikeet	C		0	1	12/30/2006
1682	Aves	Rallidae	*Amaurornis moluccana*	pale-vented bush-hen	C		0	1	2/10/2008
1575	Aves	Rhipiduridae	*Rhipidura albiscapa*	grey fantail	C		0	1	8/10/2001
1576	Aves	Rhipiduridae	*Rhipidura leucophrys*	willie wagtail	C		0	2	12/30/2006
1578	Aves	Rhipiduridae	*Rhipidura rufifrons*	rufous fantail	SL		0	1	8/10/2001
1314	Aves	Sturnidae	*Acridotheres tristis*	common myna			0	3	2/10/2008
1823	Aves	Threskiornithidae	*Platalea regia*	royal spoonbill	C		0	1	12/30/2006
1812	Aves	Threskiornithidae	*Threskiornis molucca*	Australian white ibis	C		0	1	12/30/2006
1800	Aves	Threskiornithidae	*Threskiornis spinicollis*	straw-necked ibis	C		0	1	8/2/2005
19238	Insecta	Lycaenidae	*Ogyris aenone*	sapphire azure			0	1	9/2/2004
954	Mammalia	Miniopteridae	*Miniopterus australis*	little bent-wing bat	C		0	1	6/25/1996
968	Mammalia	Rhinolophidae	*Rhinolophus megaphyllus*	eastern horseshoe-bat	C		0	1	6/25/1996
957	Mammalia	Vespertilionidae	*Murina florium*	tube-nosed insectivorous bat	V		0	1	6/25/1996
946	Mammalia	Vespertilionidae	*Nyctophilus bifax*	northern long-eared bat	C		0	1	6/25/1996

Table 3. Plants recorded within the area of interest and its one kilometre buffer

Taxon Id	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	NCA	EPBC	Specimens	Records	Last record
17409	Equisetopsida	Apocynaceae	*Dischidia major*	pitcher plant	C		1	1	11/27/2003
15766	Equisetopsida	Leguminosae	*Acacia leptocarpa*	north coast wattle	C		1	1	7/16/2002
15668	Equisetopsida	Leguminosae	*Albizia procera*		C		1	1	10/7/1980
14731	Equisetopsida	Leguminosae	*Cassia queenslandica*		C		1	1	9/24/1950
14361	Equisetopsida	Leguminosae	*Mucuna pruriens var. utilis*				1	1	6/7/2006
12287	Equisetopsida	Rhizophoraceae	*Bruguiera sexangula*		C		1	1	11/27/2003

Table 4. Fungi recorded within the area of interest and its one kilometre buffer

No species found within the area of interest and its one kilometre buffer.

Table 5. Other species recorded within the area of interest and its one kilometre buffer

No species found within the area of interest and its one kilometre buffer.

Species table headings and codes
Taxon Id: Unique identifier of the taxon from the WildNet database.
NCA: Queensland conservation status of the taxon under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* (Least Concern (C), Critically Endangered (CR), Endangered (E), Extinct (EX), Near Threatened (NT), Extinct in the Wild (PE), Special Least Concern (SL), and Vulnerable (V)).
EPBC: Australian conservation status of the taxon under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Conservation Dependent (CD), Critically Endangered (CE), Endangered (E), Extinct (EX), Vulnerable (V), and Extinct in the Wild (XW)).
Specimens: The number of specimen-backed records of the taxon.
Records: The total number of records of the taxon.
Last record: Date of most recent record of the taxon.

Links and Support

Other sites that deliver species information from the WildNet database include:

- Species profile search - access species information approved for publication including species names, statuses, notes, images, distribution maps and records
- Species lists - generate species lists for Queensland protected areas, forestry areas, local governments and areas defined using coordinates
- Biomaps - view biodiversity information, including WildNet records approved for publication, and generate reports
- Queensland Globe - view spatial information, including WildNet records approved for publication
- Qld wildlife data API - access WildNet species information approved for publication such as notes, images and records etc.
- Wetland*Maps* - view species records, survey locations etc. approved for publication
- Wetland*Summary* - view wildlife statistics, species lists for a range of area types, and access WildNet species profiles
- WildNet wildlife records - published - Queensland - spatial layer of WildNet records approved for publication generated weekly
- Generalised distribution and densities of Queensland wildlife - Queensland species distributions and densities generalised to a 10 km grid resolution
- Conservation status of Queensland wildlife - access current lists of priority species for Queensland including nomenclature and status information
- Queensland Confidential Species - the list of species flagged as confidential in the WildNet database.

Please direct queries about this report to the WildNet Team WildNet@des.qld.gov.au.

Other useful sites for accessing Queensland biodiversity data include:

- Useful wildlife resources
- Queensland Government Data
- Atlas of Living Australia (ALA)
- Online Zoological Collections of Australian Museums (OZCAM)
- Australia's Virtual Herbarium (AVH)
- Protected Matters Search Tool

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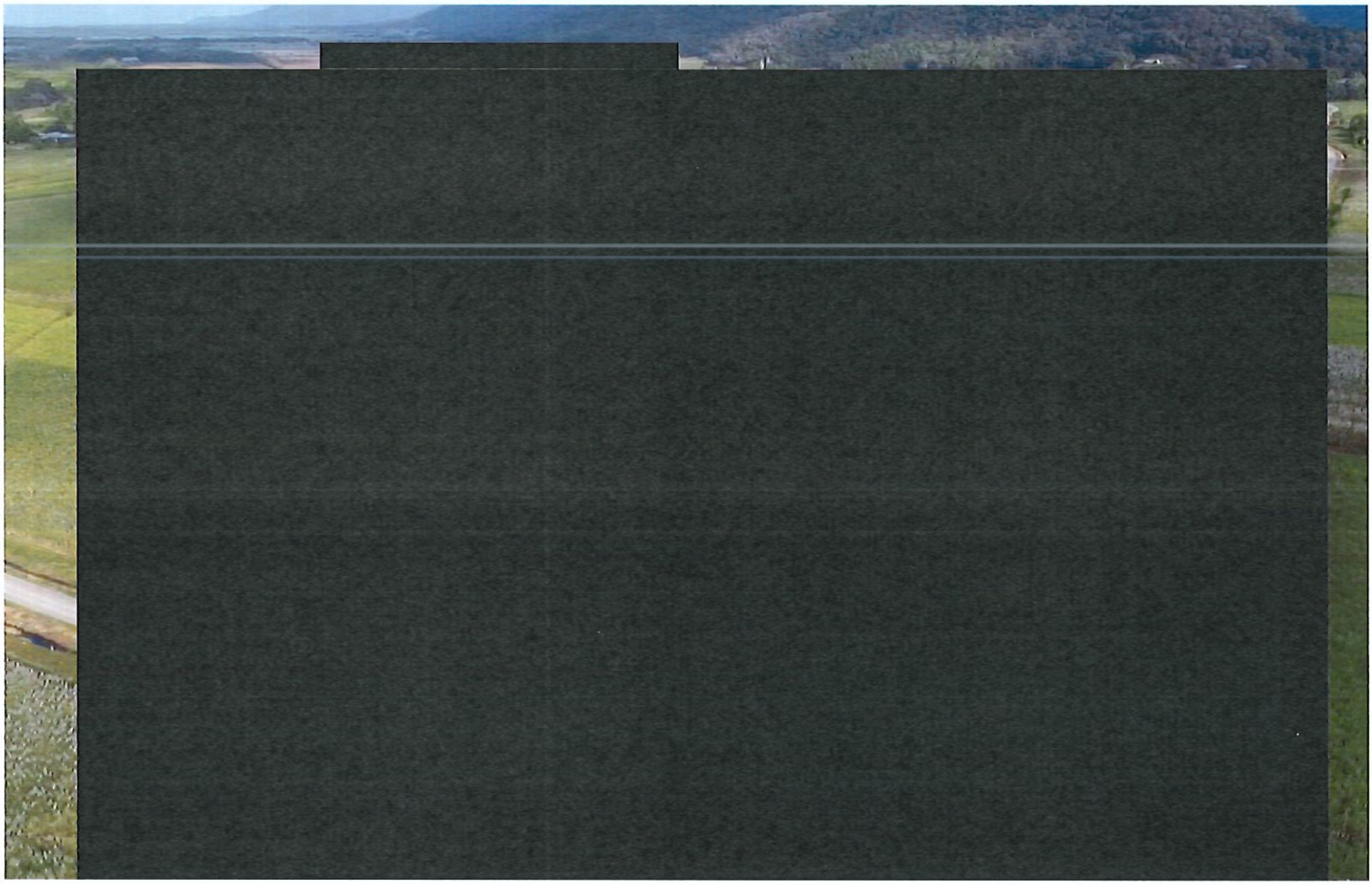
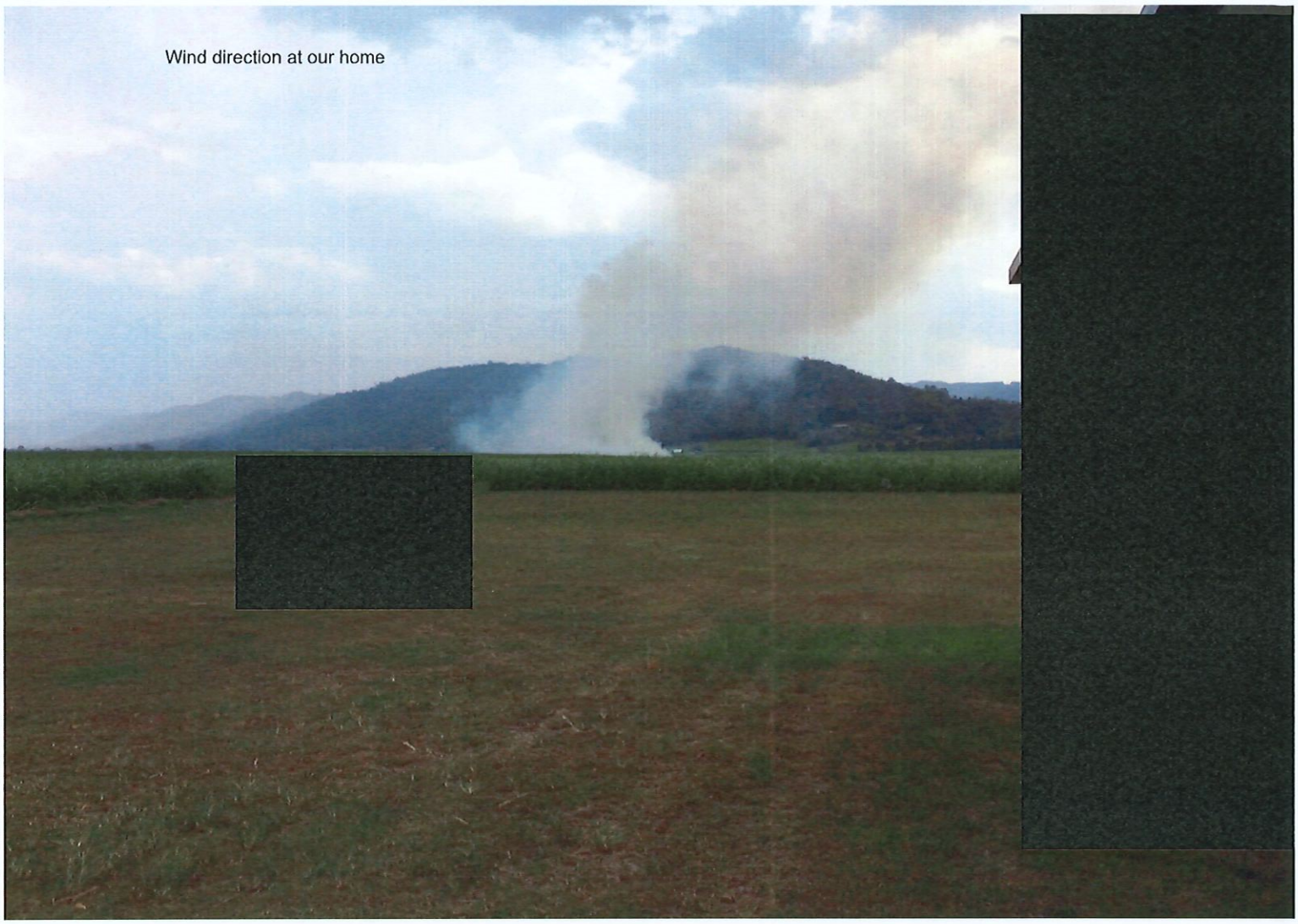


Wind direction at our home



Dust created by trucks on Bonnie Doon Road