



7 November 2017

Development Assessment **Mareeba Shire Council** PO Box 154 Mareeba QLD 4880

Telstra Reference: 4014645.01 – Mount Carbine 309699

Dear Sir / Madam,

RE: Proposed Telstra Telecommunications Base Station at 6808 Mulligan Highway, Mount Carbine QLD 4871 (Lot 0 Survey Plan 154001)

Service Stream Mobile Communications acts on behalf of Telstra in regards to the acquisition of sites for its mobile phone network. Please find enclosed a Development Application and supporting documents for the above site.

This package includes the following:

- A copy of the Owners Consent to lodge the DA
- Planning Report and Appendices
- DA Form 1
- Section 22A Determination Letter

We look forward to your co-operation in processing this Development Application. Please contact me on 0408 210 495 if you require any additional information.

Kind regards,

Geordie Pippos Planning Consultant Service Stream Mobile Communications Suite 1B, Level 4 Lutwyche City Shopping Centre, 543 Lutwyche Rd, Lutwyche QLD 4030 T 0408 210 495

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Company owner's consent to the making of a development application under the *Planning Act 2016*

I, [In BODN ICORPORATE FOR	BROOKLYN VILLAGE
Director of the company mentioned below.	ESTATE CTS 31184
and I, STRATTA MANAGER	/

[Insert position in full—re another director or a company secretary]

Of the Body Corporate for Brooklyn Village Estate Community Titles Scheme 31184

the company being the owner of the premises identified as follows:

Common Property of Brooklyn Village Estate Community Titles Scheme 31184, 6806 Mulligan Highway, Mount Carbine QLD 4871

consent to the making of a development application under the Planning Act 2016 by:

Telstra Corporation Limited C/- Service Stream Mobile Communications.

on the premises described above for:

[Insert name in full

A Material Change of Use – Telecommunications Facility

Company seal [if used]		
Company Name and ACI	N: (SECONTRACTORING) SECONTRACTORING CONTRACTORINACTORING CONTRACTORING CONTRACTORING CONTRACTORING CONTRACTORING	POF KOULT Signature of Sole Director/Secretary 14/09/2017 Date

[Delete the above where company owner's consent must come from both director and director/secretary]

	Company Name and ACN:
Signature of Director/Secretary	Signature of Director
Date	Date

[Delete the above where there is a sole director/secretary for the company giving the owner's consent]

The Planning Act 2016 is administered by the Department of Local Government, Infrastructure and Planning, Queensland Government.



Planning Report

Proposed Telstra Corporation Limited Mobile Telecommunications Facility 6806 Mulligan Highway, Mount Carbine QLD (Lot 0 Survey Plan 154001)





Our Reference: 309699 – Mount Carbine Prepared by: Service Stream – Mobile Communications On behalf of: Telstra Corporation Limited



Document Control Record

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	Name	Signed	Date
Prepared By	Geordie Pippos	G. Pippos	07/11/17

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This report has been prepared as a supporting document to the Development Application. The report relies upon data, surveys, measurements and results taken at or under particular times and conditions specified herein. Any findings and conclusions or recommendations only apply to the aforementioned circumstances. Service Stream does not accept any responsibility for the use of this report by any parties other than Mareeba Shire Council, without its prior written permission.

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Executive Summary

Proposal	Telstra propose to install a Mobile Telecommunications Facility at Mount Carbine comprising the following:		
	 A new 30 m monopole with an overall height of 33.4m; 		
	 Two (2) Argus omnidirectional antennas at a base elevation of 30.0m and two (2) Argus omnidirectional antennas mounted inverted at an elevation of 28.6m; 		
	 Equipment shelter (3000 L x 2500 W x 2975 H) The installation of associated ancillary equipment, including Remote Radio Unit's, Combiners, Feeders, Mast Head Amplifiers etc. 		
Purpose	Telstra is participating in one of the largest ever expansions of mobile coverage in regional and remote Australia, through the Federal Government's Mobile Black Spot Program.		
	Telstra will be building 429 new 3G/4G bas a further 250 4G data only small cells, repr than \$340 million by Telstra, the Federal C Governments as well.	se stations over the next three years, plus resenting a combined investment of more Government and several State and Local	
	Mobile connectivity has grown in importance as the combination of smart phones and tablets with increased mobile broadband speeds and capacity are changing the way we live and the availability of these services is often taken for granted in metropolitan locations.		
	Over 400 communities who currently have no coverage in or around their towns will benefit from new 3G/4G service. This has been made possible by the support of not just Federal Government, but very significant contributions by State and Local Governments as well.		
	The facility will form an integral part of the Federal Government's Mobile Black Spot Program and enable Telstra to enhance and further expand mobile and broadband services within the region.		
Property Details	Lot and Plan: Lot 0 Survey Plan I54001		
	Address: 6806 Mulligan Highway, Mount Carbine QLD 4871		
	Property Owner: Body Corporate for Brooklyn Village Estate Community Titles Scheme 31184		
Planning Instrument	Council: Mareeba Shire Council		
	Planning Instrument: Mareeba Shire Council Planning Scheme		
	Zone: Rural		
	Proposed Use: Telecommunications Facility		
	Relevant State & Local Planning Policies	Complies	

Applicable Planning Scheme Polices	Far North Queensland Regional Plan	Yes	
	State Planning Policy	Yes	
	Mareeba Shire Council Planning Scheme	Yes	
Application	Use and development of the land for the purposes of construction & operation of a Telecommunications Facility.		

1 Introduction

1.1 Objectives of this Report

This Planning Report has been prepared by Service Stream Mobile Communications (SSMC) on behalf of Telstra Corporation Limited (Telstra). The Planning Report accompanies and application to Mareeba Shire Council for a Material Change of Use – Development Permit for Telecommunication Facility at 6806 Mulligan Highway, Mount Carbine QLD 4871 (Lot 0 Survey Plan 154001).

An in-depth site assessment and feasibility review process was undertaken to consider a range of issues, including:

- Co-location on existing telecommunications facilities or structures wherever possible;
- Compliance with applicable legislation, regulations and policies;
- Minimising environmental and heritage impacts;
- Radio frequency objectives to provide the required coverage to Mount Carbine and surrounds; and
- Landowner agreement to the proposal.

This development application seeks planning consent for:

- 30 m high monopole; and
- radio transmission equipment

1.2 The Proposal and Need for the Facility

The facility will form an integral part of the Federal Government's Mobile Black Spot Program and enable Telstra to enhance and further expand mobile and broadband services within the region.

Telstra will be building 429 new 3G/4G base stations over the next three years, plus a further 250 4G data only small cells, representing a combined investment of more than \$340 million by Telstra, the Federal Government and several State and Local Governments as well.

Mobile connectivity has grown in importance as the combination of smart phones and tablets with increased mobile broadband speeds and capacity are changing the way we live and the availability of these services is often taken for granted in metropolitan locations. Over 400 communities who currently have no coverage in or around their towns will benefit from a new 3G/4G service. This has been made possible by the support of not just the Federal Government, but very significant contributions by State and Local Governments as well.

With this Government partnership, Telstra is committing \$165 million of its own funds in return for the \$94.8 million allocated to Telstra by the Federal Government and has worked with Victorian, New South Wales, Queensland, Tasmanian and Western Australian State Governments as well as multiple Local Governments to attract tens of millions of dollars in targeted additional funding. This means Telstra is able to deliver an investment of over \$340 million in regional telecommunications. Coupled with unparalleled experience in building networks, this investment will bring new and improved coverage to hundreds of communities across the country.

As the first carrier to bring 4G mobile services to regional Australia, Telstra knows how important high-speed mobile can be to supporting local businesses, tourism and education and will continue expansion of its 4G and 4GX services. Telstra is proud to have put forward a strong bid for regional Australia as part of a competitive tender process, and looks forward to rolling out the new base stations and expanding coverage for hundreds of communities over the next three years.

1.3 Mobile Base Stations and How They Work

A Mobile Base Station is essentially a radio transmitter / transceiver and an antenna, which transmits and receives radio frequency (RF) or electromagnetic energy (EME) signals from mobile phones.

A base station typically consists of an Equipment Cabin (which houses all the electronics required to send and receive mobile phone calls, a series of Panel Antennas (which transmit and receive signals to and from the handset) and a Radio Transmission (RT) Dish which links the base station to the main public telephone network.

When a call is made from a mobile phone, the first step in the process is for the phone to check that there is coverage in the area that the call is made. Once the phone has verified that there is sufficient signal strength to make the call, the phone establishes a connection with a nearby mobile phone base station. This base station then establishes the call and holds the call as long as the phone user remains on the call and in the range of that base station.

A mobile phone base station provides coverage to a geographic area known as a "cell". Cells are aligned next to each other in a similar pattern to a honeycomb, and it is for this reason that mobile phone networks are sometimes referred to as "cellular" networks. The location of the base station within the cell is determined by a number of factors, including topography and other physical constraints such as trees and buildings, the cell 'capacity' or number of calls expected to be made in the cell, and the radio frequency at which the base station will operate.

Mobile phone base station antennas need to be located clear of obstructions like trees and tall buildings to ensure good signal quality. In essence, a mobile phone needs to have 'sight' of a mobile phone base station. In other words, the radio signal from the phone to the base station needs to be uninterrupted. Hills, trees and tall buildings can obscure this line of sight and so base stations need to be very carefully located to maximise the coverage available.

Each base station can only carry a finite number of calls. In areas of high mobile phone use, such as central business districts and high density areas, more base stations are required to handle the level of call traffic. In high use areas, there are often a range of base stations, from very specific in-building solutions (designed to give quality coverage within a specific building), to very small base stations known as 'microcells'. Microcells cover a small geographic area and are often found at intersections and in heavy pedestrian traffic areas. In rural areas, or areas where mobile phone use is not as high, base stations will often be located on hills or tall structures to maximise the coverage area. (Source: MCF Fact Sheet - How the mobile phone network operates).

1.4 Consequences of Not Proceeding

The consequences of the proposal not proceeding would be:

- Poor quality telecommunications services in the Mount Carbine area, including poor reception, interference and unexpected call drop outs;
- An erosion in the quality of telecommunication services in the wider area;
- Lack of improvement in most up-to-date mobile network services including mobile broadband in the areas; and
- Reduced competition in the telecommunications industry, potentially resulting in uncompetitive practices, increased costs to consumers and reduced levels of service to customers.

2 Site Selection and Justification

2.1 Site Selection Parameters

A detailed site assessment and feasibility review was undertaken as part of this proposal with due consideration given to a range of issues including but not limited to:

- Consistency with the applicable Commonwealth and State and Local planning policies and regulatory instruments;
- Minimal impact on the environment during the construction and operation of the facility;
- Avoiding known Areas of Environmental Significance or heritage listed sites or any sites of heritage significance;
- Meeting the radio frequency objectives of Telstra's 3G and 4G networks, providing the required coverage to Mount Carbine and surrounding areas;
- Satisfactory agreement with the land owner and their agreement to the proposal; and
- Opportunities for co-location with other existing telecommunications facilities/utility structures wherever possible. Upgrading of existing telecommunications equipment is considered good industry practice and would result in a good planning outcome. Telstra recognise this need and opt for colocation sites or sites with utility uses.

2.2 Options Considered

2.2.1 Assessment of Alternative Candidate Sites

Following the identification of the search area based on the necessary coverage objectives, several candidate sites were examined. Each candidate was assessed based on the ability to meet the coverage objectives and other site considerations including property, planning and engineering as outlined above. The assessment of options is considered below.

2.2.2 Co-location Opportunities

In the first instance, Telstra seeks to co-locate on existing infrastructure available within a search area. A search of the Radio Frequency National Site Archive (RFNSA) indicating the colocation opportunities existing in the Mount Carbine area is provided in **Figure 1** below.



Figure 1 – RFNSA Search of the Mt Carbine area

The existing Telstra 15m timber pole telecommunications facility is not a structurally viable co-location option for the purpose of providing coverage to the target area. Furthermore, the facility is situated too far to the west to provide the requisite coverage to the Mount Carbine area along Mulligan Highway. A new facility is required.

2.2.3 Greenfield Candidates

An investigation of the Mount Carbine area and its surrounds has been undertaken with consideration of the aforementioned selection criteria. Three (3) greenfield candidates were selected or in-depth investigation (**Figure 2** and **Table 1**).



Figure 2 – Greenfield Candidates (source: Google Earth)

Candidate	Address and Lot Number	Facility Type	Description
Candidate A	6806 Mulligan Highway, Mount	New 30m monopole	Telstra investigated the potential for a new tower facility to be located in vacant land in the centre of this property. The 16.15ha property is zoned Rural under the Mareeba Shire Planning Scheme.
	Carbine QLD 4871 (Lot 0 Survey Plan 154001)		This location is an optimal central location for providing coverage to the Mount Carbine Blackspot area nominated by the Federal Government under the Mobile Blackspot Program.
			Access is available to the facility from Mulligan Highway. The facility is set back from the highway. No clearing of vegetation is required for the installation of a facility at this location. There is availability of nearby Telstra fibre available in this location for the purpose of connecting the facility to Telstra's greater mobile network.
			The facility is separated from nearby residences by distance. Lower portions of the facility will be screened by vegetation nearby.
			A suitable tenure arrangement was agreed with the landowner.
			For this reason, Candidate A is considered the preferred candidate.
Candidate B	1 Baird Street, Mount Carbine QLD 4871 (Lot 3 SP243565)	New 30m monopole	Telstra investigated the potential for a new tower facility to be located on the northern boundary of this property. The 1.10ha property is zoned Low Density Residential under the Mareeba Shire Planning Scheme.
			Access would be made available to the facility via an internal access track off Mulligan Highway.
			Clearing of vegetation would be required to facilitate access and construction of a new telecommunications facility in this location.
			A facility in this location would be prominent within the Mount Carbine setting. It is comparatively closer to residents / incompatible land uses (as opposed to Candidate A).
			For these reasons, Candidate B was discounted.
Candidate C	11 Pump Road, Mount Carbine	New 30m monopole	Telstra investigated the potential for a new tower facility to be located on the eastern boundary of this property. The 4249m ² property is zoned Low Density Residential under the Mareeba Shire Planning Scheme.
	QLD 4871 (Lot 1 MPH14343)		A facility in this location would be prominent within the Mount Carbine setting. It is comparatively closer to residents / incompatible land uses (as opposed to Candidate A).
			Telstra was unable to reach a suitable tenure arrangement with the landowner in this location.
			For these reasons, Candidate C was discounted.

Table 1 – Candidate Assessment

Following an evaluation of the site, the most appropriate solution was deemed to be Candidate A. This was deemed to be the most acceptable solution for the following reasons:

- The proposal is considered to be consistent with the environmental and planning requirements and is not expected to have adverse impact on the environment or surrounding uses including crop dusting practices;
- The proposed facility is suitably separated from dwellings by distance and vegetation nearby to the site,
- A suitable tenure arrangement was able to be arrived at with the landowner;
- The proposal meets the radio frequency (RF) objectives of Telstra's network, giving the required coverage to the south St George area as mandated by the Federal Government's Mobile Blackspot coverage objectives; and
- The site has access to power and appropriate access for construction and maintenance purposes.

3 The Proposed Facility

3.1 Site Location and Surrounds

The proposed facility is located at 6806 Mulligan Highway, Mount Carbine QLD 4871 (Lot 0 SP I54001). The relative ground level of the proposed facility is approximately 363.9m AHD.

The Local Government Authority for the proposal is Mareeba Shire Council and the site is zoned as Rural under the Mareeba Shire Council Planning Scheme. **Figure 3** illustrates the location of the site and the proposed facility.



Figure 3 - Proposed site and location of facility (Source: SARA Mapping, DILGP)

The site is a 16.1514 ha parcel bordering the Mulligan Highway to the south west.

Figure 4 illustrates an aerial view of the site location and surrounds. Figure 5 illustrates a photo of the proposed location. Figure 6 illustrates existing access to the location of the proposed facility.



Figure 4 - Aerial view of the site and surrounds (source: Google Earth)



Figure 5 - View facing north-east towards the proposed facility (red arrow)



Figure 6 – Existing access off Mulligan Highway, facing west from the proposed facility

3.2 Description of the Proposal

3.2.1 Facility and Equipment Details

The proposal seeks development consent for a telecommunications facility and consists of the following:

- A new 30m high monopole;
- Four (4) Argus omnidirectional antennas;
- Equipment shelter;
- Installation of associated / ancillary equipment including Remote Radio Units, Combiners, Feeders, Mast Head Amplifiers etc.

The proposed site layout and elevation plans are included in **Appendix A – Design Drawings** of this report.

3.2.2 Access and Parking Details

The facility and all ancillary components will be constructed over one (1) lot title – Lot 0 SP I54001. A copy of the title is provided in **Appendix B – Copy of Title**. Access to the site is proposed via Mulligan Highway. During the construction phase, a truck will be used to deliver the equipment and a crane will be utilised to lift most of the equipment into place. Any traffic impacts associated with construction will be of a short-term duration and are not anticipated to adversely impact on the surrounding road network. This site access is considered appropriate for the construction of the facility given the facility will not be a significant generator of traffic.

Mobile phone base stations are unmanned, of low maintenance and remotely operated. As such, operational visits to the site will be approximately 2 - 6 times per year for maintenance purposes. Access to antennas will

be via cherry pickers. The equipment shelter will be securely locked and the proposal will not involve the introduction of any climbing devices on the tower, preventing unauthorised access.

3.2.3 Electricity Supply

Power to the proposed facility will be sourced from an existing power supply. The conditions of supply are indicative only and are subject to approval and final offer from the relevant power authority.

3.2.4 Plant and Equipment to be Use

The proposal would require the use of:

- One cherry picker;
- One crane; and
- Approximately four utility trucks.

3.2.5 Construction Process

Construction activities will involve the following:

- Excavation of the monopole foundation;
- Delivery and pouring of concrete on site for the monopole and shelter foundations;
- Installation of conduit within trenches, followed by installation of cables within conduits;
- Delivery of the monopole sections to site;
- Separate installation of each monopole section;
- Attachment of antenna mount, mounts, cables, cable ladder to shelter and antenna;
- Installation of the earth grid and connection of the base station to the electrical supply and optical fibre cables; and
- Installation and commissioning of the base station radio equipment.

The daily construction process will require approximately three (3) to six (6) workers on site and an average of four (4) to six (6) vehicle movements per day. The general construction timeframe, weather dependent, is approximately five weeks.

3.2.6 Workforce and Working Hours

Construction would be undertaken in accordance with landowner and council's recommended hours to ensure minimal disturbance to surrounding uses. Any necessary permits will be acquired prior to any works being undertaken.

3.2.7 Timing

It is anticipated that works would be completed approximately four (4) to six (6) weeks after the commencement given ideal working conditions.

4 Legislation

4.1 Commonwealth Legislation

As a licensed telecommunications carrier, Telstra must operate under the provisions of the *Telecommunications Act 1997* and the following supporting legislation:

- The Telecommunications Act 1997;
- Telecommunications Code of Practise 1997;
- The Telecommunications (Low-impact Facilities) Determination 1997 (as amended);
- Deployment Code; and
- The Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation (EPBC) Act 1999.

4.1.1 Telecommunications Act 1997

The *Telecommunications Act 1997* (TA) came into operation in July 1997. The TA sets up a framework for regulating the actions of telecommunications carriers and service providers. Telstra is a licensed carrier under the TA.

Schedule 3 – Carriers' powers and immunities, of the TA, specifies 'authorised activities' that a carrier is empowered to carry out without approval under State legislation. These activities include the inspection of land, and the installation and maintenance of certain facilities.

A Carrier's power to install a facility is contingent upon the facility being a 'low-impact facility' as defined by the *Telecommunications (Low-Impact Facilities) Determination 1997 (As Amended)*.

In this case, the proposal involves the installation of a new facility, which therefore does not constitute a lowimpact facility under the *Telecommunications (Low-Impact Facilities) Determination 1997 (As Amended).* As the proposed facility does not meet the criteria mentioned above, the carrier is therefore not empowered to undertake the proposed works without approval under QLD legislation, and the carrier must obtain development consent from the consent authority.

The consent authority in this instance is Mareeba Shire Council.

4.1.2 Telecommunications Code of Practice 1997

Under the *Telecommunications Act 1997* the Government established the Telecommunications Code of Practice 1997, which sets out the conditions under which a carrier must operate. Section 2.11 of the Telecommunications Code of Practice 1997 sets out the design, planning and installation requirements for the carriers to ensure the installation of facilities is in accordance with industry 'best practice'. This is required to:

"... minimise the potential degradation of the environment and the visual amenity associated with the facilities." [Section 2.11(3)]

Best practice also involves the carrier complying with any relevant industry code or standard that is registered by the Australian Communications Authority (ACA) under Part 6 of the Act.

4.1.3 Telecommunications (Low-Impact Facilities) Determination 1997

The *Telecommunications (Low-impact Facilities) Determination 1997* identifies both the type of facilities that can be "Low-impact", and the areas in which these facilities can be installed. Importantly, this current facility is not defined as a "low impact facility" and is therefore subject to State Planning Laws and Regulations. In this specific instance, the provisions of the *Planning Act 2017* and the *Mareeba Shire Council Planning Scheme* will be applicable to the proposal.

4.1.4 Deployment Code

The 'Mobile Phone Base Station Deployment Code' Communications Alliance Ltd Industry Code (C564:2011) is a code developed by a working committee with representatives from carriers, various levels of government, an industry group and a community action group. The Code came into effect on the 1st July, 2012. The Code is designed to:

- Allow the community and councils to have greater participation in decisions made by carriers when deploying mobile phone base stations; and
- Provide greater transparency to local community and councils when a carrier is planning, selecting sites for, installing and operating Mobile Phone Radiocommunications Infrastructure.

The carriers' activities are published on the internet based Radio Frequency National Site Archive (RFNSA) as well as information relevant to each site such as EME Reports.

In the site selection and design stages of this proposal the precautionary approach outlined in the Deployment Code has been considered (see **Table 2** below). No consultation external to that undertaken in the Development Application process is required under the Code.

Table 2: Application of the Industry Code C564:2011 precautionary approach to mobile phoneRadiocommunications infrastructure placement and design

Clause 4.1 Site Selection	
Subclause	Response
4.1.1 Clause 4.1 applies if a Carrier proposes to select a new site for the deployment of Mobile Phone Radiocommunications Infrastructure.	Clause 4.1 Applies to this proposal
4.1.2 A Carrier must have written procedures for site selection for Mobile Phone Radiocommunications Infrastructure in relation to factors contained in clause 4.1.5 and make them available to the public on request.	Written procedures have been developed and will be made available to members of the public on request.
4.1.3 For new sites, once the preferred option has been selected, the Carrier must make available to the public on request the summary of the sites considered and the reasons for the selection of the preferred option.	The site selection summary will be made available to any member of the public.
4.1.4 The Carrier must comply with its procedures.	The Carrier complies with all procedures.
4.1.5 The procedures must require, as a minimum, that for each site the Carrier have regard to:	(i) The primary requirement for the proposal is to continue to facilitate the delivery of Telstra's 3G and 4G services within the Mount Carbine area.
 (a) the reasonable service objectives of the Carrier including: (i) The area the planned service must cover; (ii) Power levels needed to provide quality of service; 	(ii) The power levels of Telstra's facilities are set as low as possible to meet the required service objective, the facilities also automate their power requirements in response to the demand and number of connections at any one time therefore maximising power efficiency.

(iii) The amount of usage the planned service must handle.	iii) The proposed base station needs to ensure that long-term, consistent, high quality voice and mobile data services are provided to Mount Carbine and the surrounding area.
(b) Minimisation of EMR exposure to the public.	The proposed design and location of the facility means its antennas are excluded from direct public access. Telstra facility power levels are set as low as possible to meet the required service objective, the facilities also automate their power requirements in response to the demand and number of connections at any one time therefore maximising power efficiency and minimising EME emissions.
(c) The likelihood of an area being a community sensitive location. (Examples of sites which sometimes have been considered to be sensitive include residential areas, childcare centres, schools, aged care centres, hospitals and regional icons).	The proposed facility has been designed and sited with regards to community sensitive locations. The facility has been sited at the Mount Carbine location which allows for separation from community sensitive locations as much as practicable without conflicting with existing practices on site.
(d) The objective of avoiding community sensitive locations.	Community sensitive locations are avoided wherever possible when deploying base stations. However, in some cases, given the coverage objectives and topographical constraints of an area, it is sometimes difficult to avoid community sensitive locations. In such instances, these locations are identified and relevant members of the community are consulted with during the development application process.
(e) Relevant state and local government telecommunications planning policies.	All relevant state and local government planning policies have been considered regarding the proposal.
(f) The outcomes of consultation processes with Councils and Interested and Affected Parties as set out in clause 6.7.	The outcomes of the consultation processes with the identified affected parties will be taken into considered during the development application process.
(g) The heritage significance (built, cultural and natural.	The proposed area does not contain any heritage significance.
(h) The physical characteristics of the locality including elevation and terrain.	The Mount Carbine area is located in Queensland's Far North Region. The Mount Carbine locality is undulating. The location has been chosen with consideration given to elevation, terrain and existing infrastructure / operations on site.
(i) The availability of land and public utilities.	The existing land and access is considered adequate to meet the requirements of the proposal. The required power supply is available to the site.
(j) The availability of transmission to connect the Mobile Phone Radiocommunications Infrastructure with the rest of the network, e.g. line of sight for microwave transmission.	Fibre transmission is available to obtain connectivity to the Telstra network.

(k) The radiofrequency interference the planned service may cause to other services.	The proposal will not interfere with any existing services.
(I) The radiofrequency interference the planned service could experience at that location from other services or sources of radio emissions.	The proposal will not interfere with any existing services.
(m) Any obligations and opportunities to co-locate facilities.	Co-location options were investigated, however existing telecommunication facilities were outside the search area and unable to meet the coverage objectives for the Mount Carbine area.
(n) Cost factors.	The cost factors are within the normal scope of a standard facility of similar design, location and scale.
Clause 4.2 Mobile Phone Radiocommunication	s Infrastructure Design
Subclause	Response
4.2.1 Clause 4.2 applies if a Carrier proposes to design Mobile Phone Radiocommunications Infrastructure.	Clause 4.2 applies to this proposal.
4.2.2 A Carrier must have written procedures for designing Mobile Phone Radiocommunications Infrastructure.	Written procedures have been developed by Telstra.
 4.2.3 With the objective of minimising unnecessary or incidental RF emissions and exposure, the procedures must require that, in designing Mobile Phone Radiocommunications Infrastructure, the Carrier have regard to: (a) The reason for the installation of the infrastructure, considering – coverage, capacity and quality; (b) The positioning of antennas to minimise obstruction of radio signals; (c) The objective of restricting access to areas where RF exposure may exceed limits of the EMR standard; (d) The type and features of the infrastructure that are required to meet service needs including: (i) The need for directional or non-directional antennas. (e) The objective of minimising power whilst meeting service objectives; and (f) Whether the costs of achieving this objective are reasonable 	 (a) The primary requirement for the proposal is to facilitate the continued delivery of Telstra's 3G and 4G services within the Mount Carbine area. (b) The antennas have been positioned to minimise the obstruction of radio signals as required. (c) The proposed monopole does not involve the introduction of any climbing devices on the tower, preventing public access to this area. The ODU's will be securely locked and appropriate EME signage will be placed on the site. (d) (i)-(ii) The site requires four (4) omnidirectional antennas to meet its coverage objectives. (e) Telstra facilities automate power in response to the demand and number of connections. (f) The cost of achieving the objective are reasonable.
are reasonable.	
4.2.4 A Carrier must comply with those procedures.	All procedures have been complied with.

4.2.5 Site EMR assessments for Mobile Phone Radiocommunications Infrastructure must be made in accordance with the ARPANSA prediction methodology and report format (see Appendix F – ARPANSA EME Report Format).	The supplied EME report (refer to Appendix F– ARPANSA EME Report Format) meets the ARPANSA EME Report requirements.
4.2.6 The ACMA may request a copy of the site EMR estimate, and the Carrier must provide the estimate to the ACMA within two weeks of the request being made.	Any requests will be complied with within two weeks of the request being made.

Telstra has applied the Precautionary Approach in the Selection and Design of the proposed site in accordance with Sections 4.1 and 4.2 of this Code.

4.1.5 Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

The Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation (EPBC) Act 1999 obliges telecommunications carriers to consider 'matters of national environmental significance'. Under this legislation, an action will require approval from the Minister of Environment if the action has or is likely to have an impact on a matter of 'national environmental significance'. According to the EPBC Act 1999, there are 24 threatened species and 20 migratory species of national significance which must be considered.

As the development can be established without vegetation clearing, it is not anticipated that the proposal will have a significant impact on any matters of national environmental significance. Accordingly, approval from the Minister of Environment is not deemed necessary in this instance.

5 State Legislation

5.1 Queensland Planning Legislation

As identified in Section 4 of this report, the proposed facility does not fall within the definition of *a Low-impact Facility* under the *Telecommunications (Low-impact Facilities) Determination 1997.* The proposed facility is therefore subject to State planning instruments and regulation in addition to the Commonwealth regulatory framework.

There are a number of State Government provisions which could potentially apply to the proposed facility. These include:

- The Planning Act 2016;
- Regional Plan;
- State Planning Policy;
- Planning Regulation 2017 Referral Agencies; and
- State Development Assessment Provisions.

5.1.1 The Planning Act 2016

The *Planning Act 2016 (Planning Act*) came into effect on 3 July 2017 replacing the *Sustainable Planning Act 2009 (SPA)*. The purpose of the *Planning Act* is to provide for an efficient, effective, transparent, integrated, coordinated and accountable system of land use planning and development assessment to facilitate the achievement of ecological sustainability.

The *Planning Act* emphasises the systems required to facilitate the achievement of ecological sustainability. The systems include:

- State Planning Policies;
- Regional Plans;
- Planning Schemes;
- Temporary Local Planning Instruments (TLPIs);
- Planning Scheme Policies; and
- Development Assessment System.

The proposed development is a 'Material Change of Use' and is 'Assessable Development' for the purposes of the *Planning Act*. A Development Permit is therefore required to be obtained prior to the construction of the proposed facility.

All applications for development are subject to the *Development Assessment Rules (DA Rules)* process guided by Chapter 3 of the *Planning Act*. The *DA Rules* are statutory instruments which set out the processes and procedural requirements of the Queensland planning system.

Pursuant to Chapter 3 of the *Planning Act*, this application has been prepared to form part of an Impact Assessable Material Change of Use Development Application, seeking a Development Permit under Mareeba Shire Council Planning Scheme.

5.1.2 Regional Plan

The proposed development falls within the Far North Queensland region which is contemplated by the Far North Queensland Regional Plan 2009-2031.

The local councils within the remit of the Far North Queensland Regional Plan include:

- Cairns Regional Council
- Cassowary Coast Regional Council
- Douglas Shire Council
- Mareeba Shire Council
- Tablelands Regional Council
- Yarrabah Aboriginal Shire Council
- Wujal Wujal Aboriginal Shire Council

The Far North Queensland Regional Plan:

- identifies sufficient developable land to meet future growth
- prepares for growth in a way that progresses the Queensland Government's Q2 objectives, and protects and enhances the region's natural environment, biodiversity and natural resources • resolves conflicts between state and local planning policies at a regional level
- establishes sound urban development principles that support a compact, well serviced and efficient urban form
- promotes infrastructure delivery that is timely and cost–effective, and supports community and economic development
- maintains and enhances the quality of life for existing and future communities
- ensures the region's growth is responsive to the possible impacts of climate change and oil vulnerability
- promotes safe, efficient and effective movement of goods and people, and facilitates access to places and services
- supports a viable and diverse economy with well-located employment opportunities and economic activity centres
- gives the private sector greater certainty of future growth and development objectives when they make business investment decisions.

To achieve the region's vision and desired outcomes, the regional plan proposes a range of policies to manage change and a sustainable future for Far North Queensland. These policies are guided by strategic directions necessary to achieve change and sustainability in the region.

It is considered that use of land for a Telecommunications Facility will not compromise the regional landscape of Far North Queensland. The proposed facility will support the objectives of the region by providing improved mobile communications service to the Mount Carbine area in alignment with the Federal Government's Mobile Blackspot Program. Enhanced mobile telecommunications service furthers the region's objectives for promoting business and other emerging land uses which are vital to the region. The proposed facility is an appropriate development for the region. The development for the provision of mobile telecommunications infrastructure provides a service which meets the needs of the Mount Carbine community and commuters in this area. The proposed facility is therefore generally compliant with the provisions of the *Far North Queensland Regional Plan*.

5.1.3 State Planning Policy 2017

The State Planning Policy (SPP) defines the Queensland Government's approach to matters of State interest in land use planning and development. The SPP identifies the State's interests in planning and development

and how they must be dealt with in planning schemes, Council development assessment processes and in designating land for community infrastructure.

The SPP consolidates the State's 17 interests across 5 broad themes:

- 1. Liveable communities and housing;
- 2. Economic growth;
- 3. Environment and heritage;
- 4. Hazards and safety; and
- 5. Infrastructure

The *SPP* at July 2017 contains some key policy changes to the State interests that may need to be considered and applied during plan-making and development assessment. The operation of these policies is dependent on the version and extent of the *SPP* that has already been appropriately integrated into a local planning instrument.

Recent changes to the SPP:

- reflects important government priorities
- expands and emphasises the guiding principles that underpin the plan-making processes and development decisions in Queensland
- more clearly defines State interest policies and requirements for making or amending a planning scheme; and
- identifies assessment benchmarks, and when these benchmarks apply

Some planning schemes may already include provisions that adequately address the *SPP* July 2017 policy changes, even if they haven't yet been reviewed by the Planning Minister. Importantly, the *SPP* July 2017 only applies for the purposes of development assessment where a planning scheme is inconsistent with the SPP; and if so, only to the extent relevant to the proposed development.

As the SPP Queensland Planning Provisions have been reflected in the *Mareeba Shire Council Planning Scheme*, the proposed development does not require assessment against the 'assessment benchmarks' as outlined in Part E of the SPP.

5.1.4 Referral Agencies

A referral agency is an agency that has jurisdiction over a matter in a development application if referral to that agency is triggered under Schedule 10 of the *Planning Regulation 2017*.

The State Assessment and Referral Agency (SARA) established on 1 July 2013, made the Department of Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning (DILGP) the single referral agency for all development applications where the Chief Executive of the *Planning Act* has a jurisdiction as either the Assessment Manager or as a referral agency. While DILGP is responsible for a number of referral agency triggers, there are still a number of other entities that exist outside of SARA, that still hold jurisdiction for their own referral agency triggers.

In accordance with Schedule 10 of the *Planning Act*, the proposed development triggers the following matters:

- Schedule 10, part 9, div 4, sub 2, table 4 Material change of use of premises near a State transport corridor or that is a future State transport corridor. As part of the premises is within 25m of a State transport corridor, this application requires referral to the chief executive.
- Schedule 10, part 3, div 4, table 3 Material change of use that is assessable under a local categorising instrument. As the development relates to a lot that is 5ha or larger, does not involve prescribed clearing, accepted operation work may be carried out because of the material change of use; this application requires referral to the chief executive.

State Development Assessment Provisions

The Queensland State Development Assessment Provisions (SDAP) set out the matters of interest to the State for development assessment where the Chief Executive administering the *Planning Act* (being the Director-General of the department) is responsible for assessing or deciding development applications as assessment manager or referral agency.

Further to this, the SDAPs provide assessment benchmarks for the assessment of development applications where the Chief Executive is the assessment manager or a referral agency.

The Chief Executive administering the *Planning Act* through the SARA uses the SDAPs to deliver a coordinated, whole-of-government approach to the State's assessment of development applications.

Specifically, the SDAP states that where the Chief Executive is a referral agency for a development application under the provisions of the *Planning Regulations*, then the application must comply with the relevant State codes identified in Appendix 1, Table 2.

Table 3 summarises the relevant provisions of the *Planning Regulations* (that is, the referral triggers identified under Schedule 10) together with the relevant State interest and corresponding SDAP code. **Appendix G – SDAP Codes** includes an assessment of the proposed works against each module.

Matter of State Interest	Relevant Provision of the Regulation	Prescribed Relevant Module & Code (For Material Change of Use)
Development in a state-controlled Road	Schedule 10, part 9, div 4, sub 2, table 4	State Code 1: Development in a state-controlled road environment
Native vegetation clearing	Schedule 10, part 3, div 2, table 3	State Code 16: Native vegetation clearing

Table 3 - State Development Assessment Provisions Codes

5.1.5 Vegetation Management Act 1999

The Vegetation Management Act 1999 (VMA) is the legislation that regulates vegetation management and the clearing of native vegetation in Queensland. The VMA, administered by the Department of Natural Resources and Mines (DNRM), controls the rules and regulations that guide what clearing can be done, and how it must be done to meet the requirements of the law.

The proposed facility is located within a mapped Regulated Vegetation area (refer to **Appendix E** – **Environmental Searches**). However, the development has been located so as to avoid vegetation clearing. On the basis that a material change of use approval may enable some clearing of native vegetation should a firebreak be required, a determination under Section 22A of the VMA has been attained (refer to **Appendix H** – **Section 22A Determination**).

5.1.6 Nature Conservation Act 1992

The *Nature Conservation Act* 1992 (NC Act) provides for the conservation and management of nature through two mechanisms:

- the declaration and management of protected areas; and
- the protection of native wildlife that is not found within a protected area.

The NC Act provides for orders to conserve, protect or manage wildlife, habitat or areas subject to a threatening

process likely to have a significant detrimental effect.

Part 3 of the *Nature Conservation (Wildlife Management) Regulation* 2006 outlines exemptions which apply to the clearing of protected plants. The clearing of 'least concern' species are exempt under the NC Act. However, the clearing of Endangered, Vulnerable or Near Threatened (EVNT) species will require a clearing permit. Areas identified at 'high risk' of containing EVNT species require a pre-clearing flora survey prior to confirming requirements under the NC Act (as per Section 265 of the *Nature Conservation (Wildlife Management) Regulation* 2006).

The site is not identified within the Department of Environment and Heritage Protection (DEHP) flora survey trigger mapping as being within a 'high risk' area (refer **Appendix E – Environmental Searches**) and is located to avoid vegetation clearing, therefore no further approvals are required under the NC Act.

6 Local Government Regulatory Framework

In addition to relevant Commonwealth and State Government regulatory requirements, the proposed facility is also subject to the Local Government regulatory framework. In this instance, the relevant Local Government regulatory framework is the *Mareeba Shire Council Planning Scheme*.

6.1 Mareeba Shire Council Planning Scheme

This application is seeking to obtain a development permit for a Telecommunications Facility, which is defined under the *Mareeba Shire Council Planning Scheme* as:

"Telecommunication Facility" means "Premises used for systems that carry communications and signals by means of radio, including guided or unguided electromagnetic energy, whether such facility is manned or remotely controlled.

This definition includes "Telecommunication Tower" and excludes "Low-impact Telecommunications Facility" as defined under the *Telecommunications Act 1997*.

6.2 Zoning

The site is zoned 'Rural' under the *Mareeba Shire Council Planning Scheme*. A proposed Material Change of Use for a 'Telecommunications Facility' within this zone is Impact Assessable in accordance with *Part 5 – Table 5.5.9 Rural Zone* Table of Assessment.

Figure 7 illustrates the zoning of the site.



Figure 7 - Zoning of the site is Rural (source: Mareeba Shire Council Planning Scheme)

6.3 Overlays

The following overlays are identified under the Mareeba Shire Council Planning Scheme as affecting the site:

Overlay Map 1 – Bushfire Hazard



Figure 8 – Overlay Map Bushfire Hazard, site is within Medium Potential Bushfire Intensity Hazard area



• Overlay Map 2 – Environmental Significance (Waterways)

Figure 9 – Overlay Map Environmental Significance (Waterways), subject property is within Matters of State Environmental Significance Waterway 100m Buffer area

• Overlay Map 3 – Transport Infrastructure



Figure 10 – Overlay Map Transport Infrastructure, subject property is identified adjacent to State Controlled Road

6.4 Applicable Planning Scheme Codes

6.4.1 Strategic Framework

In the Rural Zone, a Telecommunications Facility requires an Impact Assessable development application. As such, assessment against the Strategic Framework of the *Mareeba Shire Council Planning Scheme*. The Strategic Framework is structured in the following way:

- Strategic Intent
 - o Themes
 - Elements
 - Specific Outcomes

Compliance with the Strategic Framework is provided in **Appendix C – Strategic Framework Assessment**.

6.4.2 Planning Scheme Codes

As the proposed use will be Impact Assessable, the proposal must be assessed against all relevant components of the *Mareeba Shire Council Planning Scheme*. The development and overlay codes that are deemed applicable to this application are outlined hereunder:

- Part 6 Zones
 - o 6.4.2.1 Rural Zone Code
- Part 8 Overlay Codes
 - 8.2.3 Bushfire Hazard Overlay Code
 - o 8.2.4 Environmental Significance Overlay Code
 - 8.2.11 Transport Infrastructure Overlay Code
- Part 9 Development Codes
 - 9.3.4 Energy and Infrastructure Activities Code
 - 9.4.2 Landscaping Code
 - 9.4.3 Parking and Access Code
 - o 9.4.5 Works, Services and Infrastructure Code

An assessment against the Overall Outcomes of the above Codes is provided in the following sections below. Where deemed necessary, an assessment against the Performance Outcomes and Acceptable Outcomes of the above Codes is provided in **Appendix D – Planning Scheme Code Assessment**.

6.4.2.1 Rural Zone Code

A 'Telecommunications Facility' within the Rural Zone is therefore assessable against the Rural Zone Code. The overall purpose of the code is achieved through the Overall Outcomes. Assessment against the Overall Outcomes is provided in **Table 4** below.

Table 4 - Compliance with Overall Outcomes of the Rural Zone Code

(a) Areas for use for primary production are conserved and fragmentation below economically viable lot sizes is avoided;

Not Applicable – proposed use is for a telecommunications facility, not primary production.

(b) The establishment of a wide range of rural pursuits is facilitated, including cropping, intensive horticulture, forestry, intensive animal industries, animal husbandry and animal keeping and other compatible primary production uses;

	Not Applicable – the proposed development is for a telecommunciations facility.
(c)	The establishment of extractive industries, mining and associated activities and alternative forms of energy generation is appropriate where environmental impacts and land use conflicts are minimised;
	Not Applicable - the proposed development is for a telecommunciations facility.
(d)	Uses that require isolation from urban areas as a consequence of their impacts such as noise or odour may be appropriate where land use conflicts are minimised;
	Not Applicable – the proposed development does not require isolation from urban areas to minimise noise and odour nuisances.
(e)	Development is reflective of and responsive to the environmental constraints of the land;
	$\label{eq:complex} \textbf{Complies} - the proposed facility will be located, designed and constructed to avoid vegtation clearing and therefore is in accordance with the environmental constraints of the land.$
(f)	Residential and other development is appropriate only where directly associated with the rural nature of the zone; Low-impact tourism and recreation activities do not compromise the long-term use of the land for rural purposes; Mareeba Shire Council planning scheme QPP version 4.0 8 January 2016 Part 6 — 207 ZONES
	Complies – telecommunication facilities are now considered to be an acceptable part of the landscape (much like power poles and powerlines) as they provide a necessary service and essentially contribute to the wellbeing of a community.
(g)	The viability of both existing and future rural uses and activities is protected from the intrusion of incompatible uses;
	Complies – the proposed facility is located away from any existing rural uses or activites and due to its location along the highway on the edge of the lot, it is not considered to impede the viability of the land in the future.
(h)	Visual impacts of clearing, building, materials, access ways and other aspects of development are minimised or appropriately managed;
	Complies – visual impacts of the proposed facility are not considered to be significant. Existing vegetation will act as a natural buffer between the facility and surrounding land uses.
(i)	Adverse impacts of development both on-site and from adjoining areas are avoided and any impacts are minimised through location, design, operation and management; andx
	Complies - Telstra seeks to propose facilities in locations that have the least amount of impact possible on a community, while being able to deliver a high quality service. It is recognised that, similar to all forms of development, telecommunications facilities can have a visual effect within a landscape. Notwithstanding this, telecommunication facilities are now considered to be an acceptable part of the landscape (much like power poles and powerlines) as they provide a necessary service and essentially contribute to the wellbeing of a community
(j)	Natural features such as creeks, gullies, waterways, wetlands and bushland are retained, managed, enhanced and separated from adjacent development.
	Complies – the proposed facility is located away from the natural features listed above and as such they will be retained and separated from the development.

For these reasons, the proposed development is considered to generally comply with the purpose and overall outcomes of the Rural Zone Code. Further Compliance with the Performance Outcomes and Acceptable Outcomes of the Rural Zone Code is included in **Appendix D – Planning Scheme Code Assessment.**

6.4.2.2 Bushfire Hazard Overlay Code

The proposed facility is situated within the Bushfire Overlay Mapping and is therefore assessable against the Bushfire Hazard Overlay Code. The overall purpose of the code is achieved through the Overall Outcomes. Assessment against the Overall Outcomes is provided in **Table 5** below.

Table 5 - Compliance with Overall Outcomes of the Bushfire Hazard Overlay Code

(a)	Development in a Bushfire hazard area is compatible with the nature of the hazard;
	Complies - Development of the proposed facility does not result in unacceptable risk from bushfire to persons or property. The facility is pre-fabricated and in accordance with the relevant engineering standards. A Fire Management Plan is not required as the telecommunications facility unmanned, remotely operated and does not pose risk to human life.
(b)	The number of people and properties subject to bushfire hazards are minimised through appropriate building design and location;
	Complies - The proposed facility does not result in unacceptable risk from bushfire to persons or property. The telecommunications facility is unmanned and remotely operated so it does not pose a bushfire risk to human life. Further, the facility is pre-fabricated and considered in accordance with the Building Code of Australia and Australian Standards.
(c)	Development does not result in a material increase in the extent, duration or severity of bushfire hazard; and
	Complies – The proposed facility does not materially increase the extent, duration or severity of bushfire hazards, the facility does not contain volatile substances which might present high risk during bushfire events.
(d)	Appropriate infrastructure is available to emergency services in the event of a bushfire.
	Complies – The proposed facility enables mobile communication and access to online information of use during emergency events.

For these reasons, the proposed development is considered to generally comply with the purpose and overall outcomes of the Bushfire Hazard Overlay Code. Further Compliance with the Performance Outcomes and Acceptable Outcomes of the Bushfire Hazard Overlay Code is not considered necessary.

6.4.2.3 Environmental Significance Overlay Code

A 'Telecommunications Facility' within the Environmental Significance Overlay Zone is therefore assessable against the Environmental Significance Overlay Code. The overall purpose of the code is achieved through the Overall Outcomes. Assessment against the Overall Outcomes is provided in **Table 6** below.

 Table 6 - Compliance with Overall Outcomes of the Environmental Significance Overlay Code

(a) the biodiversity values, ecosystem services and climate change resilience of areas of environmental significance are protected, managed and enhanced;

Complies – the proposed facility is to be located a long distance from any recognised areas of environmental significance and is considered to have little to no impact on these areas.

(b) the biodiversity values of protected areas and legally secured offset areas are protected from development unless overriding community need is demonstrated;

Complies – refer to response (a) above.

(c) development is located, designed and managed to minimise the edge effects of development on areas of regulated vegetation and wildlife habitat;

Complies – refer to response (a) above.

(d) areas of regulated vegetation and wildlife habitat are managed to minimise biodiversity losses;

Complies – refer to response (a) above.

(e) development maintains, protects and enhances a regional network of vegetated corridors that assist in wildlife movement and contribute to the maintenance of habitat and biological diversity;

Complies – no clearing is proposed for construction of the facility so existing vegetated corridors will be maintained and will continuue to assist with wildlife movement and habitat.

(f) development is appropriately setback from waterways and high ecological significance wetlands to minimise direct and indirect impacts on water quality and biodiversity; and

Complies – the proposed facility is setback over 500 metres from existing waterway on the eastern border of the site.

(g) riparian vegetation and vegetation associated with high ecological significance wetlands is protected and enhanced to improve water quality and natural ecosystem function.

Complies – refer to response (a) above.

For these reasons, the proposed development is considered to generally comply with the purpose and overall outcomes of the Environmental Significance Overlay Code. Further Compliance with the Performance Outcomes and Acceptable Outcomes of the Environmental Significance Overlay Code is not considered necessary.

6.4.2.4 Energy and Infrastructure Activities Code

The proposed facility is assessable against the Energy and Infrastructure Activities Code. The overall purpose of the Energy and Infrastructure Activities Code is achieved through the Overall Outcomes. Assessment against the Overall Outcomes is provided in **Table 7** below.

Table 7 - Compliance with Overall Outcomes of the Energy and Infrastructure Activites Code

(a) Energy and infrastructure activities meet the needs of the local and regional community through safe, accessible and convenient points of service;

Complies - The proposed facility is being developed in response to need identified under the Federal Government's Mobile Blackspot Program in order to provide mobile coverage to remote and regional Australia. The purpose of the facility is to provide mobile coverage and capacity to the Mount Carbine area.

(b) Energy and infrastructure activities are designed to promote improved sustainability and efficient use of resources;

Complies - The proposed facility is being deployed sustainably and efficiently. As discussed in the site selection component of this report, there were no suitable co-location opportunities therefore a new structure is justified.

(c) Energy and infrastructure activities are co-located where appropriate.

Complies – co-location was investigated but not possible in this instance.

(d) Energy and infrastructure activities are consistent with industry standards and objectives;

Complies – The proposed facility meets the industry standards. Subject to approval, the appropriate building certification will be obtained. The electromagnetic emissions are calculated to be within the ACMA mandated exposure limits for mobile base stations.

(e) Energy and infrastructure activities minimise any negative impacts to public health, safety and the environment;

Complies – This planning report is a comprehensive environmental impact assessment for the development. Impacts in relation to air quality, noise, dust and vibration will be managed during construction phase. When operational, all relevant warning signs will be provided in line with Industry Code C564:2011 Mobile Phone Base Station Deployment. Public health and safety are considered to be key components of this proposal. The proposal will be designed and certified by a qualified Professional Engineer, and will be in accordance with all relevant Australian Standards. The proposal will operate in compliance with the ACMA mandatory standard, for human exposure to EME – currently the *Radiocommunications (Electromagnetic Radiation – Human Exposure) Standard 2003*.

(f) Energy and infrastructure activities are located, designed and operated to address and minimise potential impacts on environmental, economic and social values;
Complies - The proposed facility conserves the existing network of lands and their associated biodiversity values. The site is separated from waterways. No wholesale clearing is required for the installation of the proposed facility. Socio-economic benefits associated with the facility include greater business accessibility and flexibility, personal safety, benefit to commuters. (g) Any variation to existing amenity, visual, light, noise, electromagnetic interference and aircraft safety conditions or circumstances as a result of the Renewable energy facility is maintained within acceptable limits. Not Applicable – the proposed telecommunications facility is not a Renewable energy facility. (h) Renewable energy facilities are located within an area which provides economically viable resources: **Not Applicable** – the proposed telecommunications facility is not a Renewable energy facility. (i) Renewable energy facilities are operated in accordance with site-specific management plans that adequately control and monitor variable impacts such as turbine noise, shadow flicker, bird strike, maintenance and environmental management over the operational life of the facility; Not Applicable – the proposed telecommunications facility is not a Renewable energy facility. Renewable energy facilities takes comprehensive account of national and/or state government (i) recognised scientific knowledge and standards and are commensurate with significance, magnitude and extent of both direct and non-direct impacts; and **Not Applicable** – the proposed telecommunications facility is not a Renewable energy facility. (k) Comprehensive site rehabilitation is carried out at the end of the operational life of the Energy and infrastructure activity to restore the site to its pre-development state. Complies - Once the proposed facility is not operational, the facility will be removed and the ground condition restored to an acceptable state as agreed between the landowner and Telstra.

For these reasons, the proposed development is considered to generally comply with the purpose and overall outcomes of the Energy and Infrastructure Activities Code. Further Compliance with the Performance Outcomes and Acceptable Outcomes of the Energy and Infrastructure Activities Code is included in **Appendix D – Planning Scheme Code Assessment.**

6.4.2.5 Landscaping Code

The proposed facility is assessable against the Landscape Code. The overall purpose of the Landscaping Code is achieved through the Overall Outcomes. Assessment against the Overall Outcomes is provided in **Table 8** below.

 Table 8 - Compliance with Overall Outcomes of the Landscape Code

(a) Landscaping is a functional part of development design and is commensurate with the intended use;

Complies – the landscaping will be incorporated into the develoment design of the telecommunications facility.

(b) Landscaping accommodates the retention of existing significant on site vegetation where appropriate and practical;

Complies – the proposed location for telecommunications facility is currently clear and all existing vegetation around the facility will be retained

(c) Landscaping treatments complement the scale, appearance and function of the development;

Complies – no additional landcaping is required as existing vegetation will be incorporated into development design of facility.

(d) Landscaping contributes to an attractive streetscape;

Complies – no additional landscaping is required as part of the development, existing vegetation will be used to maintain the natural streetscape.

(e)) Landscaping enhances the amenity and character of the local area;			
	Complies – no additional landscaping required. Site location is in a rural lot and existing vegetation will be used to ensure amenity and character of the local area is maintained.			
(f)	Landscaping enhances natural environmental values of the site and the locality;			
	Complies – no additional landscaping is required. Site location is in a rural lot and existing vegetation will be used to ensure the amenity and character of local area is maintained.			
(g)	Landscaping provides effective screening both on site, if required, and between incompatible land uses;			
	Complies – existing vegetation around the proposed site for facility will provide screening from other land uses.			
(h)	Landscaping provides shade in appropriate circumstances;			
	Not Applicable – no shade is required as part of this development.			
(i)	Landscape design enhances personal safety and reduces the potential for crime and vandalism; and			
	Complies – proposed facility is unmanned and remotely operated. The landscaping and facility design reduces the potenial for crime and vandalism.			
(j)	Intensive land uses incorporate vegetated buffers to provide effective screening of buildings, structures and machinery associated with the use.			
	Complies – existing vegetation around the proposed site will provide screening from other land uses.			

For these reasons, the proposed development is considered to generally comply with the purpose and overall outcomes of the Landscape Code. Further Compliance with the Performance Outcomes and Acceptable Outcomes of the Landscape Code is not considered necessary.

6.4.2.6 Parking and Access Code

The proposed facility is assessable against the Parking and Access Code. The overall purpose of the Energy and Parking and Access Code is achieved through the Overall Outcomes. Assessment against the Overall Outcomes is provided in **Table 9** below.

Table 9 - Compliance with Overall Outcomes of the Parking and Access Code

(a) Land uses have a sufficient number of parking and bicycle spaces designed in a manner to meet the requirements of the user;

Complies - During the construction phase, a truck would be used to deliver the equipment and a crane used to lift the equipment into place. Traffic impacts associated with these vehicles would be temporary with minimal delay and disruption. Once operational, service vehicles will access the site approximately 2-4 times per year for maintenance purposes. Traffic impacts are not likely and it is not anticipated that the facility will adversely impact the road network of the wider area.

(b) Parking spaces and associated manoeuvring areas are safe, functional and provide equitable access;

Complies - As above, existing parking spaces and manoeuvring areas are sufficient for construction of the facility. Once installed, minimal marking is required for maintenance operations.

(c) Suitable access for all types of vehicles likely to utilise a parking area is provided in a way that does not compromise the safety and efficiency of the surrounding road network;

Complies – refer to response (a) above.

(d) Premises are adequately serviced to meet the reasonable requirements of the development; and

Complies – refer to response (a) above.

(e) End of trip facilities are provided by new major developments to facilitate alternative travel modes.

Not Applicable – The proposed facility is a telecommunications facility and is not the type of development which requires end of trip facilities for alternative travel modes.

For these reasons, the proposed development is considered to generally comply with the purpose and overall outcomes of the Energy and Infrastructure Activities Code. Further Compliance with the Performance Outcomes and Acceptable Outcomes of the Energy and Infrastructure Activities Code is included in **Appendix D – Planning Scheme Code Assessment.**

6.4.2.7 Works, Services and Infrastructure Code

The proposed facility is assessable against the Works, Services and Infrastructure Code. The overall purpose of the Works, Services and Infrastructure Code is achieved through the Overall Outcomes. Assessment against the Overall Outcomes is provided in **Table 10** below.

Table 10 - Compliance with Overall Outcomes of the Works, Services and Infrastructure Code

(a) Development provides an adequate, safe and reliable supply of potable, firefighting and general use water in accordance with relevant standards;

Not Applicable – The proposed facility does not require reticulated water supply. It is unmanned, remotely operated and does not pose threat to human life.

(b) Development provides for the treatment and disposal of wastewater and ensures there are no adverse impacts on water quality, public health, local amenity or ecological processes;

Not Applicable – The proposed facility does not require wastewater infrastructure as the facility is unmanned and remotely operated.

(c) Development provides for the disposal of stormwater and ensures that there are no adverse impacts on water quality or ecological processes;

Complies – Given the relatively small site area and the nature of the use, minimal impact will arise from the development onto the stormwater catchment in the area. The site will have a small, sealed impervious surface and the proposed facility will not contribute to an overall net increase in run-off from the site.

 (d) Development connects to the road network and any adjoining public transport, pedestrian and cycle networks while ensuring no adverse impacts on the safe, convenient and efficient operation of these networks;

Not Applicable – The type of development does not require connectivity to public transport, cycle networks and/or pedestrian networks. Existing site access off the Mulligan Highway is adequate for facility access.

(e) Development provides electricity and telecommunications services that meet its desired requirements;

Not Applicable – The proposed facility itself is for the provision of mobile telecommunications services for the Mount Carbine area.

(f) Development is connected to a nearby electricity network with adequate capacity without significant environment, social or amenity impact;

Complies - Power to the proposed facility will be sourced from an existing power supply on site. The conditions of supply are indicative only and are subject to approval and final offer from the relevant power authority.

(g) Development does not affect the efficient functioning of public utility mains, services or installations;

Complies – The proposed facility will not affect the efficient functioning of services. Dial-beforeyou-dig practices will be undertaken prior to works to ensure no disruption to existing services occur.

(h) Infrastructure dedicated to Council is cost effective over its life cycle;

Not Applicable – The proposed facility is not dedicated to Council.

(i) Work associated with development does not cause adverse impacts on the surrounding area; and

Complies - No substantial filling or excavation is proposed. Any earthworks to construct the facility are anticipated to be minimal and limited to the extent required to establish appropriate foundations. The development of the site is therefore unlikely to have any significant impact on the visual character or the amenity of the area.

(j) Development prevents the spread of weeds, seeds or other pests.

Complies – no introduction or spreading of weeds onto site will occur.

For these reasons, the proposed development is considered to generally comply with the purpose and overall outcomes of the Works, Services and Infrastructure Code. Further Compliance with the Performance Outcomes and Acceptable Outcomes of the Works, Services and Infrastructure Code is not considered necessary.

7 Environmental Impact Assessment

The following issues should be considered when assessing the potential impact of a proposal:

- Visual Impact
- Social and economic impacts
- Environmental Considerations
 - o Flora and Fauna
 - Bushfire Management
 - Heritage
- Traffic Generation
- Soil Erosion and Landscaping provision
 - Contaminated Land
 - Erosion and Sediment Controls
- Other Impacts During Construction
 - o Air Quality
 - o Noise
 - o Health and Safety
 - Waste Minimisation and Management

7.1 Visual Impact

7.1.1 Visual Amenity

Whilst undertaking an assessment of the proposal, Telstra considered the visual impact and aesthetics of the facility on the surrounding environment. Telstra has endeavoured to find a balance between providing services and minimising visual impact on the community and local environment.

The Mount Carbine area comprises of a number of land uses including low density residential, rural and recreation and open space. When considering potential locations for a mobile telecommunications facility within the Mount Carbine area, these land uses as well as a number of topographical and land tenure constraints were required to be reconciled. **Figure 11** demonstrates topographical constraints of the site and surrounding area.



Figure 11 – Aerial view of the proposed facility, Mount Carbine locality and surrounds with contours (source: Google Earth)



Figure 12 - View looking east towards the proposed facility (red arrow)

Telstra seeks to propose facilities in locations that have the least amount of impact possible on a community, while being able to deliver a high quality service. However, it is recognised that, similar to all forms of development, telecommunications facilities have a visual effect. This visual effect can be attributed to two unavoidable characteristics of mobile phone base stations:

- They are structures which generally protrude above other structures; and
- They need to be located at suitable heights in order to operate effectively.

Notwithstanding, telecommunication facilities are now an accepted part of the landscape (much like power poles and powerlines) as they provide a necessary service and essentially contribute to the wellbeing of a community.

The site is land designated Rural and contains other forms of utilities / vertical structures including power poles. A telecommunications tower is therefore not considered to be totally inconsistent with the current amenity of the immediate area.

While it is acknowledged that the proposal may be visible from certain viewpoints, the siting and design of the facility aims to minimise the visual impact as much as practical.

Figures 13, 14 and 15 demonstrate views of the proposed facility as viewed from surrounding localities.



Figure 13 - View of the proposed facility facing south-west towards the Mulligan Highway



Figure 14 - View of entrance to proposed facility off the Mulligan Highway



Figure 15 - View of proposed facility location to the south-west from the Brooklyn Village estate access road

While it is acknowledged that the proposed facility will be an addition to the area, it is considered that the facility has been located and designed appropriately to minimise detrimental visual impacts while still achieving coverage objectives for the Mount Carbine area and addressing the public need for an efficient and effective mobile network service. Once established, the monopole is not likely to result in significantly adverse impacts upon the scenic amenity of the surrounding area when considering the following reasons:

- The proposal is considered to be consistent with the environmental and planning requirements;
- The proposed facility will be located so as to allows for separation to dwellings and locations of community significance (closest permanent dwelling is located approx. 215 metres to the north-east of proposed facility separated by intervening vegetation);
- Existing vegetation on the property and surrounding properties as well as vertical infrastructure near the site and in its surrounds will help visually integrate the facility, minimising the visual impact when viewed from the surrounding area;
- The proposal meets the radio frequency (RF) objectives of Telstra's network, giving the required coverage to the Mount Carbine area; and
- The site has access to power and appropriate access for construction and maintenance purposes.

7.2 Socio-Economic Considerations

The proposed facility will upgrade and expand services in the Mount Carbine area and surrounds. This will ensure that local residents benefit from the access to a mobile network service that is comparable to that provided in major metropolitan centres.

These services allow communities to enjoy:

- Greater business accessibility and flexibility, especially for commuters, tradespeople and home-based business;
- Reliable personal safety maintaining a mobile phone for critical communications and emergencies.

As an industry, telecommunications including mobile broadband has experienced exponential growth for many years now. The proposed development will enable carriers to remain competitive and increase the choice of mobile telephone services available to consumers. Increased competition in the market brings direct economic benefits for individual consumers and the community as a whole. The development is consistent, with the objectives of the TA 1997, namely:

- To promote "the efficiency and international competitiveness of the Australian telecommunications industry" (s.3(1)); and
- To ensure that telecommunications services "are supplied as efficiently and economically as practicable" (s.3(2)(a)(ii)).

The proposed facility will have a positive impact on the social and economic environment of the locality.

7.3 Environmental Considerations

7.3.1 Flora and Fauna

Online searches were undertaken in order to determine any protected species on the site and within the surrounding area. The following databases were viewed:

- EPBC Protected Matters Tool;
- Vegetation Management Act;
- Nature Conservation Act High Risk Flora Area Search; and
- Wildlife Online Search Tool.

The EPBC Act Protected Matters Report illustrates that some protected species are present within the 1km radius search ring. Given the minor nature of the works which avoid vegetation clearing, it is considered that the proposal will not have a significant impact on any flora or fauna species in the area.

7.3.2 Bushfire Management

The facility is pre-fabricated and in accordance with the Building Code of Australia and Australian Standards. A Fire Management Plan is not required for a telecommunication facility as they are unmanned, remotely operated and do not pose a risk to human life.

7.3.3 Heritage

Online searches were undertaken in order to determine any natural or cultural values of Territory or Commonwealth significance. The following databases were viewed:

- Australian Heritage Places Inventory;
- Register of the National Estate; and
- Queensland Heritage Register.

Searches of the above registers established that the site is not subject to nor has any recognised cultural significance.

However, the duty of care outlined in the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003 Duty of Care Guidelines* will be exercised during construction and if at any time a cultural heritage find is made, all activities will cease immediately until further notice to proceed has been obtained from the relevant cultural heritage party.

7.4 Traffic Generation

7.4.1 Construction Access

Vehicular access to the site is available via the existing road network. A truck will be used to deliver equipment to the site and a crane and cherry picker used to lift most of the equipment into place.

There would be a minor increase in traffic volume on the surrounding roads during construction. However, any such impacts are expected to be minor and short term in duration. All appropriate permits will be acquired to undertake any works during construction.

It is expected that there would be approximately six additional vehicle movements per day during construction. It is anticipated that works would be completed within four weeks after commencement given ideal working conditions.

7.4.2 Operation Access

Once constructed, mobile phone base stations are of low maintenance, unmanned and remotely operated. As such, operational visits to the site will be approximately two (2) to six (6) times per year. The proposed facility will not require services from public transport or parking facilities. Parking for maintenance vehicles is available on the site.

7.5 Soils and Erosion Landscape Provision

7.5.1 Contaminated Land

The site is not known to contain any contaminated land.

7.5.2 Erosion and Sediment Control

The following soil and water management mitigation measures will be undertaken if/when required for the movement of equipment:

- Keeping ground disturbing activities to a minimum;
- Implementing appropriate sediment control measures as required, such as the installation of silt/sediment fences and/or sediment traps;
- Stabilisation of the site compound area with weed matting and gravel base;
- No removal of vegetation is proposed;
- Erosion and sediment controls will be checked regularly;
- Fill in and compact any trenches immediately after services have been laid; and
- Works would not occur during periods of heavy rainfall.

7.6 Other Impacts During Construction

7.6.1 Air Quality

Where there is potential for dust generation during construction or during the movement of construction vehicles, it is expected to be localised and any impacts minimal and of short term duration. The compound site and surrounds would be appropriately restored after the completion of works and work within and around the site is not expected to impact upon the surrounding land. Once installed the proposal will have no air pollution and is not expected to cause dust hazards.

7.6.2 Noise and Vibration

Noise and vibration emissions associated with the proposed facility will be limited to the initial construction phase. There will be some low-level noise from the ongoing operation of air conditioning equipment associated with the equipment shelter, once installed. Noise emanating from the air conditioning equipment is at a comparable level to a domestic air conditioning installation, and will generally accord with the background noise levels prescribed by Australian Standard AS1055.

7.6.3 Waste Minimisation and Management

Due to the minor nature of the works, the generation of waste resulting from construction of the proposed facility is expected to be minimal. All waste material will be disposed of at an approved waste disposal facility.

During the operational phase, the facility will be unmanned and will not generate any waste or odour emissions.

7.6.4 Health and Safety

The ACMA mandates exposure limits for continuous exposure of the general public to Radio Frequency Electro Magnetic Emissions (RF EME) from mobile base stations. These limits are specified in the Australian Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Agency (ARPANSA) 2002, 'Radiation Protection Standard: Maximum Exposure Levels to Radiofrequency Fields – 3 khz to 300Ghz', Radiation Protection Series Publication No.3 ARPANSA ("RPS 3").

Some community members perceive that there is a potential health risk associated with mobile phones and mobile phone base stations. RPS 3, which sets public and occupational limits of exposure to radiation, is designed to avoid any known adverse effects where people are exposed to RF EME. Compliance with these exposure limits is a condition of the radiocommunications licenses issued by the ACMA.

ARPANSA states:

"The weight of national and international scientific opinion is that there is no substantiated evidence that RF emissions associated with living near a mobile phone base station poses a health risk."

The World Health Organisation's current advice is:

"None of the recent reviews have concluded that exposure to RF fields from mobile phones and their base stations causes any health consequences."

In accordance with RPS 3, an estimate has been made of the maximum cumulative radiofrequency (RF) electromagnetic energy (EME) levels at ground level emitted from the proposed mobile base station. Estimates of RF EME levels are provided for 360° circular bands at 0-50, 50-100, 100-200, 200-300, 300-400 and 400-600m from the base of the antenna.

The EME report concludes that the estimated maximum cumulative EME level at the site is 0.011% of the ACMA mandated exposure limit (refer to **Appendix F– ARPANSA EME Report Format**).

The predictions in the Environmental EME Report assume a near worst-case scenario including:

- base station transmitters operating at maximum power (no automatic power reduction);
- simultaneous telephone calls on all channels; and
- an unobstructed line of sight view to the antennas.

In practice, a worst-case scenario is rarely the case. There are often trees and buildings in the immediate vicinity, and cellular networks automatically adjust transmit power to suit the actual telephone traffic. The level

of EME may also be affected where significant landscape features are present and predicted EME levels might not be the absolute maximum at all locations.

Further to the above, emission levels produced by 3G transmitters such as that proposed by this proposal are considered to be lower than other common types of transmitters.

"The EME emission levels produced by 3G transmitters are considered low, with an average radiated power of around 3 watts. This is significantly lower than the power levels of some other common types of transmitters, such as two-way radios used by taxis and emergency services. For example, a 3G mobile phone base station antenna radiates a little more than one-tenth of the power of a taxi's two-way radio."

This fact sheet further goes on to describe the low EME exposure levels from operating base stations as follows:

"From 1997 to 1999, ARPANSA conducted tests to measure the radiofrequency EME levels at GSM mobile phone base stations in 14 different localities, finding that emissions were usually many times lower than the allowable limits."

8 Conclusion

Telstra proposes to install a new telecommunications facility located at 6806 Mulligan Highway, Mount Carbine QLD 4871 (Lot 0 Survey Plan 154001). This report provides the necessary information to support the application for a development permit.

Telstra has identified the need to provide 3G and 4G services to the Mount Carbine area. The facility at Mount Carbine will form an integral part of the Telstra Network as it forms part of the Federal Government's Black Spot Program and will enable Telstra to enhance and further expand mobile and broadband services with the region.

The facility has been strategically sited and designed to minimise visibility within the surrounding environment as much as practicable. The proposed facility is considered appropriate for the following reasons:

- It is considered that the visual impact of the proposal is acceptable having had full regard to the context of the locality, the nature of the design employed, and the coverage benefits deriving from the installation;
- The proposal will provide improved telecommunication infrastructure to the Mount Carbine area ensuring the region will continue to receive up to date modern telecommunication infrastructure and technology;
- The proposed development is expected to provide socio-economic benefits to the community, businesses, travellers and emergency services in the region;
- The proposed site was considered the most viable option for the area as it meets the required radio frequency objectives, construction, access and power requirements of the facility and meets planning and property assessment criteria set out in this report;
- The proposal is consistent with the stated objectives of the Mareeba Shire Council Planning Scheme;
- The proposed facility has also been designed and sited in accordance with the principles outlined in the Deployment Code; and
- The facility will comply with all Government standards outlined by ARPANSA.
- Whilst located in an area mapped as comprising regulated vegetation under the VM Act, the development is located and designed to avoid vegetation clearing.

As such we respectfully request that a development permit be granted, subject to reasonable and relevant conditions.









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TELSTRA MOBILES ANTENNA CONFIGURATION TABLE					
ANTENNA No	ANTENNA TYPE & SIZE H x W x D	ANTENNA ACTION REQUIRED	antenna Height Base Of A.G.L.	PHYSICAL ANTENNA BEARING (°T)	SECTOR NO. & TECHNOLOGY
A1	ARGUS UNA010F-0-V2 OMNI 3414 x Ø56	INSTALL	30.0m	0°	S0: WCDMA850 / LTE700
A2	ARGUS UNA010F-0-V2 OMNI 3414 x Ø56	INSTALL	30.0m	0°	S0: WCDMA850 / LTE700
A3	ARGUS UNA010FI-0-V2 OMNI 3414 x Ø56	INSTALL	28.6m	0°	S0: LTE700
A4	ARGUS UNA010FI-0-V2 OMNI 3414 x Ø56	INSTALL	28.6m	0°	S0: LTE700
A10	ERICSSON GPS KRE 101 2082/1 OMNI Ø68 x 96	INSTALL	3.1m	0°	-



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CURRENT TITLE SEARCH DEPT OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINES, QUEENSLAND Request No: 26810416 Search Date: 05/09/2017 12:16 Title Reference: 50436495 Date Created: 23/04/2003 Previous Title: 50226894 REGISTERED OWNER Dealing No: 706448342 18/03/2003 BODY CORPORATE FOR BROOKLYN VILLAGE ESTATE COMMUNITY TITLES SCHEME 31184 PO BOX 5134 CAIRNS QLD 4870 LAND DESCRIPTION COMMON PROPERTY OF BROOKLYN VILLAGE ESTATE COMMUNITY TITLES SCHEME 31184 COMMUNITY MANAGEMENT STATEMENT 31184 Local Government: MAREEBA EASEMENTS, ENCUMBRANCES AND INTERESTS 1. Rights and interests reserved to the Crown by Deed of Grant No. 40015482 (Lot 10 on CP 882250) 2. REQUEST FOR NEW CMS No 706615798 19/05/2003 at 14:41 New COMMUNITY MANAGEMENT STATEMENT 31184 STANDARD MODULE 3. EASEMENT No 707721711 14/05/2004 at 12:47 benefiting the land over EASEMENT A ON SP154002 ADMINISTRATIVE ADVICES - NIL UNREGISTERED DEALINGS - NIL CERTIFICATE OF TITLE ISSUED - No Caution - Charges do not necessarily appear in order of priority ** End of Current Title Search ** COPYRIGHT THE STATE OF QUEENSLAND (DEPT OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINES) [2017] Requested By: D-ENQ SAI GLOBAL



Shire Wide Outcomes



Strategic Framework Assessment

3.3 Settlement pattern and built environment

3.3.1 Strategic outcomes

- (1) Mareeba Shire is intended to support a widely dispersed population in a variety of settings, including rural towns, small rural settlements, villages, rural residential areas, cropping lands, grazing lands and broad-hectare grazing properties. Future development maintains this settlement pattern and the distinct character that it provides to the shire. The settlement pattern also ensures the continuing viability of the shire's rural economy, particularly through the provision of high quality services.
- (2) Mareeba Shire is supported by a network of compact, *activity centres* of varying scales. These *activity centres* form the primary focus for population growth. Each *activity centre* will maintain its individual character while growing to support and service the local economies of its catchments. The level of service provision within each *activity centre* is consistent with its role and function within the defined activity centre hierarchy. Growth is managed to ensure a high level of centre amenity and streetscape character is maintained, thus fostering vibrant, lively hubs of social interaction, trade and exchange.
- (3) *Residential areas* and *urban expansion areas* support strategically located and logically sequenced residential development, maximising the efficient utilisation of new and existing infrastructure, particularly active and public transport. Residential development, including infill housing in designated areas, is focussed in Mareeba and the Kuranda district. A diversity of housing choices is developed within proximity to services and *activity centres* while protecting the character of the shire.

Housing for aged persons, both for independent and assisted living, is provided to support the aging population of the shire. Aged care development is provided in suitable locations in the *residential areas* and *urban expansion areas* of the shire.

- (4) *Rural residential areas* are intended to support rural residential development of varying densities, to prevent further fragmentation and alienation of *rural areas, conservation areas* and *biodiversity areas* within the regional landscape. *Rural residential areas* predominantly maintain the current density of development, with infill subdivision of *rural residential areas* generally limited to identified areas where consistent with the desired character and where adequate services and infrastructure are available or can be adequately and cost-effectively provided.
- (5) Primary industries in *Rural areas* are not compromised or fragmented by incompatible and/or unsustainable development, including but not limited to subdivision that results in a detrimental impact on rural productivity. The valued, relaxed rural lifestyle, character and scenic qualities of the *rural area* are preserved and enhanced. The *rural area* is largely maintained to its current extent, while accommodating development directly associated with or reliant on natural resources including rural activities and tourism. *Rural areas* protect the shire's *agricultural area* and ensure food security. *Other rural areas* predominantly remain agricultural grazing properties.

Settlement Pattern and Built Environment – COMPLIES

The proposed facility is for the provision of mobile service including mobile internet capability as part of the Federal Government's Mobile Blackspot program. The facility is appropriately provided in response to community demand. Deployment of telecommunications infrastructure meets the objective of ensuring that the standards of mobile service are within reach even in remote and regional areas. Enhanced mobile service supports economic growth and provides access to online information on the go. The proposed facility will support the residential areas and primary industries in the Mount Carbine region.

For this reason, the proposal is considered to achieve the Settlement Pattern and Built Environment theme and therefore the strategic intent of the Mareeba Shire Council Planning scheme. Further compliance assessment of the Strategic Outcomes and Specific Outcomes of this theme is not considered necessary.

3.4 Natural resources and environment

3.4.1 Strategic outcomes

- (1) Mareeba Shire's outstanding natural environment, ecological processes and biodiversity values, including those within *conservation areas* and *biodiversity areas*, are conserved, enhanced and restored. Minimal loss of native vegetation is achieved in the shire through limited clearing of *biodiversity areas*, strategically located rehabilitation areas and the replanting of native vegetation. The impacts of pests and weeds on the natural environment is minimised and managed.
- (2) Natural corridors through the landscape, including *ecological corridors*, and natural areas which provide linkages between areas of significant biodiversity and habitat value are protected and enhanced. Opportunities are realised to connect habitat fragments across the regional landscape through strategic rehabilitation and protection of potential habitat connection corridors, such as *habitat linkages*. The resilience of natural systems and wildlife to respond to climate change is strengthened by providing maximum connectivity across a range of habitats, allowing species to migrate and retreat.
- (3) The physical condition, ecological health, environmental values and water quality of surface water and groundwater systems, including but not limited to *major waterbodies* and *major watercourses*, is protected, monitored and improved. The impacts of Mareeba Shire's water quality, wetland and riparian health on the Great Barrier Reef and the Gulf of Carpentaria are recognised through integrating sustainable catchment management practices into land use planning. Riparian areas and areas surrounding ecologically significant wetlands will be enhanced as part of new development.
- (4) The shire secures a safe, reliable and adequate water supply, which is efficiently used and appropriately managed to ensure social, economic and environmental sustainability. Important strategic sources of water, including the Barron Basin, contingent water supplies and underground aquifers are recognised for their role in supporting the shire's community, primary industries and economic base. Their social, economic and environmental function is not compromised by land uses and development.

- (5) The air and acoustic environment of Mareeba Shire is managed to ensure its maintenance or improvement. Development maintains or enhances the health and wellbeing of the community and the natural environment.
- (6) Risks to health and safety caused by contaminated land are managed, including through the remediation of contaminated sites and the careful management of unexploded ordinances.

Natural Resources and Environment – COMPLIES

The Shire's conservation and biodiversity areas will continue to be maintained and protected as the proposed facility does not negativity impact on natural vegetation. No vegetation clearing is required therefore the resilience of the vegetation and wildlife will be unimpeded by the proposed telecommunications facility. The proposal is not a conventional building, impacts to stormwater and runoff will not be significant. Sediment and/or runoff control measures will be implemented as deemed necessary during construction. Water quality and ecological processes will not be adversely affected.

For these reasons, the proposal is considered to achieve the Natural Resources and Environment theme and therefore the strategic intent of the Mareeba Shire Council Planning scheme. Further compliance assessment of the Strategic Outcomes and Specific Outcomes of this theme is not considered necessary.

3.5 Community identity and diversity

3.5.1 Strategic outcomes

- (1) Mareeba Shire is characterised by a diverse cultural, scenic and natural character and identity. Valued streetscapes, town centres, built and natural features and precincts of character housing will be preserved and enhanced through sympathetic new development and redevelopment of existing buildings.
- (2) Heritage places and areas of historical significance are conserved and enhanced through sensitive re-use. Indigenous cultural heritage within the landscape is protected, or developed in consultation with Traditional Owners.
- (3) The outstanding landscape qualities and *scenic routes* of Mareeba Shire are conserved and protected from development that diminishes their visual and aesthetic values. The rural character, evidence of geomorphologic history and natural features within the regional landscape are preserved through sensitive development which complements iconic views, rainforest, hill slopes, bushland and rural vistas.
- (4) Development integrates a range of well linked and accessible open space and recreational areas within *residential areas* and *centre areas* and their surrounds. Open space and recreation areas are retained for community use, protected from incompatible development and incorporate important *biodiversity areas* and buffers to wetlands and watercourses. Open space supports a range of recreational activities which are consistent with community demand and encourage healthy and active lifestyles, including sporting and leisure facilities and trail networks.
- (5) A range of community facilities, that meet the needs of the Mareeba Shire community, is provided, maintained and enhanced. Facilities that cater for cultural events, community activities, sports and recreation are sensitively developed and integrated into the surrounding area. The range and location of community facilities caters for a wide cross section of interests and users in dispersed locations.
- (6) Easily accessible health care services and facilities are provided that meet community needs. Public health and safety is fostered in the design of the built environment in Mareeba Shire, including by promoting surveillance, activity and recreation.

Community Identity and Diversity – COMPLIES

The proposed facility is for the provision of mobile service including mobile internet capability as part of the Federal Government's Mobile Blackspot program. This program seeks to bring mobile coverage to remote and regional Australia. Enhanced mobile service supports economic growth and provides access to online data not previously accessible. Providing an enhanced mobile communication capability is instrumental in maintaining health, safety and wellbeing. The proposed facility is expected to provide socio-economic benefits to the community, businesses, travellers and emergency services in the Mareeba Shire community.

While it is acknowledged that the proposed facility will be an addition to the area, it is considered that the facility has been located and designed appropriately to minimise potential detrimental visual impacts while still achieving coverage objectives for the Mount Carbine area. Once

established, the monopole is not likely to result in significantly adverse impacts upon the scenic amenity of the surrounding area as existing vegetation on the property and surrounding area, as well as vertical infrastructure near the site, will assist to visually integrate the facility, thereby minimising the visual impact when viewed from the surrounding area.

For these reasons, the proposal is considered to achieve the Community Identity and Diversity theme and therefore the strategic intent of the Mareeba Shire Council Planning scheme. Further compliance assessment of the Strategic Outcomes and Specific Outcomes of this theme is not considered necessary.

3.6 Transport and infrastructure

3.6.1 Strategic outcomes

- (1) Local collector road and state controlled road networks support the identified hierarchy of activity centres and the rural economy of Mareeba Shire. The location, density and scale of development supports the efficient and convenient movement of goods, services and people. Roads are progressively upgraded (including construction of *future state roads and future local connections*) and maintained to a high standard to support higher urban densities, rural production, tourism, commerce, industry and major trip generators.
- (2) *The rail network* is recognised as important strategic infrastructure resulting from significant past investment. Use of the rail network for tourist, passenger and freight movements throughout the shire is protected and enhanced.
- (3) Designated freight routes are appropriately managed and upgraded. Designated freight routes, active elements of the *rail network* and planned and designated *future state roads* are not prejudiced by inappropriate land uses to ensure the efficient transportation of essential goods and services, now and in the future.
- (4) Street layout and design, including in new development, supports mixed transit modes, including buses, pedestrians, cyclists and mobility devices, particularly in *activity centres*. *Centre areas* and destinations are safely and conveniently accessible to cyclists and pedestrians through the provision of a permeable and highly connected active transport network, including *principal cycle routes*, and the provision of end of trip facilities.
- (5) The Mareeba Airport provides a strategic, regional hub for air traffic, aviation services and industries in the shire. The expansion of Mareeba Airport is facilitated as an airport enterprise area that encourages aviation compatible business, industry and commercial enterprises to co-locate to create an aviation dependant activity cluster where the activity centre hierarchy is maintained and where the operational efficiency and safety of the Mareeba Airport is ensured through the appropriate design and location of development.
- (6) New development is appropriately sequenced and coordinated with existing and future water, wastewater, stormwater and transport infrastructure, to ensure the operations of existing infrastructure are not compromised and community needs continue to be met. New infrastructure is provided to development in accordance with Council's desired standards of

service and supports a consolidated urban form to maximise return on investment. The ongoing operation of key infrastructure elements is not prejudiced by inappropriate development.

- (7) The shire is provided with sustainable and adequate waste disposal facilities that have minimal adverse impact on the environment. Transfer stations and waste disposal facilities are separated and not compromised by incompatible development or sensitive land uses. Urban development provides appropriately located and adequate space for waste storage and collection.
- (8) The generation and consumption of energy is sustainable and efficient. Over reliance on distant coal-fired power stations for electricity supply is minimised through the establishment of renewable energy generation facilities and localised and domesticscale energy generation, where the integrity and function of local electricity networks is not compromised. Power stations, high-voltage transmission lines and sub stations, including *electricity infrastructure* and *energy generation facilities*, are protected from incompatible development.
- (9) Mareeba Shire is supported by affordable and reliable high-speed telecommunications that are delivered through facilities that minimise visual impact.
- (10) Out of sequence development and development in excess of planning assumptions provides contributions or upgrades to road, pedestrian and cycle, water and sewerage, and stormwater networks that are commensurate with the anticipated impacts generated by the development.

Transport and Infrastructure – COMPLIES

The proposed facility is for the provision of mobile service including mobile internet capability as part of the Federal Government's Mobile Blackspot program. The facility is appropriately provided in response to community demand. Deployment of telecommunications infrastructure meets the objective of ensuring that the standards of mobile service are within reach even in remote and regional areas.

The proposed telecommunications facility will not have an impact on the integrated transport infrastructure in the Mount Carbine area. The facility will be unmanned and remotely operated and is considered to have minimal impacts on stormwater and runoff so connection to water and stormwater infrastructure is not required.

For these reasons, the proposal is considered to achieve the Transport and Infrastructure theme and therefore the strategic intent of the Mareeba Shire Council Planning scheme. Further compliance assessment of the Strategic Outcomes and Specific Outcomes of this theme is not considered necessary.

3.7 Economic development

3.7.1 Strategic outcomes

- (1) The rural economy that underpins the settlement pattern of Mareeba Shire prospers and diversifies, with traditional and emerging primary industries continuing to provide the economic base of the shire. Increasing opportunities for value-adding and processing primary product are realised on-farm and within surrounding towns. *Agricultural areas* and rural industries are protected from development which may compromise its ongoing viability. Infrastructure which supports agriculture and primary industry is maintained and protected.
- (2) The *rural area* includes a range of uses which compliment dominant primary industry activities and enhance the shire's economy. Activities including rural industries, intensive agricultural uses, intensive animal industries and expanded forestry and permanent plantations are supported in appropriate locations where impacts on the environment and surrounding land uses are limited and manageable.
- (3) Mareeba Shire is increasingly provided with retail and business opportunities and improved government services to enhance self-sufficiency. These opportunities and services are consolidated through the clustering and co-location of commercial uses in *activity centres* and are particularly focussed within Mareeba. Kuranda, as a *village activity centre*, maintains its level of self-reliance through servicing its local catchment with a range of services and employment opportunities.
- (4) The natural environment, rural and scenic landscapes of Mareeba Shire provide a basis for the development of sustainable tourism enterprises. Mareeba Shire's geographic proximity to Cairns International Airport provides opportunities for increasing visitation and exposure to the shire. Large scale tourist accommodation facilities are developed in key sites across the shire and meet the needs of a range of users. The character and appeal of key *activity centres*, landscape features and *scenic routes* which attract tourists to Mareeba Shire will be maintained and enhanced. The western dry land savannah of the shire accommodates further nature and rural based tourism development.
- (5) Industry areas provide for a range of industrial development, expansion, supporting infrastructure and employment opportunities consistent with their intended function in the shire. Industry areas are protected from incompatible development and sensitive land uses. The Mareeba Airport expands and caters for a hub of specialist aviation services.
- (6) Catalysts for economic diversification and cultural activity such as educational establishments, emerging technology, research and development activities and the arts are encouraged in the shire, preferably near or within Mareeba or the Kuranda district. Creative industries flourish in Mareeba Shire, providing strong cultural legacies and sustained employment opportunities. The shire's unique wet tropical ecosystems and dry tropical savannahs provide further opportunities to develop regional tropical expertise and attract more environmental education and scientific research activities to the shire.
- (7) The geological diversity and rare mineral occurrence of Mareeba Shire provide the basis for the establishment of mixed mining activities of varying scales, supporting increased employment and wealth within the shire, while ensuring ecological and amenity values are

not negatively impacted. Support services and infrastructure to existing and future mineral exploration, including workers accommodation, are encouraged in appropriate locations.

- (8) *Key resource areas* (of local, regional and state significance) and associated haul routes are buffered from incompatible development. New resource operations establish in *rural areas* where impacts on surrounding land are manageable and environmental values can be protected.
- (9) Flexibility and responsiveness allow for economic diversity and innovation, leading to a greater variety of employment opportunities that meet the changing needs of the community and economy. Small scale and emerging industries are supported in appropriate locations across the shire.
- (10) Mareeba Shire positions itself as a major sustainable energy region of Australia, providing a significant portion of the shire's electricity supply through various renewable sources. Sustainable energy generation also contributes to the economy of the shire and provides an increasing source of employment. *Energy generation facilities*, including the Barron Gorge Hydroelectric Power Station, and any newly established power generation facilities are protected from incompatible development.
- (11) Major employment generators within Mareeba Shire continue to support the economy and are protected from development which may prejudice their ongoing operation. New and expanded employment generators are promoted in appropriate locations across the shire, including within *activity centres* and *rural areas*.

Economic Development – COMPLES

The proposed facility is for the provision of mobile service including mobile internet capability as part of the Federal Government's Mobile Blackspot program. The facility is appropriately provided in response to community demand. Deployment of telecommunications infrastructure meets the objective of ensuring that the standards of mobile service are within reach even in remote and regional areas. Enhanced mobile service supports economic growth and provides access to online information on the go. The proposed facility will support and enhance the economic growth of the Mount Carbine area by providing necessary telecommunications infrastructure.

For this reason, the proposal is considered to achieve the Economic Development theme and therefore the strategic intent of the Mareeba Shire Council Planning scheme. Further compliance assessment of the Strategic Outcomes and Specific Outcomes of this theme is not considered necessary.



Planning Scheme Code Assessment



Table 6.2.9.3—Rural zone code - For accepted development subject to requirements and assessable development

Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes	Code Compliance PO – Performance Outcome AO – Acceptable Outcome N/A – Not Applicable	Comments
For accepted development subject to requirements and assessable development			
 PO1 Building height takes into consideration and respects the following: (a) the height of existing buildings on adjoining premises; (b) the development potential, with respect to height, on adjoining premises; (c) the height of buildings in the vicinity of the site; (d) access to sunlight and daylight for the site and adjoining sites; (e) privacy and overlooking; and (f) site area and street frontage length. 	AO1.1 Development, other than buildings used for rural activities, has a maximum building height of: (a) 8.5 metres; and (b) 2 storeys above ground level.	Alternate Compliance (PO1)	The proposed facility has an overall height of 33.4m. Due to the structures construction and location on the site, there will be no impact on access to daylight, sunlight or introduction of overshadowing to adjoining properties. While it is acknowledged that the proposed facility may be visible from certain viewpoints, the siting and design of the facility aims to minimise the visual impact as much as practical.
	Buildings and structures associated with a rural activity including machinery, equipment, packing or storage buildings do not exceed 10 metres in height.		with a rural activity are proposed.
Siting, where not involving a Dwelling house			
Note—Where for Dwelling house, the setbacks of the	Queensland Development Code apply.		

 O2 evelopment is sited in a manner that posiders and respects: i) the siting and use of adjoining premises; ii) access to sunlight and daylight for the site and adjoining sites; 	 AO2.1 Buildings and structures include a minimum setback of: (a) 40 metres from a frontage to a State controlled road; and (b) 10 metres from a boundary to an adjoining lot. 	Complies (AO2.1)	The proposed facility is setback approximately 60 metres from a state controlled road and 30 metres from a boundary to an adjoining lot.
 (c) privacy and overlooking; (d) air circulation and access to natural breezes; (e) appearance of building bulk; and (f) relationship with road corridors. 	AO2.2 Buildings and structures, where for a Roadside stall, include a minimum setback of 0 metres from a frontage to a road that is not a State-controlled road.	N/A	The proposed facility is not a Roadside stall.
	 AO2.3 Buildings and structures, expect where a Roadside stall, include a minimum setback of: (a) 10 metres from a road frontage to a sealed road that is not a State-controlled road, and (b) 100 metres from a frontage to any other road that is not a State-controlled road; 	Complies (PO2)	Although the proposed facility is setback 60m from the State controlled road frontage it will be located in a manner which avoids vegetation clearing. Therefore the development has been sited in a manner which considers and respects adjoining premises and the relationship with road corridors. Referral to TMR is conducted in accordance with the state-matter referral requirements of this development applications.
Accommodation density			
PO3 The density of Accommodation activities:	AO3.1 Residential density does not exceed one dwelling house per lot.	N/A	The proposed facility is not an accommodation activity.

(a) (b) (c)	respects the nature and density of surrounding land use; is complementary and subordinate to the rural and natural landscape values of the area; and is commensurate to the scale and frontage of the site.	 AO3.2 Residential density does not exceed two dwellings per lot and development is for: (a) a secondary dwelling; or (b) Caretaker's accommodation and includes building work or minor building work with a maximum gross floor area of 100m²; or (c) Rural worker's accommodation. 	N/A	Refer to AO3.1 response above.
For a	assessable development			
Site cover				
PO4 Build in a r (a) (b) (c)	ings and structures occupy the site nanner that: makes efficient use of land; is consistent with the bulk and scale of buildings in the surrounding area; and appropriately balances built and natural features.	AO4 No acceptable outcome is provided.	Complies (PO4)	The use of the 10 x 10 metre area established for the telecommunications facility will be an efficient use of land. The proposed facility supports ongoing operations, residents, home-based business, and commuters in the area.
PO5 Deve integ chara regal (a) (b) (c) (d)	elopment complements and rates with the established built acter of the Rural zone, having rd to: roof form and pitch; eaves and awnings; building materials, colours and textures; and window and door size and location.	AO5 No acceptable outcome is provided.	Complies (PO5)	Telecommunication facilities are now an accepted part of the landscape (much like power poles and powerlines) as they provide a necessary service and essentially contribute to the wellbeing of a community. Land in the Rural Zone contains other forms of utilities/ vertical structures including power poles. A telecommunications tower is therefore not considered to be inconsistent with the amenity of the area.
Amenity				
--	---	----------------	---	
PO6 Development must not detract from the amenity of the local area, having regard to: (a) noise; (b) hours of operation; (c) traffic; (d) advertising devices; (e) visual amenity; (f) privacy; (g) lighting; (h) odour; and (i) emissions.	AO6 No acceptable outcome is provided.	Complies (PO6)	The proposed facility does not compromise the rural land uses in the area being detached dwelling and rural land. Impacts in relation to air quality, noise, dust and vibration will be managed during construction phase. When operational, all relevant warning signs will be provided in line with Industry Code C564:2011 Mobile Phone Base Station Deployment. Public health and safety are considered to be key components of this proposal. The proposal will be designed and certified by a qualified Professional Engineer, and will be in accordance with all relevant Australian Standards. The proposal will operate in compliance with the ACMA mandatory standard, for human exposure to EME – currently the Radiocommunications (Electromagnetic Radiation – Human Exposure) Standard 2003.	

P07		A07	Complies (PO7)	Refer to PO6 response above.
Developme	ent must take into account and	No acceptable outcome is provided.		
seek to am	neliorate any existing negative			
environmer	ntal impacts, having regard to:			
(a) no	pise;			
(b) ho	ours of operation;			
(c) tra	affic;			
(d) ad	dvertising devices;			
(e) vis	sual amenity;			
(f) pri	ivacy;			
(g) lig	Jhting;			
(h) od	dour; and			
(i) en	nissions.			

Table 9.3.4.3—Energy and infrastructure activities code - For accepted development subject to requirements and assessable development

Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes	Code Compliance PO – Performance Outcome AO – Acceptable Outcome N/A – Not Applicable	Comments
For accepted development subject t development	o requirements and assessable		
Design			
PO1 Cable connections between infrastructure within and external to the facility are designed to ensure visual clutter is minimised.	AO1 Cable connections between infrastructure are located underground.	Complies (PO1)	The proposed facility will be connected to above-ground cabling however, this will not cause significant visual clutter and is limited to cable between the equipment shelter and monopole via a cable tray.
PO2 The Energy and infrastructure activity is appropriately designed to ensure public safety is maintained.	AO2.1 Security fencing with a minimum height of 1.8 metres is provided around perimeter of the proposed energy and infrastructure facility.	Complies (AO2.1)	A 2.4 metre high compound security fence with 3 metre wide double access gate will be provided around the perimeter of the facility.

	AO2.2 Warning or information signs are erected to the perimeter security fence.	Complies (AO2.2)	Warning and information signs will be erected on the security fence as necessary in accordance with Industry Standards.
If for Telecommunications facility			
PO3 Telecommunication facilities are integrated with the built and natural environment to ensure they are not visually dominant or obtrusive.	AO3.1 Telecommunications facilities are located: (a) underground; or (b) aboveground where: (i) with other telecommunications facilities; (ii) in or on an existing building or structure; and (iii) in areas where the predominant land uses are telecommunications facilities, industrial or commercial uses.	Complies (PO3)	Telecommunication facilities are now an accepted part of the landscape (much like power poles and powerlines) as they provide a necessary service and essentially contribute to the wellbeing of a community. The site is land designated Rural and contains other forms of utilities/ vertical structures including power poles. A telecommunications tower is therefore consistent with the amenity of the area.
	AO3.2	Complies (AO3.2)	Telecommunications facilities are now
	 Telecommunication facilities: (a) include external finishes, materials and colours which blend into the visual landscape and prevent recognition of the building or structure as a Telecommunications facility; or (b) integrated within an existing building or structure by: (i) concealment as an integral part of the building or structure; and (ii) not increasing the bulk of the building or structure which it is a part of; or (iii) being co-located within existing communication facilities. 		considered to be an appropriate structure in terms of appearance and design. The facility consists of neutral colours designed to visually integrate the facility into the landscape.

For assessable development			
Location, site suitability and design			
 PO4 Energy and infrastructure activities are appropriately located and designed: (a) to ensure the privacy and amenity of existing land uses in the surrounding area is not adversely impacted; (b) to ensure public health and safety is not adversely impacted; (c) having regard to the existing built and natural character of the immediate vicinity; (d) to allow direct connection to existing high voltage electricity infrastructure; (e) where sufficient resources are available to make the activity viable; and (f) considering the visibility of the activity in the surrounding area. 	AO4 No acceptable outcome is provided.	Complies (PO4)	The proposed facility has been located and designed to minimise visual impact on surrounding land uses. The existing vegetation surrounding the proposed site for development will act as a buffer to minimise potential privacy and amenity impacts to the area. The facility will be designed and certified by a qualified professional engineer, and will be in accordance with all relevant Australian Standards.
Noise impacts			
 PO5 Energy and infrastructure activities are designed to ensure that existing urban and rural uses are not subject to unacceptable noise emissions, having regard to: (a) potential nuisance; and (b) risk to human health or wellbeing. 	AO5 No acceptable outcome is provided.	Complies (PO5)	There will be some low-level noise from the ongoing operation of air conditioning equipment associated with the equipment shelter, once installed. Noise emanating from the air conditioning equipment is at a comparable level to a domestic air conditioning installation, and will generally accord with the background noise levels prescribed by Australian Standard AS1055.

Shadow impacts			
PO6 Buildings or structures associated with the Energy and infrastructure activity do not cast shadows that would cause the amenity of surrounding premises, or the useability of public open space, to be unacceptably reduced.	AO6 No acceptable outcome is provided.	Complies (PO6)	The proposed facility contains a slimline monopole and is over 80 metres from any surrounding structures or open space. As such it is considered that the telecommunications structure will not cast shadows that would cause nuisance.
Radio frequency emissions			
 PO7 Radiofrequency emission levels from equipment and infrastructure associated with an Energy and infrastructure activity have no adverse impact on: (a) human health and safety; and (b) existing television or radio reception or transmission. 	AO7 No acceptable outcome is provided.	Complies (PO7)	An Environmental EME Report has been prepared to calculate the EME levels for the proposed facility. The maximum EME level calculated for the proposed systems at this site is 0.011% of the public exposure limit (refer Attachment x – Environmental EME Report).
Construction management			
 PO8 Construction of Energy and infrastructure activities is carried out in accordance with an approved Construction Management Plan which contains management controls to ensure: (a) any adverse impact on the amenity or privacy of an existing use in the immediate surrounds of the site is minimised; (b) disruption to public facilities, such as roads and open space, is minimised; and (c) construction occurs in a timely 	AO8 No acceptable outcome is provided.	Complies (PO8)	Detailed in the Planning Report is the traffic movements, machinery required, erosion management controls and construction timeframe for the installation of the proposed facility.
manner.			

Operational and maintenance manage	ment		
 PO9 The operation and maintenance of Energy and infrastructure activities is carried out in accordance with an approved Operations and Maintenance Plan which contains management controls to ensure: (a) any impact on the surrounding area is not increased in intensity or severity 	AO9 No acceptable outcome is provided.	Complies (PO9)	The proposed facility will be unmanned and remotely operated with low level maintenance required approximately 2 – 6 times a year.
 during the operation of the facility; (b) the ongoing monitoring of operations with respect to emissions levels; and (c) ongoing maintenance is undertaken to provide for efficient operation. 			
Decommissioning and rehabilitation			

P010	I	AO10	Complies (PO10)	Once the proposed facility is not
Comp and r the E disco pre-d land chara surro throu (a)	brehensive site decommissioning ehabilitation is carried out when nergy and infrastructure activity is ntinued to restore the site to its evelopment state, allowing future uses that are consistent with the icter and use of the immediate unds. The site is rehabilitated gh the: removal of all infrastructure and facilities associated with the	No acceptable outcome is provided.		operational, the facility will be removed and the ground condition restored to an acceptable state as agreed between the landowner and Telstra.
(b)	Energy and infrastructure activity; landscaping and planting of the site in a manner which is consistent with			
(c)	the landscape character within the immediate vicinity; and restoration of any built or natural			
	onsite features that existed prior to the site's use for the Energy and infrastructure activity.			
If for	Renewable energy facility			
PO11		A011	N/A	The proposed facility is not for
The F envire bene	Renewable energy facility has onmental, economic and social its at both a local and regional	No acceptable outcome is provided.		renewable energy.
scale	throughout its operational life.			
PO12 Shad energ	e ow flicker from a Renewable ly facility that has the potential to	AO12 Modelled blade shadow flicker impacts do not exceed 30 hours per annum and 30 minutes/day at existing urban or rural	N/A	Refer to PO11 response above.
not re impae unfet	esult in unacceptable levels of est on existing amenity, relating to ereed access to sunlight absent	developments.		
shade	ow flicker.			

PO13		AO13	N/A	Refer to PO11 response above.
Audibl	e and inaudible noise emissions	No acceptable outcome is provided.		
resulti	ng from a Renewable energy			
facility	do not result in unacceptable			
Impac	((S):			
(a) on the ability to enjoy the			
	expected level of acoustic			
	amenity anticipated for the			
(h	20ne and/or precinci,			
) to numan of animal health.	1011	N//A	Defente DO14 mensees about
PO14		AO14	N/A	Refer to PO11 response above.
The si	ting of a renewable energy facility	No acceptable outcome is provided.		
and as	ssociated infrastructure takes			
accou	and rural development			
urban	and fural development,			
enviro	ninent, nentage, landscape and			
	values.	4045	N//A	Defende DO11 mensenes ek eve
P015	starial fisials and salary of a	A015	N/A	Refer to PO11 response above.
Ine m	aterial, finish and colour of a	No acceptable outcome is provided.		
Renev	vable energy facility (including			
associ	ated infrastructure) minimises			
visual	impacts on the landscape setting.		 	
PO16		A016	N/A	Refer to PO11 response above.
Site a	ccess:	No acceptable outcome is provided.		
(a)	for construction of the facility			
	does not adversely after the			
(h)	existing hatural drainage pattern,			
(U)	accesses where possible and			
	desirable.			
(c)	is controlled and managed by a			
	Construction Management Plan			
	during construction; and			
(d)	is controlled and managed by a			
(-)	Maintenance Management Plan			
	during operation.			



Environmental Searches



Search Results

2 results found.

Ngarrabullgan Mount Mulligan Rd	Dimbulah, QLD, Australia	(<u>Registered</u>) Register of the National Estate (Non-statutory archive)
<u>Ngarrabullgan</u> Mount Mulligan Rd	Dimbulah, QLD, Australia	(<u>Listed place</u>) National Heritage List
	Report Produced: Mon Sep 18 09:25:	36 2017

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Queensland Government home > For Queenslanders > Environment, land and water > Land, housing and property > Heritage places > Queensland Heritage Register > Search the register > **Heritage register search results**

Heritage register search results

Filtered by:

mount carbine

Displaying all of 5 places



Stonyville Township, Water Race and Cemetery

- Place ID: 600433
- Mareeba Mining District, Stony Creek

LGA

Cook Shire Council

Classification

State Heritage

(https://environment.ehp.qld.gov.au/heritage-register/detail/?id=600433)

Details...



Anglo Saxon Mine and Groganville Township

- Place ID: 600982
- TO BE DETERMINED, Chillagoe

LGA

Mareeba Shire Council Classification State Heritage

(https://environment.ehp.qld.gov.au/heritage-register/detail/?id=600982)

Details...



James Venture Mulligan's Grave, Mt Molloy Cemetery

- Place ID: 600684
- Bakers Road, Mount Molloy

LGA

Mareeba Shire Council Classification State Heritage

(https://environment.ehp.	ald.gov.au/heritage-register/detail/?id=600684)	Details
		Betaniom



Thermo Electric Ore Reduction Corporation Mill

- Place ID: 602240
- Wolfram Road, Dimbulah

LGA

Mareeba Shire Council Classification State Heritage

(https://environment.ehp.qld.gov.au/heritage-register/detail/?id=602240)

Details...



St David's Anglican Church and Raintrees (Samanea saman)

- Place ID: 602760
- 3 Foxton Avenue, Mossman

LGA

Douglas Shire Council

Classification

State Heritage

(https://environment.ehp.qld.gov.au/heritage-register/detail/?id=602760)

Details...

Displaying all of 5 places

Current applications

You can also see places being assessed or awaiting a decision from the Queensland Heritage Council for entry in or removal from the Queensland Heritage Register at <u>Current Queensland Heritage Register</u> <u>applications</u> (https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/land/heritage/register/applications/).

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Austr

Australian Government

Department of the Environment and Energy

EPBC Act Protected Matters Report

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

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

Information is available about <u>Environment Assessments</u> and the EPBC Act including significance guidelines, forms and application process details.

Report created: 18/09/17 09:39:16

Summary Details Matters of NES Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act Extra Information Caveat

<u>Acknowledgements</u>



This map may contain data which are ©Commonwealth of Australia (Geoscience Australia), ©PSMA 2010

Coordinates Buffer: 1.0Km



Summary

Matters of National Environmental Significance

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

World Heritage Properties:	None
National Heritage Places:	None
Wetlands of International Importance:	None
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park:	None
Commonwealth Marine Area:	None
Listed Threatened Ecological Communities:	None
Listed Threatened Species:	24
Listed Migratory Species:	20

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

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

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

A <u>permit</u> may be required for activities in or on a Commonwealth area that may affect a member of a listed threatened species or ecological community, a member of a listed migratory species, whales and other cetaceans, or a member of a listed marine species.

Commonwealth Land:	None
Commonwealth Heritage Places:	None
Listed Marine Species:	27
Whales and Other Cetaceans:	None
Critical Habitats:	None
Commonwealth Reserves Terrestrial:	None
Commonwealth Reserves Marine:	None

Extra Information

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

State and Territory Reserves:	2
Regional Forest Agreements:	None
Invasive Species:	21
Nationally Important Wetlands:	None
Key Ecological Features (Marine)	None

Details

Matters of National Environmental Significance

Listed Threatened Species		[Resource Information]
Name	Status	Type of Presence
Birds		
<u>Calidris ferruginea</u> Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Ervthrotriorchis radiatus		
Red Goshawk [942]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Ervthrura gouldiae		
Gouldian Finch [413]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Numenius madagascariensis		
Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Rostratula australis		
Australian Painted Snipe [77037]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Tyto novaehollandiae, kimberli		
Masked Owl (northern) [26048]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Frogs		
Litoria dayi		
Australian Lace-lid, Lace-eyed Tree Frog [86707]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Litoria nannotis		
Waterfall Frog, Torrent Tree Frog [1817]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Litoria rheocola		
Common Mistfrog [1802]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Mammals		
Bettongia tropica		
Northern Bettong [214]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Dasyurus hallucatus Northern Quoll, Digul [Gogo-Yimidir], Wijingadda [Dambimangari], Wiminji [Martu] [331]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Hipposideros semoni Semon's Leaf-nosed Bat, Greater Wart-nosed Horseshoe-bat [180]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area

Name	Status	Type of Presence
Macroderma gigas Ghost Bat [174]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Mesembriomys gouldii rattoides Black-footed Tree-rat (north Queensland), Shaggy Rabbit-rat [87620]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Petauroides volans Greater Glider [254]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Phascolarctos cinereus (combined populations of Qld, Koala (combined populations of Queensland, New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory) [85104]	<u>NSW and the ACT)</u> Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Pteropus conspicillatus Spectacled Flying-fox [185]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Rhinolophus robertsi Large-eared Horseshoe Bat, Greater Large-eared Horseshoe Bat [87639]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Saccolaimus saccolaimus nudicluniatus Bare-rumped Sheath-tailed Bat, Bare-rumped Sheathtail Bat [66889]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Plants		
<u>Cajanus mareebensis</u> [8635]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Dichanthium setosum bluegrass [14159]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Vappodes lithocola Dwarf Butterfly Orchid, Cooktown Orchid [78893]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Vappodes phalaenopsis Cooktown Orchid [78894]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Reptiles		
<u>Egernia rugosa</u> Yakka Skink [1420]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Listed Migratory Species		[Resource Information]
* Species is listed under a different scientific name on t	he EPBC Act - Threatened	Species list.
Name	Threatened	Type of Presence
Migratory Marine Birds		
Apus pacificus Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Migratory Terrestrial Species		
Cecropis daurica Red-rumped Swallow [80610]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Cuculus optatus Oriental Cuckoo, Horsfield's Cuckoo [86651]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Hirundapus caudacutus White-throated Needletail [682]		Species or species habitat

may occur within area

Name	Threatened	Type of Presence
Hirundo rustica	medicined	
Barn Swallow [662]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Monarcha frater		
Black-winged Monarch [607]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
<u>Monarcha melanopsis</u>		
Black-faced Monarch [609]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Monarcha trivirgatus		
Spectacled Monarch [610]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Motacilla cinerea		
Grey Wagtail [642]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Motacilla flava		
Yellow Wagtail [644]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Myiagra cyanoleuca		
Satin Flycatcher [612]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Rhipidura rufifrons		
Rufous Fantail [592]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Migratory Wetlands Species		
Actitis hypoleucos		
Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Calidris acuminata		
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area

Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]

Critically Endangered

Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Calidris melanotos

Pectoral Sandpiper [858]

Gallinago hardwickii Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]

Numenius madagascariensis Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847] Species or species habitat may occur within area

Species or species habitat may occur within area

Critically Endangered

Species or species habitat may occur within area

Species or species habitat known to occur within area

Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Pandion haliaetus Osprey [952]

Tringa nebularia Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

Listed Marine Species		[Resource Information
* Species is listed under a different scientific name o	n the EPBC Act - Threatene	d Species list.
Name	Threatened	Type of Presence
Birds		
Actitis hypoleucos		
Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Anseranas semipalmata		
Magpie Goose [978]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Apus pacificus		
Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Ardea alba		
Great Egret, White Egret [59541]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Ardea ibis		
Cattle Egret [59542]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Calidris acuminata		
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Calidris ferruginea		
Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Calidris melanotos		
Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Cuculus saturatus		
Oriental Cuckoo, Himalayan Cuckoo [710]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Gallinago hardwickii		
Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]		Species or species habitat may occur within area

Haliaeetus leucogaster White-bellied Sea-Eagle [943]

Hirundapus caudacutus White-throated Needletail [682]

<u>Hirundo daurica</u> Red-rumped Swallow [59480]

Hirundo rustica Barn Swallow [662]

Merops ornatus Rainbow Bee-eater [670]

Monarcha frater Black-winged Monarch [607] Species or species habitat known to occur within area

Species or species habitat may occur within

Name	Threatened	Type of Presence
		area
Monarcha melanopsis		
Black-faced Monarch [609]		Species or species habitat
		known to occur within area
Monarcha trivirgatus		
Spectacled Monarch [610]		Species or species habitat
		likely to occur within area
<u>Motacilia cinerea</u> Crov Mostoil [642]		Spaciae or opening hebitat
Grey Wagtali [642]		known to occur within area
Motacilla flava		
Yellow Wagtail [644]		Species or species habitat
		may occur within area
Mviagra cvanoleuca		
Satin Flycatcher [612]		Species or species habitat
		likely to occur within area
Numenius madagascariensis	Oritically Endormand	Creation or or original hebitat
Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [647]	Childany Endangered	may occur within area
		may coodi within area
Pandion haliaetus		
Osprey [952]		Species or species habitat
		known to occur within area
Rhipidura rufifrons		
Rufous Fantail [592]		Species or species habitat
		known to occur within area
Destrutule hanghalansis (sansu lata)		
Pointed Spine [880]	Endangered*	Species or species habitat
r anned Onipe [009]	Lindangered	likely to occur within area
Tringa nebularia		
Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]		Species or species habitat
		likely to occur within area
Reptiles		
Crocodylus johnstoni		
Freshwater Crocodile, Johnston's Crocodile,		Species or species habitat

Johnston's River Crocodile [1773]

may occur within area

Extra Information

State and Territory Reserves	[Resource Information]	
Name	State	
Brooklyn	QLD	
Brooklyn	QLD	
Invasive Species	[Resource Information]	
Weeds reported here are the 20 species of national significance (WoNS), along with other introduced plants that are considered by the States and Territories to pose a particularly significant threat to biodiversity. The following feral animals are reported: Goat, Red Fox, Cat, Rabbit, Pig, Water Buffalo and Cape Toad, Maps from		

following feral animals are reported: Goat, Red Fox, Cat, Rabbit, Pig, Water Buffalo and Cane Toad. Maps from Landscape Health Project, National Land and Water Resouces Audit, 2001.

Name	Status	Type of Presence

Name	Status	Type of Presence
Birds		
Acridotheres tristis		
Common Myna, Indian Myna [387]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Columba livia		
Rock Pigeon, Rock Dove, Domestic Pigeon [803]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Lonchura punctulata		
Nutmeg Mannikin [399]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Passer domesticus		
House Sparrow [405]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Streptopelia chinensis		
Spotted Turtle-Dove [780]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Frogs		
Rhinella marina		
Cane Toad [83218]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Mammals		
Felis catus		
Cat, House Cat, Domestic Cat [19]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Mus musculus		
House Mouse [120]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Oryctolagus cuniculus		
Rabbit, European Rabbit [128]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Rattus rattus		

Sus scrofa Pig [6]

Black Rat, Ship Rat [84]

Species or species habitat

Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Plants

Acacia nilotica subsp. indica Prickly Acacia [6196]

Andropogon gayanus Gamba Grass [66895]

Asparagus plumosus Climbing Asparagus-fern [48993]

Cryptostegia grandiflora Rubber Vine, Rubbervine, India Rubber Vine, India Rubbervine, Palay Rubbervine, Purple Allamanda [18913] Hymenachne amplexicaulis Hymenachne, Olive Hymenachne, Water Stargrass, West Indian Grass, West Indian Marsh Grass [31754]

Lantana camara

Lantana, Common Lantana, Kamara Lantana, Largeleaf Lantana, Pink Flowered Lantana, Red Flowered Lantana, Red-Flowered Sage, White Sage, Wild Sage [10892] Species or species habitat may occur within area

Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Name	Status	Type of Presence
Opuntia spp.		
Prickly Pears [82753]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Parthenium hysterophorus		
Parthenium Weed, Bitter Weed, Carrot Grass, False Ragweed [19566]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Protasparagus plumosus		
Climbing Asparagus-fern, Ferny Asparagus [11747]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Salvinia molesta		
Salvinia, Giant Salvinia, Aquarium Watermoss, Kariba Weed [13665]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Caveat

The information presented in this report has been provided by a range of data sources as acknowledged at the end of the report.

This report is designed to assist in identifying the locations of places which may be relevant in determining obligations under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999. It holds mapped locations of World and National Heritage properties, Wetlands of International and National Importance, Commonwealth and State/Territory reserves, listed threatened, migratory and marine species and listed threatened ecological communities. Mapping of Commonwealth land is not complete at this stage. Maps have been collated from a range of sources at various resolutions.

Not all species listed under the EPBC Act have been mapped (see below) and therefore a report is a general guide only. Where available data supports mapping, the type of presence that can be determined from the data is indicated in general terms. People using this information in making a referral may need to consider the qualifications below and may need to seek and consider other information sources.

For threatened ecological communities where the distribution is well known, maps are derived from recovery plans, State vegetation maps, remote sensing imagery and other sources. Where threatened ecological community distributions are less well known, existing vegetation maps and point location data are used to produce indicative distribution maps.

Threatened, migratory and marine species distributions have been derived through a variety of methods. Where distributions are well known and if time permits, maps are derived using either thematic spatial data (i.e. vegetation, soils, geology, elevation, aspect, terrain, etc) together with point locations and described habitat; or environmental modelling (MAXENT or BIOCLIM habitat modelling) using point locations and environmental data layers.

Where very little information is available for species or large number of maps are required in a short time-frame, maps are derived either from 0.04 or 0.02 decimal degree cells; by an automated process using polygon capture techniques (static two kilometre grid cells, alpha-hull and convex hull); or captured manually or by using topographic features (national park boundaries, islands, etc). In the early stages of the distribution mapping process (1999-early 2000s) distributions were defined by degree blocks, 100K or 250K map sheets to rapidly create distribution maps. More reliable distribution mapping methods are used to update these distributions as time permits.

Only selected species covered by the following provisions of the EPBC Act have been mapped:

- migratory and
- marine

The following species and ecological communities have not been mapped and do not appear in reports produced from this database:

- threatened species listed as extinct or considered as vagrants
- some species and ecological communities that have only recently been listed
- some terrestrial species that overfly the Commonwealth marine area
- migratory species that are very widespread, vagrant, or only occur in small numbers

The following groups have been mapped, but may not cover the complete distribution of the species:

- non-threatened seabirds which have only been mapped for recorded breeding sites
- seals which have only been mapped for breeding sites near the Australian continent

Such breeding sites may be important for the protection of the Commonwealth Marine environment.

Coordinates

-16.53205 145.13884

Acknowledgements

This database has been compiled from a range of data sources. The department acknowledges the following custodians who have contributed valuable data and advice:

-Office of Environment and Heritage, New South Wales -Department of Environment and Primary Industries, Victoria -Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Tasmania -Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources, South Australia -Department of Land and Resource Management, Northern Territory -Department of Environmental and Heritage Protection, Queensland -Department of Parks and Wildlife, Western Australia -Environment and Planning Directorate, ACT -Birdlife Australia -Australian Bird and Bat Banding Scheme -Australian National Wildlife Collection -Natural history museums of Australia -Museum Victoria -Australian Museum -South Australian Museum -Queensland Museum -Online Zoological Collections of Australian Museums -Queensland Herbarium -National Herbarium of NSW -Royal Botanic Gardens and National Herbarium of Victoria -Tasmanian Herbarium -State Herbarium of South Australia -Northern Territory Herbarium -Western Australian Herbarium -Australian National Herbarium, Canberra -University of New England -Ocean Biogeographic Information System -Australian Government, Department of Defence Forestry Corporation, NSW -Geoscience Australia -CSIRO -Australian Tropical Herbarium, Cairns -eBird Australia -Australian Government – Australian Antarctic Data Centre -Museum and Art Gallery of the Northern Territory -Australian Government National Environmental Science Program

-Australian Institute of Marine Science

-Reef Life Survey Australia

-American Museum of Natural History

-Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery, Inveresk, Tasmania

-Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery, Hobart, Tasmania

-Other groups and individuals

The Department is extremely grateful to the many organisations and individuals who provided expert advice and information on numerous draft distributions.

Please feel free to provide feedback via the Contact Us page.

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Vegetation management report

For Lot: 0 Plan: SP154001

Current as at 18/09/2017



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Overview

IMPORTANT INFORMATION- As a result of the new *Planning Act 2016*, which commenced on 3 July 2017, there are a number of changes to the Vegetation Management Framework. These changes include;

• Exemptions from the Vegetation Management Framework, commonly known as exemptions and detailed in the Sustainable Planning Regulations 2012, are now known as "exempt clearing works", and are detailed in the Planning Regulations Schedule 21; and

• Self-assessable vegetation clearing codes are now known as "accepted development vegetation clearing codes". However, as there are 15 self-assessable vegetation clearing codes available for use that will not be re-named as a result of the recent changes, the term self-assessable vegetation clearing code will be used throughout this report.

Vegetation clearing is predominantly regulated under the *Vegetation Management Act 1999* (VMA) and the *Planning Act 2016* (PA). A development permit is required to clear where the clearing is not exempt clearing work through the Planning Regulation 2017, or where it cannot be carried out under a self-assessable vegetation clearing code or an area management plan under the VMA.

Many routine vegetation management activities can be carried out as exempt clearing work listed in the Planning Regulation 2017, or through an self-assessable vegetation clearing code or an area management plan (AMP). Other activities may require you to apply for a development permit under the *Planning Act 2016*. The requirements for a development permit depend on the type of vegetation, the land tenure (e.g. freehold or leasehold land), the location, and the extent and purpose of the proposed clearing.

Please be aware that other requirements for clearing and managing vegetation may apply, even if the activity is not regulated by the Vegetation Management framework. Prior to commencing the clearing of vegetation, it is important to confirm that no other requirements apply under other legislation, including:

- Local laws in your local government area;
- Other State legislation, such as Protected Plants under the Nature Conservation Act 1992 (NCA);
- The Commonwealth Government's Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Act 1999 (EPBC).

Please see section 6 for contact details of other agencies you should confirm requirements with before commencing vegetation clearing.

Please note that the requirements for clearing Category C or Category R areas are located in the self-assessable vegetation clearing codes (SAVCC) for managing Category C and Category R vegetation respectively.

The information in this report will assist you to determine the options for managing vegetation on your property. Based on the lot on plan details you have supplied, this report provides the following detailed information:

• Vegetation management framework - an explanation of the options that may be available to manage vegetation on your property.

• *Property details* - information about the specified Lot on Plan, lot size, local government area, bioregion(s), subregion(s), catchment(s), coastal or non coastal status, and any applicable area management plans associated with your property.

• Vegetation management details for the specified Lot on Plan - specific information about your property including vegetation categories, regional ecosystems, watercourses, wetlands, essential habitat, land suitability and protected plants.

- Contact information.
- Maps a series of colour maps to assist in identifying regulated vegetation on your property including:
- regulated vegetation management map;
- vegetation management supporting map;
- land suitability map;
- coastal/non coastal map;
- protected plants map.
- Other legislation contact information.

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1. Vegetation management framework

The Vegetation Management Act 1999 (VMA), the Vegetation Management Regulation 2012, the *Planning Act 2016* and the Planning Regulation 2017, in conjunction with associated policies and codes, form the Vegetation Management Framework. This framework regulates the management and clearing of assessable vegetation in Queensland.

The VMA does not apply to all land tenures or vegetation types. State forests, national parks, forest reserves and some tenure types as defined under the *Forestry Act 1959* and *Nature Conservation Act 1992* are not regulated by the VMA.

Managing or clearing vegetation may require permits under these laws.

The information provided in Sections 2 and 3 of this report, as well as the maps provided in Section 5, will assist you to determine whether your proposed clearing is:

- exempt clearing works;
- requires notification and compliance with a self-assessable vegetation clearing code or area management plan;
- requires a development permit; and/or
- in a high risk area and is therefore subject to the protected plants legislative framework (see section 3.7 of this report).

The following native vegetation is not regulated under the VMA but may require permit(s) under other laws:

- grass or non-woody herbage;
- a plant within a grassland regional ecosystem prescribed under the VM Regulation 2012; and
- a mangrove.

Although vegetation management laws may allow clearing, there may be other state, local or Commonwealth laws that apply, such as the Queensland Government's *Nature Conservation Act 1992* (see Protected Plants) and the Commonwealth Government's *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act). The EPBC Act regulates matters of national environmental significance, such as threatened species and ecological communities. You may need to obtain approval under the EPBC Act if your proposed clearing could have a significant impact on matters of national environmental significance. Further details are available at <u>www.environment.gov.au</u>.

1.1 Exempt Clearing Work

The vegetation management framework allows clearing for certain purposes without approval, known as an exempt clearing work. Exempt clearing work provisions under the *Planning Act 2016* were formerly called exemptions.

In areas that are mapped as Category X (white in colour) on the regulated vegetation management map (see section 5.1), and where the land tenure is freehold, indigenous land and leasehold land for agriculture and grazing purposes, the clearing of vegetation is considered exempt clearing work, or exempt from the VMA. For all other land tenures, contact DNRM before commencing clearing to ensure that the proposed activity is exempt clearing work. Please see Section 4 for DNRM's contact details.

A range of routine property management activities are considered exempt clearing work. A list of these is available at https://www.gld.gov.au/environment/land/vegetation/exemptions/.

Although vegetation management laws may allow clearing as exempt clearing work, there may be other state, local or Commonwealth laws that apply. For example, a clearing permit under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* may be required for clearing protected plants. These requirements apply irrespective of the classification of the vegetation under the vegetation management framework. In addition, clearing that is exempt clearing work may not apply in an area subject to a development permit, a covenant, an environmental offset, an Exchange Area, a Restoration Notice, or an area mapped as Category A. Landholders considering clearing in any of these areas should contact DNRM prior to clearing to clarify if any conditions apply in the area that affect the use of the provisions for exempt clearing work.

1.2 Self-assessable vegetation clearing codes

Some clearing activities can be undertaken using a self-assessable vegetation clearing code and notification process. The codes can be downloaded at

https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/land/vegetation/codes/

If you intend to clear vegetation under a self-assessable vegetation clearing code, you must notify DNRM before commencing. The information in this report will assist you to complete the online notification form.

Please note that a self-assessable vegetation clearing code cannot be used in an area mapped as Category A.(see section 5.1)

You can complete the online form at <u>https://apps.dnrm.qld.gov.au/vegetation/</u>

1.3 Area management plans

Area Management Plans (AMP) provide an alternative approval system for vegetation clearing. They list the purposes and clearing conditions that have been approved for the areas covered by the plan. It is not necessary to use an AMP, even when an AMP applies to your property.

If an area management plan applies to your property, it will be listed in Section 2.2 of this report.

To clear under an existing AMP, you must notify the DNRM before clearing starts and follow the conditions listed in the AMP. You can download the area management plan notification form and obtain a copy of the relevant AMP at https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/land/vegetation/area-plans/

1.4 Development permits

If your proposed clearing is not exempt clearing work, or is not permitted under a self-assessable vegetation clearing code, or an AMP, you may be able to apply for a development permit. Information on how to apply for a development permit is available at

https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/land/vegetation/applying/

2. Property details

2.1 Tenure

All of the lot, plan and tenure information associated with property Lot: 0 Plan: SP154001 (Calculated area in Hectares - 16.15ha), including links to relevant Smart Maps, are listed in Table 1. The tenure of the property (whether it is freehold, leasehold, or other) may be viewed by clicking on the Smart Map link(s) provided.

Table 1: Lot, plan and tenure information for the property

Lot	Plan	Tenure	Link to property on SmartMap
0	SP154001	Freehold	http://globe.information.qld.gov.au/cgi-bin/SmartMapgen.py?q=0\SP154001

The tenure of the land may affect whether the clearing is considered exempt clearing work.

Some self-assessable vegetation clearing codes apply only to freehold and leasehold land granted for grazing and agricultural purposes.

2.2 Property location

Table 2 provides a summary of the locations for property Lot: 0 Plan: SP154001, in relation to natural and administrative boundaries.

Table 2: Property location

Local Government(s)	
Mareeba Shire	

Bioregion(s)	Subregion(s)	
Einasleigh Uplands	Hodgkinson Basin	

Catchment(s)	
Mitchell	

For the purposes of the Self-assessable vegetation clearing codes and the State Development Assessment Provisions (SDAP), this property is regarded as *

Coastal

*See also Map 5.4

Area Management Plan(s)

Area Management Plan for the control of pest plants in the Dry Tropics region

3. Vegetation management details for Lot: 0 Plan: SP154001

3.1 Vegetation categories

Vegetation categories are shown on the regulated vegetation management map in section 5.1 of this report. A summary of vegetation categories on the subject lot are listed in Table 3. Descriptions for these categories are shown in Table 4.

Table 3: Vegetation categories for subject property

Vegetation category		
Category X		
Category B		

Table 4

Category	Colour on Map	Description	Requirements
A	red	Compliance areas, environmental offset areas and voluntary declaration areas	There may be special conditions that apply in a Category A area. Before clearing, contact DNRM to confirm any requirements in a Category A area.
В	dark blue	Remnant vegetation areas	Clearing may be considered exempt clearing work, or can be undertaken after notifying under a self-assessable vegetation clearing code or an Area Management Plan, or may require a Development Permit.
C	light blue	High-value regrowth areas	Clearing may be considered exempt clearing work, or can be undertaken after notifying under the self-assessable vegetation clearing code for Managing Category C Regrowth vegetation.
R	yellow	Regrowth within 50m of a watercourse or drainage feature in the priority reef catchment areas	Clearing may be considered exempt clearing work, or can be undertaken after notifying under the self-assessable vegetation clearing code for Managing Category R Regrowth vegetation.
X	white	Clearing is considered accepted development on freehold land, indigenous land and leasehold land for agriculture and grazing purposes. Contact DNRM to clarify whether a development permit is required for other State land tenures.	No permit or notification required on freehold land, indigenous land and leasehold land for agriculture and grazing. A Development Permit may be required for some State land tenures.

3.2 Regional ecosystems

The endangered, of concern and least concern regional ecosystems on your property are shown on the vegetation management supporting map in section 5.2 and are listed in Table 5.

A description of regional ecosystems can be accessed online at

https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/plants-animals/plants/ecosystems/descriptions/

Table 5: Regio	nal ecosystems	present on	subject property
----------------	----------------	------------	------------------

Regional Ecosystem	VMA Status	Category	Area (Ha)	Short Description
9.11.3	Least concern	В	0.63	Eucalyptus cullenii or E. staigeriana +/- Corymbia clarksoniana woodland on skeletal soils on metamorphic hills
9.5.12	Least concern	В	8.18	Eucalyptus chlorophylla and/or E. tardecidens woodland on Tertiary plains
9.5.9	Least concern	В	2.32	Corymbia clarksoniana and/or Eucalyptus leptophleba and/or E. platyphylla woodland on plains
non-rem	None	х	5.01	None

Please note:

1. All area and area derived figures included in this table have been calculated via reprojecting relevant spatial features to Albers equal-area conic projection (central meridian = 146, datum Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994). As a result, area figures may differ slightly if calculated for the same features using a different co-ordinate system.

2. If Table 5 contains a Category 'plant', please be aware that this refers to 'plantations' such as forestry, and these areas are considered non-remnant under the VMA.

The VMA status of the regional ecosystem (whether it is endangered, of concern or least concern) also determines if any of the following are applicable:

- exempt clearing work
- self assessable vegetation clearing codes
- performance outcomes in State Development Assessment Provisions (SDAP).

Some clearing purposes are limited to a particular group of regional ecosystems (e.g. encroachment) and some self-assessable vegetation clearing codes allow clearing only in certain regional ecosystems.

3.3 Watercourses

Vegetation management watercourses and drainage features for this property are shown on the vegetation management supporting map in section 5.2.

3.4 Wetlands

There are no vegetation management wetlands present on this property.

3.5 Essential habitat

Protected wildlife is native wildlife prescribed under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* (NCA), and includes endangered or vulnerable wildlife.

Essential habitat identifies areas in which species of wildlife that are Endangered or Vulnerable under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* for which suitable habitat occurs on the lot, or where they have been known to occur up to 1.1 kilometres from a lot on which there is assessable vegetation. These important habitat areas are protected under the VMA.

Any essential habitat on this property will be shown as blue hatching on the vegetation supporting map in section 5.2.

If essential habitat is identified on the lot, information about the protected wildlife species is provided in Table 6 below. The numeric labels on the vegetation management supporting map can be cross referenced with Table 6 to outline the essential habitat factors for that particular species. There may be essential habitat for more than one species on each lot, and areas of Category A, Category B and Category C can be mapped as Essential Habitat.

Essential habitat is compiled from a combination of species habitat models and buffered species records. Regional ecosystem is a mandatory essential habitat factor, unless otherwise stated. Essential habitat, for protected wildlife, means an area of vegetation shown on the Regulated Vegetation Management Map as assessable vegetation -

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. Essential habitat factors are comprised of - regional ecosystem (mandatory for most species), vegetation community, altitude, soils, position in landscape; or

2) in which the protected wildlife, at any stage of its life cycle, is located.

If there is no essential habitat mapping shown on the vegetation management supporting map for this lot, and there is no table in the sections below, it confirms that there is no essential habitat on the lot.

3.5.1 Category A and/or Category B

Table 6: Essential habitat in Category A and/or Category B

No records

3.5.2 Category C

Table 7: Essential habitat in Category C

No records

3.6 Land suitability

Land suitability mapping and information is required if you are applying to clear vegetation for high-value or irrigated high-value agriculture. Land suitability assessment addresses the capacity of land to sustain specific land uses such as cropping, irrigated agriculture and forestry.

A land suitability map for this property is provided in section 5.3. The map provides detailed land suitability, agricultural land classification, or soil and land resource mapping data where it is available.

The land suitability project that applies to this property is shown in Table 8 and Table 9.

Table 8: Land suitability project details for this property

Project name	Project code	Start date	Scale
Land Systems of the Mitchell-Normanby Area	ZMN2	2003-02-03 00:00:00	1000000

Table 9: Available land suitability project reports for this property

Project name	Availability of report
Land Systems of the Mitchell-Normanby Area	CSIRO report. Available at www.publications.qld.gov.au

3.7 Protected plants (administered by the Department of Environment and Heritage Protection (DEHP))

Vegetation management report, Department of Natural Resources and Mines, 2017

In Queensland, all plants that are native to Australia are protected plants under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* (NCA), with clearing of protected plants in the wild regulated by the <u>Nature Conservation (Wildlife Management) Regulation 2006</u>. These requirements apply irrespective of the classification of the vegetation under the *Vegetation Management Act 1999*.

Prior to clearing, if the plants proposed to be cleared are in the wild (see <u>Operational policy: When a protected plant in</u> <u>Queensland is considered to be 'in the wild'</u>) and the exemptions under the <u>Nature Conservation (Wildlife Management)</u> <u>Regulation 2006</u> are not applicable to the proposed clearing, you must check the flora survey trigger map to determine if any part of the area to be cleared is within a high risk area. The trigger map for this property is provided in section 5.5. The exemptions relate to:

- imminent risk of death or serious injury (refer s261A)
- imminent risk of serious damage to a building or other structure on land, or to personal property (refer s261B)
- Fire and Emergency Service Act 1990 (refer 261C)
- previously cleared areas (refer s261ZB)
- maintenance activities (refer s261ZC)
- firebreak or fire management line (refer s261ZD)
- self-assessable vegetation clearing code (refer s261ZE)
- conservation purposes (refer s261ZG)
- authorised in particular circumstances (refer s385).

Some exemptions under the NCA are the same as exempt clearing work (formerly known as exemptions) from the Vegetation Management Act 1999 (i.e. listed in the Planning Regulations 2017) while some are different.

If the proposed area to be cleared is shown as blue (i.e. high risk) on the flora survey trigger map, a flora survey of the clearing impact area must be undertaken in accordance with the flora survey guidelines. The main objective of a flora survey is to locate any endangered, vulnerable or near threatened plants (EVNT plants) that may be present in the clearing impact area.

If a flora survey identifies that EVNT plants are not present within the clearing impact area or clearing within 100m of EVNT plants can be avoided, the clearing activity is exempt from a permit. An <u>exempt clearing notification form</u> must be submitted to the Department of Environment and Heritage Protection, with a copy of the flora survey report, at least one week prior to clearing. The clearing must be conducted within two years after the flora survey report was submitted.

If a flora survey identifies that EVNT plants are present in, or within 100m of, the ara to be cleared, a clearing permit is required before any clearing is undertaken. The flora survey report, as well as an impact management report, must be submitted with the <u>application form clearing permit</u>.

In an area other than a high risk area, a clearing permit is only required where a person is, or becomes aware that EVNT plants are present in, or within 100m of, the area to be cleared. You must keep a copy of the flora survey trigger map for the area subject to clearing for five years from the day the clearing starts. If you do not clear within the 12 month period that the flora survey trigger map was printed, you need to print and check a new flora survey trigger map.

Further information on protected plants is available at http://www.ehp.qld.gov.au/licences-permits/plants-animals/protected-plants/

For assistance on the protected plants flora survey trigger map for this property, please contact the Department of Environment and Heritage Protection at <u>palm@ehp.qld.gov.au</u>.

3.8 Emissions Reduction Fund (ERF)

The ERF is an Australian Government scheme which offers incentives for businesses and communities across the economy to reduce emissions.

Under the ERF, farmers can earn money from activities such as planting (and keeping) trees, managing regrowth vegetation and adopting more sustainable agricultural practices.

The purpose of a project is to remove greenhouse gases from the atmosphere. Each project will provide new economic opportunities for farmers, forest growers and land managers.

Further information on ERF is available at https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/land/state/use/carbon-rights/.

4. Contact information for DNRM

Vegetation management report, Department of Natural Resources and Mines, 2017

For further information on vegetation management: **Phone** 135VEG (135 834) **Email** vegetation@dnrm.qld.gov.au **Visit** <u>www.dnrm.qld.gov.au/our-department/contact-us/vegetation-contacts</u> to submit an online enquiry.

For contact details for other State and Commonwealth agencies, please see the "Other relevant legislation contacts list" in Section 6.
5. Maps

The maps included in this report may also be requested individually at:

https://www.dnrm.qld.gov.au/qld/environment/land/vegetation/vegetation-map-request-form and

http://www.ehp.qld.gov.au/licences-permits/plants-animals/protected-plants/map-request.php

Regulated vegetation management map

The regulated vegetation management map shows vegetation categories to determine clearing requirements. These maps are updated monthly to show new property maps of assessable vegetation (PMAV).

Vegetation management supporting map

The vegetation management supporting map provides information on regional ecosystems, wetlands, watercourses and essential habitat.

Land suitability map

The land suitability map assists with identifying the land suitability category under the high value and irrigated high value agriculture vegetation clearing purpose.

Coastal/non coastal map

The coastal/non-coastal map confirms whether the lot, or which parts of the lot, are considered coastal or non-coastal for the purposes of the self-assessable vegetation clearing codes and the State Development Assessment Provisions (SDAP).

Protected plants map

The protected plants map shows areas where particular provisions of the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* apply to the clearing of protected plants.



5.1 Regulated vegetation management map



5.2 Vegetation management supporting map



5.3 Land suitability map



5.4 Coastal/non coastal map

5.5 Protected plants map administered by DEHP



6. Other relevant legislation contacts list

Activity	Legislation	Agency	Contact details
Interference with overland flow Earthworks, significant disturbance	Water Act 2000 Soil Conservation Act 1986	Department of Natural Resources and Mines (Queensland Government)	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) www.dnrm.qld.gov.au
Indigenous Cultural Heritage	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003 Torres Strait Islander Cultural Heritage Act 2003	Department of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and Multicultural Affairs (Queensland Government)	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) www.datsip.qld.gov.au
Mining and environmentally relevant activities Infrastructure development (coastal) Heritage issues Protected plants and protected areas ¹	Environmental Protection Act 1994 Coastal Protection and Management Act 1995 Queensland Heritage Act 1992 Nature Conservation Act 1992	Department of Environment and Heritage Protection (Queensland Government)	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) www.ehp.qld.gov.au
Interference with fish passage in a watercourse, mangroves Forestry activities	erence with fish ge in a watercourse, roves try activities Forestry Act 1959 ²		Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) www.daf.qld.gov.au
Matters of NationalEnvironment Protection andEnvironmental SignificanceBiodiversity Conservationincluding listed threatenedAct 1999species and ecologicalcommunities		Department of the Environment (Australian Government)	Ph: 1800 803 772 www.environment.gov.au
Development and planning processes	Planning Act 2016	Department of Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning (Queensland Government)	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) www.dilgp.qld.gov.au
State Development	State Development and Public Works Organisation Act 1971	Department of State Development (Queensland Government)	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) <u>www.dsd.qld.gov.au</u>
Local government requirements	Local Government Act 2009	Local government	Contact your relevant local government office

1. In Queensland, all plants that are native to Australia are protected plants under the <u>Nature Conservation Act 1992</u>, which endeavours to ensure that protected plants (whether whole plants or protected plants parts) are not illegally removed from the wild, or illegally traded. Prior to clearing, you should check the flora survey trigger map to determine if the clearing is within a high-risk area by visiting <u>www.ehp.qld.gov.au</u>. For further information or assistance on the protected plants flora survey trigger map for your property, please contact the Department of Environment and Heritage Protection on 13QGOV (13 74 68) or email <u>palm@ehp.qld.gov.au</u>.

2. Contact the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries before clearing:

- Any sandalwood on state-owned land (including leasehold land)
- On freehold land in a 'forest consent area'

• More than five hectares on state-owned land (including leasehold land) containing commercial timber species listed in parts 2 or 3 of Schedule 6 of the Vegetation Management Regulation 2012 and located within any of the following local government management areas-Banana, Bundaberg Regional, Fraser Coast Regional, Gladstone Regional, Isaac Regional, North Burnett Regional, Somerset Regional, South Burnett Regional, Southern Downs Regional, Tablelands Regional, Toowoomba Regional, Western Downs Regional.





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Legend

Drawn Polygon Laver

Override 1

Cadastre (5k)



Cadastre (5k)

Area within 25m of a railway corridor



Area within 25m of a State-controlled road



Area within 25m of a State-controlled road

Area within 25m of a railway corridor

Area within 25m of a busway corridor



Area within 25m of a busway corridor

Area within 25m of a light rail corridor



Area within 25m of a light rail corridor

Busway corridor



Light rail corridor



Light rail corridor

State-controlled road



State-controlled road

Railway corridor

Railway corridor



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0	70	140	210	280
Metres				
Date: 18/09/2017				

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Legend

Drawn P	olygon Layer	Vegetatio	on management coastal and non-
	Override 1		soregions and sub-regions
Cadastre	e (5k)		Coastal bioregions and sub-regions
	Cadastre (5k)		Non coastal bioregions and sub-regions
Regulate and B ex	ed vegetation management map (Category A stract)		
	Category A on the regulated vegetation management map		
	Category B on the regulated vegetation management map		
Essentia	l habitat		
	Essential habitat		
Regulate vegetatio	ed vegetation management map (other on categories)		
	Category C on the regulated vegetation managment map		
	Category R on the regulated vegetation management map		
	Category X on the regulated vegetation management map		
Vegetatio remnant	on management regional ecosystem and 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 A or B area that is remnant vegetation (no regional ecosystem mapping available)		
	Non remnant		
	Water		



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DA Mapping	System –	Print Screen
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Legend

Drawn Polygon Layer

Override 1

Cadastre (5k)



Water resource planning area boundaries



Water resource planning area boundaries

Great artesian water resource plan area

Great artesian water resource plan area



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	70	140	210	280
		Metres		
Date: 18/09/2017				

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Leaend

Drawn Polygon Laver

Override 1

Cadastre (5k)

Cadastre (5k)

Flood hazard area - local Government flood mapping area

Flood hazard area - local Government flood mapping area

Erosion prone area



Erosion prone area

High storm tide inundation area



High storm tide inundation area

Medium storm tide inundation area



Bushfire prone area



Very High Potential Bushfire Intensity



High Potential Bushfire Intensity



Potential Impact Buffer

Flood hazard area - Level 1 - Queensland floodplain assessment overlay

Medium Potential Bushfire Intensity



Flood hazard area - Level 1 - Queensland floodplain assessment overlay



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State Planning Policy - Lot Plan Search Making or amending a local planning instrument and designating land for community infrastructure

Date: 18/09/2017



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State Planning Policy mapping layers - consolidated list for all selected Lot Plans

(Note: Please refer to following pages for State Interests listed for each selected Lot Plan)

BIODIVERSITY

MSES - Protected areas (nature refuge)
 NATURAL HAZARDS RISK AND RESILIENCE
 Bushfire prone area

TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE

- State-controlled road



State Planning Policy

Making or amending a local planning instrument and designating land for community infrastructure Date: 18/09/2017

Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning

Department of

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State Planning Policy mapping layers for each selected Lot Plan

Lot Plan: 0SP154001 (Area: 161514 m²) BIODIVERSITY - MSES - Protected areas (nature refuge) NATURAL HAZARDS RISK AND RESILIENCE - Bushfire prone area TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE - State-controlled road



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State Planning Policy Making or amending a local planning instrument

and designating land for community infrastructure Date: 18/09/2017

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Environmental EME Report 6806 Mulligan Highway, MOUNT CARBINE QLD 4871

This report provides a summary of Calculated RF EME Levels around the wireless base station

Date 9/8/2017

RFNSA Site No. 4871127

Introduction

The purpose of this report is to provide calculations of EME levels from the existing facilities at the site and any proposed additional facilities.

This report provides a summary of levels of radiofrequency (RF) electromagnetic energy (EME) around the wireless base station at 6806 Mulligan Highway MOUNT CARBINE QLD 4871. These levels have been calculated by Telstra using methodology developed by the Australian Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Agency (ARPANSA).

The maximum EME level calculated for the proposed systems at this site is 0.011% of the public exposure limit.

The ARPANSA Standard

ARPANSA, an Australian Government agency in the Health and Ageing portfolio, has established a Radiation Protection Standard specifying limits for general public exposure to RF transmissions at frequencies used by wireless base stations. The Australian Communications and Media Authority (ACMA) mandates the exposure limits of the ARPANSA Standard.

How the EME is calculated in this report

The procedure used for these calculations is documented in the ARPANSA Technical Report "Radio Frequency EME Exposure Levels - Prediction Methodologies" which is available at http://www.arpansa.gov.au.

RF EME values are calculated at 1.5m above ground at various distances from the base station, assuming level ground.

The estimate is based on worst-case scenario, including:

- wireless base station transmitters for mobile and broadband data operating at maximum power
- simultaneous telephone calls and data transmission
- an unobstructed line of sight view to the antennas.

In practice, exposures are usually lower because:

- the presence of buildings, trees and other features of the environment reduces signal strength
- the base station automatically adjusts transmit power to the minimum required.

Maximum EME levels are estimated in 360° circular bands out to 500m from the base station.

These levels are cumulative and take into account emissions from all wireless base station antennas at this site. The EME levels are presented in three different units:

- volts per metre (V/m) the electric field component of the RF wave
- milliwatts per square metre (mW/m²) the power density (or rate of flow of RF energy per unit area)
- percentage (%) of the ARPANSA Standard public exposure limit (the public exposure limit = 100%).

Results

The maximum EME level calculated for the proposed systems at this site is 0.4 V/m; equivalent to 0.42 mW/m² or 0.011% of the public exposure limit.

Radio Systems at the Site

There are currently no existing radio systems for this site.

It is proposed that this base station will have equipment for transmitting the following services:

Carrier	Radio Systems	
Telstra LTE700 (proposed), WCDMA850 (proposed)		

Calculated EME Levels

This table provides calculations of RF EME at different distances from the base station for emissions from existing equipment and proposed equipment combined.

	Maximum Cumulative EME Level at 1.5m above ground – all carriers at this site					
Distance from the antennas at 6806 Mulligan Highway in	Existing Equipment		Proposed Equipment			
360° circular bands	Electric Field V/m	Power Density mW/m ²	% ARPANSA exposure limits	Electric Field V/m	Power Density mW/m ²	% ARPANSA exposure limits
0m to 50m 50m to 100m 100m to 200m 200m to 300m 300m to 400m 400m to 500m				0.4 0.32 0.15 0.32 0.36 0.37	0.42 0.27 0.061 0.27 0.35 0.36	0.011% 0.007% 0.0015% 0.0069% 0.0089% 0.009%
				0.4	0.42	0.011
Maximum EME level				35.96 m from	the antennas at Highway	6806 Mulligan

Calculated EME levels at other areas of interest

This table contains calculations of the maximum EME levels at selected areas of interest that have been identified through the consultation requirements of the Communications Alliance Ltd Deployment Code C564:2011 or via any other means. The calculations are performed over the indicated height range and include all existing and any proposed radio systems for this site.

	Additional Locations	Height / Scan relative to location	Height / Scan A lative to location Existing	Im Cumulative EME Level I Carriers at this site and Proposed Equipment	
		ground level Ele	Electric Field V/m	Power Density mW/m²	% of ARPANSA exposure limits
1	No locations identified				

RF EME Exposure Standard

The calculated EME levels in this report have been expressed as percentages of the ARPANSA RF Standard and this table shows the actual RF EME limits used for the frequency bands available. At frequencies below 2000 MHz the limits vary across the band and the limit has been determined at the Assessment Frequency indicated. The four exposure limit figures quoted are equivalent values expressed in different units – volts per metre (V/m), watts per square metre (W/m²), microwatts per square centimetre (μ W/cm²) and milliwatts per square metre (mW/m²). Note: 1 W/m² = 100 μ W/cm² = 1000 mW/m².

Radio Systems	Frequency Band	Assessment Frequency	ARPANSA Exposure Limit (100% of Standard)
LTE 700	758 – 803 MHz	750 MHz	$37.6 \text{ V/m} = 3.75 \text{ W/m}^2 = 375 \mu\text{W/cm}^2 = 3750 \text{ mW/m}^2$
WCDMA850	870 – 890 MHz	900 MHz	41.1 V/m = 4.50 W/m ² = 450 μ W/cm ² = 4500 mW/m ²
GSM900, LTE900, WCDMA900	935 – 960 MHz	900 MHz	41.1 V/m = 4.50 W/m ² = 450 μ W/cm ² = 4500 mW/m ²
GSM1800, LTE1800	1805 – 1880 MHz	1800 MHz	$58.1 \text{ V/m} = 9.00 \text{ W/m}^2 = 900 \mu\text{W/cm}^2 = 9000 \text{m}\text{W/m}^2$
LTE2100, WCDMA2100	2110 – 2170 MHz	2100 MHz	$61.4 \text{ V/m} = 10.00 \text{ W/m}^2 = 1000 \mu\text{W/cm}^2 = 10000 \text{mW/m}^2$
LTE2300	2302 – 2400 MHz	2300 MHz	$61.4 \text{ V/m} = 10.00 \text{ W/m}^2 = 1000 \mu\text{W/cm}^2 = 10000 \text{mW/m}^2$
LTE2600	2620 – 2690 MHz	2600 MHz	$61.4 \text{ V/m} = 10.00 \text{ W/m}^2 = 1000 \mu\text{W/cm}^2 = 10000 \text{mW/m}^2$
LTE3500	3425 – 3575 MHz	3500 MHz	$61.4 \text{ V/m} = 10.00 \text{ W/m}^2 = 1000 \mu\text{W/cm}^2 = 10000 \text{m}\text{W/m}^2$

Further Information

The Australian Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Agency (ARPANSA) is a Federal Government agency incorporated under the Health and Ageing portfolio. ARPANSA is charged with responsibility for protecting the health and safety of people, and the environment, from the harmful effects of radiation (ionising and non-ionising).

Information about RF EME can be accessed at the ARPANSA website, <u>http://www.arpansa.gov.au</u>, including:

- Further explanation of this report in the document "Understanding the ARPANSA Environmental EME Report"
- The procedure used for the calculations in this report is documented in the ARPANSA Technical Report; "Radio Frequency EME Exposure Levels - Prediction Methodologies"
- the current RF EME exposure standard
 Australian Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Agency (ARPANSA), 2002, 'Radiation Protection Standard: Maximum Exposure Levels to Radiofrequency Fields — 3 kHz to 300 GHz', Radiation Protection Series Publication No. 3, ARPANSA, Yallambie Australia.
 [Printed version: ISBN 0-642-79400-6 ISSN 1445-9760] [Web version: ISBN 0-642-79402-2 ISSN 1445-9760]

The Australian Communications and Media Authority (ACMA) is responsible for the regulation of broadcasting, radiocommunications, telecommunications and online content. Information on EME is available at http://emr.acma.gov.au

The Communications Alliance Ltd Industry Code C564:2011 'Mobile Phone Base Station Deployment' is available from the Communications Alliance Ltd website, <u>http://commsalliance.com.au</u>.

Contact details for the Carriers (mobile phone companies) present at this site and the most recent version of this document are available online at the Radio Frequency National Site Archive, <u>http://www.rfnsa.com.au</u>.





SDAP Codes

State code 1: Development in a state-controlled road environment

Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes	Response
Buildings and structures		
PO1 The location of buildings, structures, infrastructure, services and utilities does not create a safety hazard in a state-controlled road, or cause damage to, or obstruct road transport infrastructure	AO1.1 Buildings, structures, infrastructure, services and utilities are not located in a state- controlled road. AND	Complies with AO1.1 The proposed facility is not located within an area designated as a state-controlled road. The facility is located on a Lot that is within 25m of a state-controlled road. The proposed facility is located approximately 60m from the State controlled road frontage.
	AO1.2 Buildings, structures, infrastructure, services and utilities can be maintained without requiring access to a state-controlled road.	Alternative Outcome – Complies with PO1 Access to the site is via an existing access from the Mulligan Highway, which is a state-controlled road. The existing access arrangement is considered adequate for the construction and maintenance of the proposed mobile telecommunications facility.
PO2 The design and construction of Buildings and structures does not create a safety hazard by distracting users of a state-controlled road.	 AO2.1 Facades of buildings and structures facing a state-controlled road are made of non- reflective materials. OR AO2.2 Facades of buildings and structures do not reflect point light sources into the face of oncoming traffic on a state-controlled road. 	<i>Complies with AO2.1</i> The proposed facility consists of non-reflective materials.
	AND AO2.3 External lighting of buildings and structures is not directed into the face of oncoming traffic on a state-controlled road and does not involve flashing or laser lights. AND	Not Applicable AO2.3 The proposal does not involve external lighting which might affect visibility of road users.
	AO2.4 Advertising devices visible from a state- controlled road are located and designed in	Not Applicable AO2.4

Table 1.2.1: Development in a state-controlled road environment

Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes	Response
	accordance with the Roadside advertising guide, Department of Transport and Main Roads, 2013.	The proposal does not involve advertising devices.
PO3 Road, pedestrian and bikeway bridges over	AO3.1 Road, pedestrian and bikeway bridges	Not Applicable AO3.1
a state-controlled road are designed and	over a state-controlled road include throw	The proposal does not involve road, pedestrian
constructed to prevent projectiles from being	protection screens in accordance with section	and bikeway bridges.
	structures manual Department of Transport and	
	Main Roads, 2014.	
Filling, excavation and retaining structures		
PO4 Filling and excavation does not interfere	No acceptable outcome is prescribed.	Complies with PO4
with, or result in damage to, infrastructure or		The proposal does not require filling and
services in a state-controlled road.		excavation which interferes with, or results in
Note: Information on the location of convices and		damage to, infrastructure or services in a state-
public utility plants in a state-controlled road can be		controlled road. Dial before fou big protocol
obtained from the Dial Before You Dig service.		imposed by service providers where applicable.
Where development will impact on an existing or		
controlled road such that the service or public utility		
plant will need to be relocated, the alternative		
alignment must comply with the standards and design		
specifications of the relevant service or public utility		
by the developer		
P05 Filling, excavation, building foundations and	No acceptable outcome is prescribed.	Complies with PO5
retaining structures do not undermine, or cause		The proposal is setback from the state-controlled
subsidence of, a state-controlled road.		road interface as far as practical. Site
		preparation works will not undermine the state-
Note: To demonstrate compliance with this		controlled road.
certified geotechnical assessment prepared in		
accordance with Volume 3 of the Road Planning And		
Design Manual 2nd edition, Department of Transport		
and Main Roads, 2016, is provided.		

Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes	Response
 PO6 Filling, excavation, building foundations and retaining structures do not cause ground water disturbance in a state-controlled road. Note: To demonstrate compliance with this performance outcome, it is recommended an RPEQ certified geotechnical assessment, prepared in accordance with Volume 3 of the Road planning and design manual 2nd edition, Department of Transport and Main Roads, 2016, is provided. 	No acceptable outcome is prescribed.	Complies with PO6 The proposed facility comprises a small, sealed impervious surface. The proposed facility is not expected to cause significant ground water disturbance.
 P07 Excavation, boring, piling, blasting or fill compaction during construction of a development does not result in ground movement or vibration impacts that would cause damage or nuisance to a state-controlled road, road transport infrastructure or road works. Note: To demonstrate compliance with this performance outcome, it is recommended an RPEQ certified geotechnical assessment, prepared in accordance with Volume 3 of the Road Planning And Design Manual 2nd edition, Department of Transport and Main Roads, 2016, is provided. 	No acceptable outcome is prescribed.	Complies with PO7 Noise and vibration emissions associated with the proposed facility will be limited to the initial construction phase. Vibration impacts are not expected to cause damage or nuisance to state- controlled road infrastructure or road works.
PO8 Development involving the haulage of fill, extracted material or excavated spoil material exceeding 10,000 tonnes per year does not damage the pavement of a state-controlled road. Note: It is recommended a pavement impact assessment is provided in accordance with the Guide to Traffic Impact Assessment, Department of Transport and Main Roads, 2017.	AO8.1 Fill, extracted material and spoil material is not transported to or from the development site on a state-controlled road.	Not Applicable PO8 The proposal does not involve the transportation of material on state-controlled roads.
PO9 Filling and excavation associated with the construction of vehicular access to a development does not compromise the operation or capacity of existing drainage infrastructure for a state-controlled road.	No acceptable outcome is prescribed.	Complies PO9 The existing site access is considered appropriate for the proposed facility given traffic generation is minimal. Notwithstanding this, soil and water management measures will be

Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes	Response
		implemented during the construction of the
		facility where necessary. Due to the minor
		nature of the works, impacts are expected to be
		minimal and short-term in duration. The
		operational integrity of the existing drainage
		compromised
PO10 Fill material used on a development site	AO10.1 Fill material is free of contaminants	Not Applicable AO10.1
does not result in contamination of a state-	including acid sulfate content.	No fill material is to be utilised.
	Note: Soils and rocks should be tested in accordance	
	with AS 1289.0 – Methods of testing soils for	
	engineering purposes and AS 4133.0-2005 –	
	AND	
	AO10.2 Compaction of fill is carried out in	Not Applicable AO10.2
	accordance with the requirements of AS 1289.0	No compaction of fill is proposed.
	2000 – Methods of testing soils for engineering	
	purposes.	
PO11 Filling and excavation does not cause	AO11.1 Compaction of fill is carried out in	Not Applicable AO11.1
wind-blown dust nuisance in a state-controlled	accordance with the requirements of AS 1289.0	No compaction of fill is proposed.
road.	2000 – Methods of testing soils for engineering	
	purposes.	
	AND	Complice with A0112
	during filling and exercision activities such as	Every stien activities during site proparation are
	wind breaks or barriers and dampening of	not anticipated to create unaccentable levels of
	around surfaces	dust which might adversely affect state-
		controlled road safety or function
Stormwater and drainage	1	- -
PO12 Development does not result in an	No acceptable outcome is prescribed.	Complies with PO12
actionable nuisance, or worsening of,		Given the minor nature of the development, the
stormwater, flooding or drainage impacts in a		setback from the state-controlled road, and the
state-controlled road.		Imited traffic generation, it is not expected that
		the development will alter the existing

Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes	Response
		stormwater, flooding or drainage outcomes currently experience to the Mulligan Highway.
PO13 Run-off from the development site is not unlawfully discharged to a state-controlled road.	AO13.1 Development does not create any new points of discharge to a state-controlled road. AND	Complies with AO13.1 The proposal does not create new points of discharge.
	AO13.2 Stormwater run-off is discharged to a lawful point of discharge. Note: Section 3.4 of the Queensland Urban Drainage Manual, Department of Energy and Water Supply, 2013, provides further information on lawful points of discharge.	<i>Complies with AO13.2</i> As above.
	AND AO13.3 Development does not worsen the condition of an existing lawful point of discharge to the state-controlled road.	Complies with AO13.3 As above.
PO14 Run-off from the development site during construction does not cause siltation of stormwater infrastructure affecting a state-controlled road.	AO14.1 Run-off from the development site during construction is not discharged to stormwater infrastructure for a state-controlled road.	Complies with PO14 Soil and water management measures will be implemented during the construction of the facility where necessary. Due to the minor nature of the works, impacts are expected to be minimal and short-term in duration. The operational integrity of the existing drainage infrastructure for the adjacent state-controlled road will not be compromised.
Vehicular access to a state-controlled road		
PO15 Vehicular access to a state-controlled road that is a limited access road is consistent with government policy for the management of limited access roads.	AO15.1 Development does not require new or changed access to a limited access road. Note: Limited access roads are declared by the transport chief executive under section 54 of the <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i> and are identified in the DA mapping system. OR	Complies with AO15.1 Given the proposed facility will generate minimal traffic movements, it is not proposed to alter the existing access arrangement from the Mulligan Highway.

Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes	Response
	AO15.2 A new or changed access to a limited access road is consistent with the limited access policy for the state-controlled road. Note: Limited access policies for limited access roads declared under the <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i> can be obtained by contacting the relevant Department of Transport and Main Roads regional office. AND	<i>Not application AO15.2</i> As above.
	AO15.3 Where a new or changed access is for a service centre, access is consistent with the Service centre policy, Department of Transport and Main Roads, 2013 and the Access policy for roadside service centre facilities on limited access roads, Department of Transport and Main Roads, 2013, and the Service centre strategy for the state-controlled road. Note: The Service centre facilities, Department of Transport and Main Roads, 2013, Access policy for roadside service centre facilities, Department of Transport and Main Roads, 2013, Access policy for roadside service centre facilities, Department of Transport and Main Roads, 2013 and the relevant Service centre strategy for a state-controlled road can be accessed by contacting the relevant Department of Transport and Main Roads regional office.	Not application AO15.3 As above.
PO16 The location and design of vehicular access to a state-controlled road (including access to a limited access road) does not create a safety hazard for users of a state-controlled road or result in a worsening of operating	AO16.1 Vehicular access is provided from a local road. OR all of the following acceptable outcomes apply:	
conditions on a state-controlled road. Note: Where a new or changed access between the premises and a state-controlled road is proposed, the Department of Transport and Main Roads will need to assess the proposal to determine if the vehicular	AO16.2 Vehicular access for the development is consistent with the function and design of the state-controlled road. AND	Complies with AO16.2 The proposal does not involve the creation of a new access from a state-controlled road. Telecommunication facilities are unmanned and remotely operated with maintenance visits required 2 – 6 times per year. There is no

Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes	Response
access for the development is safe. An assessment		substantial increase in intensity and/or number of
can be made by Department of Transport and Main		access movements from the current practices
process and a decision under section 62 of Transport		associated with the existing Telstra exchange
Infrastructure Act 1994 issued.		shelter located on the site. It is considered that
		the existing situation is appropriate in the context
	A016 3 Development does not require new or	Complies with AO16 3
	changed access between the premises and the	As above
	state-controlled road.	
	Note: A decision under section 62 of the Transport	
	Infrastructure Act 1994 outlines the approved	
	conditions for use of an existing vehicular access to a	
	can be obtained from the relevant Department of	
	Transport and Main Roads regional office.	
	AND	
	AO16.4 Use of any existing vehicular access to	Complies with AO16.4
	the development is consistent with a decision	As above.
	under section 62 of the Transport Infrastructure	
	Act 1994.	
	Note: The development which is the subject of the	
	application must be of an equivalent use and intensity	
	for which the section 62 approval was issued and the	
	section 62 approval must have been granted no more	
	than 5 years prior to the lodgement of the application.	
	AND	Complice with A016 5
	auro of the priority to entering vehicles at all times so	As above. The existing vehicle circulation areas
	vehicles do not queue in a road intersection or	and manoeuvring areas are adequate for the
	on the state-controlled road.	construction and maintenance of the proposed
		facility. Safe and effective movements on state-
		controlled roads will be preserved.

Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes	Response
PO17 Vehicular access to a state-controlled road	A017.1 Vehicular access and associated road	Not Applicable PO17
or local road (and associated road access works)	access works are not located within 5 metres of	Public passenger transport infrastructure and/or
are located and designed to not damage or	existing public passenger transport	services are not located within proximity of the
interfere with public passenger transport	infrastructure.	site. Further, new vehicular access or road
infrastructure, public passenger services or	AND	access works are not included as part of this
pedestrian or cycle access to public passenger		proposal.
transport infrastructure and public passenger	AO17.2 The location and design of vehicular	Not Applicable PO17
services.	access for a development does not necessitate	As above.
	the relocation of existing public passenger	
	transport infrastructure	
	AND	
	AO17 3 On-site vehicle circulation is designed to	Not Applicable PO17
	give priority to entering vehicles at all times so	As above
	vehicles using a vehicular access do not obstruct	
	public passenger transport infrastructure and	
	public passenger services or obstruct pedestrian	
	or cycle access to public passenger transport	
	infrastructure and public passenger services	
	AND	
	A017 4 The normal operation of public	Not Applicable PO17
	nassenger transport infrastructure or public	As above
	passenger transport initiastructure of public	AS above.
	construction of the development	
Vahiaular appage to logal reade within 100 metros	of an interportion with a state controlled road	
Po19 The leastion and design of vahicular	A C18 1 Vehicular access is leasted as far as	Net Applicable DO10
PU18 The location and design of venicular	AU18.1 Venicular access is located as far as	Not Applicable PO18
access to a local road within 100 metres of an	possible from the state-controlled road	The sites access is directly to a state-controlled
intersection with a state-controlled road does not	Intersection.	road, not a local road.
create a safety hazard for users of a state-	AND	
controlled road.	AO18.2 Vehicular access is in accordance with	Not Applicable PO18
	volume 3, parts, 3, 4 and 4A of the Road	As above.
	Planning And Design Manual, 2nd edition,	
	Department of Transport and Main Roads, 2016.	
	AND	
	AO18.3 Onsite vehicle circulation is designed to	Not Applicable PO18
	give priority to entering vehicles at all times so	As above.

Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes	Response
	vehicles do not queue in the intersection or on	
	the state-controlled road.	
Planned upgrades		
PO19 Development does not impede delivery of	AO19.1 Development is not located on land	Not Applicable PO19
planned upgrades of state-controlled roads.	identified by the Department of Transport and	No planned upgrades are identified within
	Main Roads as land required for the planned	proximity of the site.
	upgrade of a state-controlled road.	
	Note: I and required for the planned upgrade of a	
	state-controlled road is identified in the DA mapping	
	system.	
	OR	
	AO19.2 Development is sited and designed so	
	that permanent buildings, structures,	
	infrastructure, services or utilities are not located	
	on land identified by the Department of Transport	
	and Main Roads as land required for the planned	
	upgrade of a state-controlled road.	
	OR all of the following acceptable outcomes	
	apply:	
	AO19 3 Structures and infrastructure located on	
	land identified by the Department of Transport	
	and Main Roads as land required for the planned	
	upgrade of a state-controlled road are able to be	
	readily relocated or removed without materially	
	affecting the viability or functionality of the	
	development.	
	AND	
	AO19.4 Vehicular access for the development is	
	consistent with the function and design of the	
	planned upgrade of the state-controlled road.	
	AND	
	AO19.5 Development does not involve filling and	
	excavation of, or material changes to, land	

Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes	Response
	required for a planned upgrade to a state- controlled road. AND	
	AO19.6 Land is able to be reinstated to the pre-	
	development condition at the completion of the	
	use.	
Network impacts		
 PO20 Development does not result in a worsening of operating conditions on the state-controlled road network. Note: To demonstrate compliance with this performance outcome, it is recommended that an RPEQ certified traffic impact assessment is provided, prepared in accordance with the Guide to Traffic Impact Assessment, Department of Transport and Main Roads, 2017. 	No acceptable outcome is prescribed.	Complies with PO20 Telecommunication facilities are unmanned and remotely operated with maintenance visits required 2 – 6 time per year. There is no substantial increase in intensity and/or number of access movements from the current practices associated with the existing Telstra exchange shelter located on the site. As such, the proposed facility will not adversely affect operating conditions of the state-controlled road network.
PO21 Development does not impose traffic loadings on a state-controlled road which could be accommodated on the local road network.	AO21.1 The layout and design of the development directs traffic generated by the development to the local road network.	Complies with PO21 As above. The site has direct access to a state- controlled road.
PO22 Upgrade works on, or associated with, a <u>state-controlled road</u> are built in accordance with Queensland road design standards.	AO22.1 Upgrade works required as a result of the development are designed and constructed in accordance with the <i>Road planning and</i> <i>design manual</i> , 2 nd edition, Department of Transport and Main Roads, 2016. Note: Road works in a state-controlled road require approval under section 33 of the <i>Transport</i> <i>Infrastructure Act 1994</i> before the works commence.	<i>Not Applicable PO22</i> No upgrade works are proposed.

Table 1.2.2: Environmental emissions

Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes	Response
Noise		
Accommodation activities		
Accommodation activities PO23 Development involving an accommodation activity or land for a future accommodation activity minimises noise intrusion from a state- controlled road or type 1 multi-modal corridor in habitable rooms.	 AO23.1 A noise barrier or earth mound is provided which is designed, sited and constructed: 1. to meet the following external noise criteria at all facades of the building envelope: a. ≤60 dB(A) L₁₀ (18 hour) façade corrected (measured L₉₀ (8 hour) free field between 10pm and 6am ≤40 dB(A)) b. ≤63 dB(A) L₁₀ (18 hour) façade corrected (measured L₉₀ (8 hour) free field between 10pm and 6am >40 dB(A)) 2. in accordance with chapter 7 integrated noise barrier design of the Transport Noise Management Code of Practice – Volume 1 Road Traffic Noise, Department of Transport and Main Roads, 2013. Note: To demonstrate compliance with the acceptable outcome, it is recommended that a RPEQ certified noise assessment report is provided, prepared in accordance with the State Development Assessment Provisions Supporting Information – Community Amenity (Noise), Department of Transport and Main Roads, 2013. If the building envelope is unknown, the deemed-tocomply setback distances for buildings stipulated by the local planning instrument or relevant building regulations should be used. 	Not Applicable PO23 The proposal is for a telecommunication facility.
	mounds to achieve the noise criteria above the	

Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes	Response
	discretion of the Department of Transport and Main	
	OR all of the following acceptable outcomes	
	apply.	
	appiy.	
	AO23.2 Buildings which include a habitable room	
	are setback the maximum distance possible from	
	a state-controlled road or type 1 multi-modal	
	corridor.	
	AND	
	AU23.3 Buildings are designed and oriented so	
	that habitable rooms are located furthest from a	
	corridor	
	AND	
	AO23.4 Buildings (other than a relevant	
	residential building or relocated building) are	
	designed and constructed using materials which	
	ensure that habitable rooms meet the following	
	internal noise criteria:	
	1. \leq 35 dB(A) Leq (1 hour) (maximum hour over	
	24 nours).	
	Statutory note: Noise levels from a state-controlled	
	road or type 1 multi-modal corridor are to be	
	measured in accordance with AS1055.1–1997	
	Acoustics – Description and measurement of	
	environmental noise.	
	Note: To demonstrate compliance with the acceptable	
	outcome, it is recommended that a RPEQ certified	
	noise assessment report is provided, prepared in	
	accordance with the State Development Assessment	
	Amenity (Noise), Department of Transport and Main	
	Roads, 2013.	

Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes	Response
	Habitable rooms of relevant residential buildings	
	with the Queensland Development Code MP4 4	
	Buildings in a transport noise corridor. Queensland	
	Government, 2015. Transport noise corridors are	
	mapped on the DA mapping system.	
PO24 Development involving an accommodation	AO24.1 A noise barrier or earth mound is	Not Applicable PO24
activity or land for a future accommodation	provided which is designed, sited and	The proposal is for a telecommunication facility.
activity minimises noise intrusion from a state-	constructed:	
controlled road or type 1 multi-modal corridor in	1. to meet the following external noise criteria in	
outdoor spaces for passive recreation.	outdoor spaces for passive recreation:	
	a. \leq 57 dB(A) L ₁₀ (18 hour) free field	
	(measured L ₉₀ (18 hour) free field	
	between 6am and 12 midnight ≤45	
	dB(A))	
	b. $\leq 60 \text{ dB}(A) \text{ L}_{10}$ (18 hour) free field	
	(measured L_{90} (18 hour) free field	
	between 6am and 12 midnight >45	
	dB(A))	
	2. in accordance with chapter 7 integrated noise	
	barrier design of the Transport Noise	
	Management Code of Practice – Volume 1	
	Road Traffic Noise, Department of Transport	
	and Main Roads, 2013.	
	Note: To demonstrate compliance with the acceptable	
	outcome, it is recommended that a RPEQ certified	
	noise assessment report is provided, prepared in	
	Provisions Supporting Information – Community	
	Amenity (Noise), Department of Transport and Main	
	Roads, 2013.	
	OR	
	AO24.2 Each dwelling has access to an outdoor	
	space for passive recreation which is shielded	
	from a state-controlled road or type 1 multi-	
Acceptable outcomes	Response	
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modal corridor by a building, solid gap-free fence, or other solid gap-free structure. AND		
AO24.3 Each dwelling with a balcony directly exposed to noise from a state-controlled road or		
type 1 multi-modal corridor has a continuous		
required for drainage purposes to comply with		
the Building Code of Australia).		
 AO25.1 A noise barrier or earth mound is provided which is designed, sited and constructed: 1. to meet the following external noise criteria at all facades of the building envelope: a. ≤58 dB(A) L₁₀ (1 hour) façade corrected (maximum hour during normal opening hours) 2. in accordance with chapter 7 integrated noise barrier design of the Transport Noise Management Code of Practice – Volume 1 Road Traffic Noise, Department of Transport and Main Roads, 2013. Note: To demonstrate compliance with the acceptable outcome, it is recommended that a RPEQ certified noise assessment report is provided, prepared in accordance with the State Development Assessment Provisions Supporting Information – Community Amenity (Noise), Department of Transport and Main Roads, 2013. If the building envelope is unknown, the deemed-tocomply setback distances for buildings stipulated by the local planning instrument or relevant building 	Not Applicable PO25 The proposal is for a telecommunication facility.	
	Acceptable outcomes modal corridor by a building, solid gap-free fence, or other solid gap-free structure. AND AO24.3 Each dwelling with a balcony directly exposed to noise from a state-controlled road or type 1 multi-modal corridor has a continuous solid gap-free balustrade (other than gaps required for drainage purposes to comply with the Building Code of Australia). AO25.1 A noise barrier or earth mound is provided which is designed, sited and constructed: 1. to meet the following external noise criteria at all facades of the building envelope: a. ≤58 dB(A) L ₁₀ (1 hour) façade corrected (maximum hour during normal opening hours) 2. in accordance with chapter 7 integrated noise barrier design of the Transport Noise Management Code of Practice – Volume 1 Road Traffic Noise, Department of Transport and Main Roads, 2013. Note: To demonstrate compliance with the acceptable outcome, it is recommended that a RPEQ certified noise assessment report is provided, prepared in accordance with the State Development Assessment Provisions Supporting Information – Community	

Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes	Response
	OR all of the following acceptable outcomes	
	apply:	
	AO25.2 Buildings which include indoor education	
	areas and indoor play areas are setback the	
	maximum distance possible from a state-	
	controlled road or type 1 multi-modal corridor.	
	AND	
	AO25.3 Buildings are designed and oriented so	
	that indoor	
	located furthest from the state-controlled read or	
	type 1 multi-modal corridor	
	AND	
	AO25.4 Buildings are designed and constructed	
	using materials which ensure indoor education	
	areas and indoor play areas meet the following	
	internal noise criteria:	
	1. \leq 35 dB(A) Leq (1 hour) (maximum hour	
	during opening nours).	
	Statutory note: Noise levels from a state-controlled	
	road or type 1 multi-modal corridor are to be	
	measured in accordance with AS1055.1–1997	
	Acoustics – Description and measurement of	
	environmental noise.	
	Note: To demonstrate compliance with the acceptable	
	outcome, it is recommended that a RPEQ certified	
	noise assessment report, prepared in accordance	
	with the State Development Assessment Provisions	
	Department of Transport and Main Roads 2013 is	
	provided.	
PO26 Development involving a:	AO26.1 A noise barrier or earth mound is	Not Applicable PO26
1. child care centre; or	provided which is designed, sited and	The proposal is for a telecommunication facility.
2. educational establishment	constructed:	

Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes	Response
minimises noise intrusion from a state-controlled road or type 1 multi-modal corridor in outdoor education areas and outdoor play areas.	 to meet the following external noise criteria in each outdoor education area or outdoor play area: ≤63 dB(A) L₁₀ (12 hour) free field (between 6am and 6pm) in accordance with chapter 7 integrated noise barrier design of the Transport Noise Management Code of Practice – Volume 1 Road Traffic Noise, Department of Transport and Main Roads, 2013. Note: To demonstrate compliance with the acceptable outcome, it is recommended that a RPEQ certified noise assessment report is provided, prepared in accordance with the State Development Assessment 	
	Accordance with the State Development Assessment Provisions Supporting Information – Community Amenity (Noise), Department of Transport and Main Roads, 2013. OR AO26.2 Each outdoor education area and	
	outdoor play area is shielded from noise generated from a state-controlled road or type 1 multi-modal corridor by a building, solid gap-free fence, or other solid gap-free structure.	
Hospitals		
P027 Development involving a hospital minimises noise intrusion from a state-controlled road or type 1 multi-modal corridor in patient care areas.	 AO27.1 Hospitals are designed and constructed using materials which ensure patient care areas meet the following internal noise criteria: 1. ≤35 dB(A) Leq (1 hour) (maximum hour during opening hours). 	<i>Not Applicable PO27</i> The proposal is for a telecommunication facility.
	Statutory note: Noise levels from a state-controlled road or type 1 multi-modal corridor are to be measured in accordance with AS1055.1–1997 Acoustics – Description and measurement of environmental noise.	

Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes	Response
	Note: To demonstrate compliance with the acceptable	
	outcome, it is recommended that a RPEQ certified	
	noise assessment report is provided, prepared in	
	Brovisiona Supporting Information Community	
	Amenity (Noise) Department of Transport and Main	
	Roads, 2013.	
Vibration		
Hospitals	-	
PO28 Development involving a hospital	AO28.1 Hospitals are designed and constructed	Not Applicable PO28
minimises vibration impacts from vehicles using	to ensure vibration in the treatment area of a	The proposal is for a telecommunication facility.
a state-controlled road or type 1 multi-modal	patient care area does not exceed a vibration	
corridor in patient care areas.	dose value of 0.1m/s ^{1.75} .	
	AND	
	AO28.2 Hospitals are designed and constructed	
	to ensure vibration in the ward area of a patient	
	care area does not exceed a vibration dose	
	value of 0.4m/s ^{1.75} .	
	Note To do as a facto as a l'accessible a successible.	
	Note: To demonstrate compliance with the acceptable	
	vibration assessment report is provided	
Air and light		
PO29 Development involving an accommodation	AO29 1 Each dwelling has access to an outdoor	Not Applicable PO29
activity minimises air quality impacts from a	space for passive recreation which is shielded	The proposal is for a telecommunication facility
state-controlled road or type 1 multi-modal	from a state-controlled road or type 1 multi-	
corridor in outdoor spaces for passive recreation.	modal corridor by a building, solid gap-free	
	fence, or other solid gap-free structure.	
PO30 Development involving a:	AO30.1 Each outdoor education area and	Not Applicable PO30
1. child care centre; or	outdoor play area is shielded from a state-	The proposal is for a telecommunication facility.
2. educational establishment	controlled road or type 1 multi-modal corridor by	
minimises air quality impacts from a state-	a building, solid gap-free fence, or other solid	
controlled road or type 1 multi-modal corridor in	gap-free structure.	
outdoor education areas and outdoor play areas.		
PO31 Development involving an accommodation	AO31.1 Buildings for an accommodation activity	Not Applicable PO31
activity or hospital minimises lighting impacts	or hospital are designed to minimise the number	The proposal is for a telecommunication facility.

Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes	Response
from a state-controlled road or type 1 multi-	of windows or transparent/translucent panels	
modal corridor.	facing a state-controlled road or type 1 multi-	
	modal corridor.	
	OR	
	AO31.2 Windows facing a state-controlled road	
	or type 1 multi-modal corridor include treatments	
	to block light from a state-controlled road or type	
	1 multi-modal corridor.	

Table 1.2.3: Development in a future state-controlled road environment

Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes	Response
PO32 Development does not impede delivery of a future state-controlled road.	AO32.1 Development is not located in a future state-controlled road. OR	Not Applicable PO32 Future state-controlled roads are not identified within proximity of the site.
	AO32.2 Development is sited and designed so that permanent buildings, structures, infrastructure, services or utilities are not located in a future state-controlled road.	
	OR all of the following acceptable outcomes apply:	
	AO32.3 Structures and infrastructure located in a future state-controlled road are able to be readily relocated or removed without materially affecting the viability or functionality of the development. AND	
	AO32.4 Development does not involve filling and excavation of, or material changes to, a future state-controlled road. AND	
	AO32.5 Land is able to be reinstated to the pre- development condition at the completion of the use.	

Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes	Response
PO33 Vehicular access to a future state-	AO33.1 Development does not require new or	Not Applicable PO33
controlled road is located and designed to not	changed access between the premises and a	As above.
create a safety hazard for users of a future state-	future state-controlled road.	
controlled road or result in a worsening of	AND	•
operating conditions on a future state-controlled	AO33.2 Vehicular access for the development is	
road.	consistent with the function and design of the	
	future state-controlled road.	
Note: Where a new or changed access between the		
proposed the Department of Transport and Main		
Roads will need to assess the proposal to determine if		
the vehicular access for the development is safe. An		
assessment can be made by Department of Transport		
and Main Roads as part of the development		
assessment process and a decision under section 62		
of Transport Intrastructure Act 1994 issued.		
PO34 Filling, excavation, building foundations	No acceptable outcome is prescribed.	Not Applicable PO34
and retaining structures do not undermine, or		As above.
cause subsidence of, a future state-controlled		
1080.		
Note: To demonstrate compliance with this		
performance outcome it is recommended that an		
RPEQ certified geotechnical assessment is provided.		
prepared in accordance with volume 3 of the Road		
planning and design manual, 2nd edition, Department		
of Transport and Main Roads, 2016.		
PO35 Fill material from a development site does	AO35.1 Fill material is free of contaminants	Not Applicable PO35
not result in contamination of land for a future	including acid sulfate content.	As above.
state-controlled road.		
	Note: Soil and rocks should be tested in accordance	
	with AS 1209 - Methods of testing soils for engineering purposes and AS/133 2005 Methods of	
	testing rocks for engineering purposes	
	AND	
	AO35.2 Compaction of fill is carried out in	1
	accordance with the requirements of AS1289.0	

Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes	Response
	2000 – Methods of testing soils for engineering	
	purposes.	
PO36 Development does not result in an	No acceptable outcome is prescribed.	Not Applicable PO36
actionable nuisance, or worsening of,		As above.
future state-controlled road.		
PO37 Run-off from the development site is not	AO37.1 Development does not create any new	Not Applicable PO37
unlawfully discharged to a future state-controlled	points of discharge to a future state-controlled	As above.
road.	road.	
	AND	
	AO37.2 Stormwater run-off is discharged to a	
	lawful point of discharge.	
	Noto: Section 2.4 of the Oueensland Lithan Drainage	
	Manual Department of Epergy and Water Supply	
	2013, provides further information on lawful points of	
	discharge.	
	AND	
	AO37.3 Development does not worsen the	
	condition of an existing lawful point of discharge	
	to the future state-controlled road.	

SDAP Responses

State code 16: Native vegetation clearing

Table 16.2.2: General

Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes	Response
Clearing avoids or minimises impacts		
 PO1 Clearing and adverse impacts of clearing do not occur unless the application has demonstrated that the clearing and the adverse impacts of clearing have been: 1. reasonably avoided; or 2. reasonably minimised where it cannot be reasonably avoided. 	No acceptable outcome is prescribed.	Complies with PO1 The facility compound area (100m2) represents a relatively small area in the context of the wider ecological corridor and is located so as to avoid vegetation clearing.
Clearing on land in particular circumstances		
PO2 Clearing is consistent with any notice requiring compliance on the land subject to the development application, unless a better environmental outcome can be achieved. Note: The discharge of the vegetation management requirements under the notice requiring compliance can only occur in conjunction with the better environmental outcome being legally secured. Further guidance on meeting the requirements of a better environmental outcome can be found in State code 16: Native vegetation clearing guidance material.	No acceptable outcome is prescribed	Not Applicable There is no notice requiring compliance on the subject land.
PO3 Clearing is consistent with vegetation management requirements for particular regulated areas unless a better environmental outcome can be achieved.	No acceptable outcome is prescribed	Not Applicable A particular regulated area is not identified on the site.

Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes	Response
Note: The discharge of the vegetation management requirements under the notice requiring compliance can only occur in conjunction with the better environmental outcome being legally secured. Further guidance on meeting the requirements of a better environmental outcome can be found in State code 16: Native vegetation clearing guidance material.		
 PO4 Clearing of a legally secured offset area: 1. is consistent with the offset delivery plan; or agreement for the offset area on the land subject to the development application; or 2. only occurs if an additional offset is provided that is consistent with the relevant policy in the Queensland Environmental Offsets Policy, Department of Environment and Heritage Protection, 2014. Note: Reference to 'agreement' above includes the 'agreed delivery arrangement' for the offset area as well as instruments associated with the legally secured offset area. Clearing should be consistent 	No acceptable outcome is prescribed	Not Applicable Legally secured offsets areas are not identified on the site.
with any agreement however described.		
Clearing of vegetation as a result of the material cl PO5 Clearing as a result of a material change of use, or clearing as a result of reconfiguring a lot	nange of use or reconfiguration of a lot No acceptable outcome is prescribed.	Complies with PO5
does not occur.		The facility has been positioned so as to avoid the need for clearing native vegetation. There are areas of regulated vegetation in the vicinity of the subject site. Should an extensive firebreak be required, there may be some clearing of native vegetation enabled by way of the approval of this material change of use application. A Section 22A Determination accompanies the development application to which this State code assessment relates.

Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes	Response
Clearing that could already be done under an exer	nption	
PO6 Clearing does not occur unless it is clearing that could be done under an exemption for the purpose of the development (as prescribed under Schedule 21 of the Planning Regulation 2017) prior to the material change of use or reconfiguring a lot application being approved.	No acceptable outcome is prescribed.	Not Applicable The proposed clearing cannot be undertaken under an exemption listed in Schedule 21 of the Planning Regulation 2017.

Table 16.2.3: Specific

Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes	Response	
Clearing associated with wetlands (public safety and infrastructure, a coordinated project, extractive industry, high value agriculture clearing, and irrigated high value agriculture clearing)			
 PO7 Clearing maintains the current extent of vegetation associated with any natural wetland to protect: 1. bank stability by protecting against bank 	A07.1 Clearing does not occur in a natural wetland or within 100 metres of the defining bank of any natural wetland. OR	Not Applicable The proposed site does not contain any natural wetlands.	
 erosion water quality by filtering sediments, nutrients and other pollutants aquatic habitat; and terrestrial habitat. 	 A07.2 Clearing within 100 metres of any natural wetland: 1. does not occur within 50 metres of the defining bank of any natural wetland; and 2. does not exceed widths in table 16.3.1 in this code. OR 	As above.	
	A07.3 Where clearing cannot be reasonably avoided, and clearing has been reasonably minimised, an offset is provided for any acceptable significant residual impact from clearing of vegetation associated with a natural wetland (matter of state environmental significance).	As above.	
Clearing associated with wetlands (necessary to control non-native plants or declared pests, encroachment, thinning, fodder harvesting)			
PO8 Clearing maintains vegetation associated with a natural wetland to protect:	Clearing necessary to control non-native plants or declared pests:	Not Applicable	

Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes	Response
 bank stability by protecting against bank erosion water quality by filtering sediments, nutrients and other pollutants aquatic habitat; and terrestrial habitat. 	AO8.1 Where clearing is necessary to control non-native plants or declared pests, mechanical clearing does not occur within 5 metres of a natural wetland. AND	The proposed site does not contain any natural wetlands.
	 AO8.2 Clearing only occurs: 1. within a 1.5 metre radius from the base of the stem of individual non-native or declared plants; or 2. to the extent necessary to provide access for the control of the non-native plants or declared pests. AND 	As above.
	AO8.3 Clearing for access tracks running parallel to a natural wetland is not to be located within 10 metres of the natural wetland. AND	As above.
	<i>Clearing for thinning:</i> AO8.4 Where the clearing is for thinning, mechanical clearing does not occur within 20 metres of a natural wetland. AND	As above.
	 Clearing for encroachment. AO8.5 Where the clearing is for encroachment, mechanical clearing: does not occur within 20 metres of the defining bank of a natural wetland; and does not include the application of soil applied broad spectrum herbicides within 50 metres of the defining bank of a natural wetland or within the distance specified from a wetland in the directions for use on the 	As above.

Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes	Response
	label for the product, whichever is the greater. AND	
	Clearing for fodder harvesting:	As above.
	AO8.6 Mechanical clearing does not occur within 20 metres of any natural wetland. AND	
	AO8.7 Strip harvesting or block harvesting does not occur within 100 metres of any natural wetland.	As above.
Clearing associated with wetlands (necessary env	ironmental clearing – land restoration and natural di	saster preparation)
 PO9 Clearing maintains vegetation associated with any natural wetland or rehabilitates the cleared area to protect: 1. water quality by filtering sediments, nutrients and other pollutants 2. aquatic habitat; and 3. terrestrial habitat. 	AO9.1 Clearing does not occur in, or within 100 metres of, any natural wetland. OR	Not Applicable The proposed site does not contain any natural wetlands.
	 AO9.2 Clearing within 100 metres of any natural wetland and: 1. does not occur within 50 metres of the natural wetland; and 2. does not exceed the widths in table 16.3.1 of this code. OR 	As above.
	AO9.3 Where clearing cannot be reasonably avoided, and clearing has been reasonably minimised, the cleared area is rehabilitated.	As above.
Clearing associated with wetlands (necessary env	ironmental clearing - natural channel diversion and c	contaminants removal)
PO10 Clearing maintains the current extent of vegetation associated with any natural wetland or rehabilitates the cleared area to protect:	AO10.1 Clearing does not occur in, or within 100 metres of the defining bank of any natural wetland. OR	Not Applicable The proposed site does not contain any natural wetlands.

Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes	Response
 bank stability by protecting against bank erosion water quality by filtering sediments, nutrients and other pollutants aquatic habitat; and terrestrial habitat. 	 AO10.2 Clearing within 100 metres of any natural wetland and: 1. does not occur within 50 metres of the defining bank of any natural wetland; and 2. does not exceed the widths in table 16.3.1 of this code. OR 	As above.
	AO10.3 Where clearing cannot be reasonably avoided, and clearing has been reasonably minimised, the cleared area is rehabilitated. OR	As above.
	 AO10.4 Where clearing is for natural channel diversion or contaminants removal, and clearing cannot be reasonably avoided, and: 1. clearing has been reasonably minimised; and 2. the cleared area cannot be reasonably rehabilitated an offset is provided for any acceptable significant residual impact from clearing of vegetation associated with a natural wetland (a matter of state environmental significance). 	As above.
Clearing associated with watercourses and drainage	ge features (public safety and relevant infrastructure	activities, coordinated project, extractive industry,
 PO11 Clearing maintains the current extent of vegetation associated with any watercourse or drainage feature to protect: 1. bank stability by protecting against bank erosion 2. water quality by filtering sediments, nutrients 	AO11.1 Clearing does not occur in any watercourse or drainage feature, or within the relevant distance of the defining bank of any watercourse or drainage feature in table 16.3.2 of this code. OR	Complies AO11.1 There is no clearing proposed in any watercourse or drainage feature on site.
and other pollutantsaquatic habitat; andterrestrial habitat.	 AO11.2 Clearing within any watercourse or drainage feature, or within the relevant distance of the defining bank of any watercourse or drainage feature in table 16.3.2 of this code: 1. does not exceed the widths in table 16.3.1 of this code; and 	

2. does not occur within 5 metres of the defining bank, unless clearing is required into or across the watercourse or drainage feature. Image: Comparison of the defining bank, unless clearing is required into or across the watercourse or drainage feature. OR A011.3 Where clearing cannot be reasonably avoided, and clearing has been reasonably avoided, and clearing the watercourse or drainage feature. Image: Comparison of the defining bank are comparison of the defining bank are comparison of the defining bank are comparison. P012 Clearing maintains vegetation associated with watercourse or drainage features (necessary environmental clearing - land restoration and natural disaster preparation) Not Applicable P012 Clearing maintains vegetation associated with watercourse or drainage feature or rehability by protecting against bank erosion A012.1 Clearing does not occur within any watercourse or drainage feature in table 16.3.2 of this code. Not Applicable Necessary environmental clearing is not proposed. Not Applicable Not Applicable Not applicable	Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes	Response
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across the watercourse or drainage feature. OR AO12.3 Where clearing cannot be reasonably		2. does not occur within 5 metres of the defining	
OR AO12.3 Where clearing cannot be reasonably		bank, unless cleaning is required into or	
AO12.3 Where clearing cannot be reasonably			
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avoided and clearing has been reasonably		avoided and clearing has been reasonably	
minimised, the cleared area is rehabilitated		minimised, the cleared area is rehabilitated	
Clearing associated with watercourses and drainage features (necessary environmental clearing – natural channel diversion, and contaminants			
removal)	removal)	ge reatures (necessary environmental cleaning – nat	

AO13.1 Clearing does not occur within any watercourse or drainage feature or within the relevant distances from each defining bank of any watercourse or drainage feature in table 16.3.2 of this code. OR	Not Applicable Necessary environmental clearing is not proposed.
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OR AO13.3 Where clearing cannot be reasonably avoided, and: 1. clearing has been reasonably minimised; and 2. the cleared area cannot be reasonably rehabilitated, an offset is provided for any acceptable significant residual impact from clearing of vegetation associated with a watercourse or drainage feature (a matter of state environmental significance).	
features (necessary to control non-native plants or	declared pests, thinning, fodder harvesting)
Clearing necessary to control non-native plants or declared pests: AO14.1 Mechanical clearing does not occur within 20 metres of the defining bank of a watercourse or drainage feature. AND	Not Applicable Clearing to control non-native plans or declared pest, thinning and/or fodder harvesting is not proposed.
	 AO13.1 Clearing does not occur within any watercourse or drainage feature or within the relevant distances from each defining bank of any watercourse or drainage feature in table 16.3.2 of this code. OR AO13.2 Clearing in any watercourse or drainage feature, or within the relevant distance of the defining bank of any watercourse or drainage feature in table 16.3.2 of this code: does not exceed the widths in table 16.3.1 of this code; and does not occur within five metres of the defining bank, unless clearing is required into or across the watercourse or drainage feature. OR AO13.3 Where clearing cannot be reasonably avoided, and: clearing has been reasonably minimised; and the cleared area cannot be reasonably rehabilitated, an offset is provided for any acceptable significant residual impact from clearing of vegetation associated with a watercourse or drainage feature of state environmental significance). features (necessary to control non-native plants or <i>Clearing necessary to control non-native plants or declared pests:</i> AO14.1 Mechanical clearing does not occur within 20 metres of the defining bank of a watercourse or drainage feature. AND AO14.2 Clearing only occurs:

Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes	Response
4. terrestrial habitats.	 within a 1.5 metre radius from the base of the stem of individual non-native or declared 	
	plants; or	
	2. to the extent necessary to provide access for	
	the control of the non-native plant or declared	
	AND	
	AO14.3 Clearing for access tracks running	
	parallel to a watercourse or drainage feature is	
	not to be located within 10 metres of the defining	
	bank of the watercourse or drainage feature.	
	Clearing is for thinning:	
	AO14.4 Mechanical clearing does not occur	
	within 20 metres of the defining bank of a	
	watercourse or drainage feature.	
	Clearing for fodder harvesting:	
	AO14.5 Mechanical clearing does not occur	
	within 20 metres from the defining bank of any	
	AND	
	AO14.6 Strip harvesting or block harvesting does	
	not occur within 100 metres of the defining bank	
	of any watercourse or drainage feature.	
Clearing associated with watercourses or drainage	e features (encroachment)	
PO15 Clearing of encroachment maintains:	AO15.1 Mechanical clearing:	Not Applicable
1. bank stability by protecting against bank	 does not occur within 20 metres of the 	No vegetation clearing within proximity of a
erosion	defining bank of a watercourse or drainage	waterway is required.
2. water quality by filtering sediments, nutrients	feature; and	
and other pollutants	2. does not include the application of soil	
3. aquatic habitat; and	applied broad spectrum herbicides within 50	
4. LETTESTITAL NADITAT.	metres of the defining bank of a watercourse	
	or urainage reature or within the distance	
	specified from a wellahu in the directions for	

Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes	Response
	use on the label for the product, whichever is the greater.	
Maintaining connectivity (public safety and relevan agriculture clearing)	t infrastructure activities, extractive industry, high va	alue agriculture clearing, irrigated high value
PO16 In consideration of vegetation on the land subject to the development application and on adjacent land, sufficient vegetation is retained to maintain ecological processes and remains in the landscape despite threatening processes.	AO16.1 Clearing occurs in accordance with table 16.3.3 in this code.	<i>Complies AO18.1</i> No vegetation clearing is proposed. The site is located within an existing cleared area.
Connectivity areas (coordinated project)		
PO17 In consideration of vegetation on the land subject to the development application and on adjacent land:	AO17.1 Clearing occurs in accordance with table 16.3.3 of this code. OR	<i>Not Applicable</i> The proposal is not a coordinated project.
 sufficient vegetation is retained to maintain ecological processes and remains in the landscape despite threatening processes; or where this not reasonably possible, the applicant provides an offset. 	AO17.2 Where clearing cannot be reasonably avoided; and clearing has been reasonably minimised; an offset is provided for any acceptable significant residual impact from clearing on vegetation that forms a connectivity area (a matter of state environmental significance).	
Maintaining connectivity (necessary environmental	clearing - land restoration and natural disaster prep	paration)
PO18 In consideration of vegetation on the land subject to the development application and on adjacent land, sufficient vegetation is retained to	AO18.1 Clearing occurs in accordance with table 16.3.3 of this code. OR	<i>Not Applicable</i> Necessary environmental clearing is not proposed.
the landscape despite threatening processes, or where this is not reasonably possible, the cleared area is rehabilitated.	AO18.2 Where clearing cannot be reasonably avoided, and clearing has been reasonably minimised, the cleared area is rehabilitated.	
Connectivity areas (necessary environmental clear	ing - natural channel diversion and contaminants re	moval)
	AO19.1 Clearing occurs in accordance with table 16.3.3 of this code.	Not Applicable

Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes	Response
PO19 In consideration of vegetation on the land subject to the development application and on	OR	The proposal is not for necessary environmental clearing.
 adjacent land: sufficient vegetation is retained to maintain ecological processes and remains in the landscape despite threatening processes; or 	AO19.2 Where clearing cannot be reasonably avoided, and clearing has been reasonably minimised, the cleared area is rehabilitated. OR	
 where this is not reasonably possible, the applicant rehabilitates the cleared area; or where this not reasonably possible, the applicant provides an offset. 	 AO19.3 Where clearing cannot be reasonably avoided, and 1. clearing has been reasonably minimised; and 2. the cleared area cannot be reasonably rehabilitated 3. an offset is provided for any acceptable significant residual impact from clearing of vegetation that forms a connectivity area (a matter of state environmental significance). 	
Soil erosion (public safety and relevant infrastructuclearing, necessary environmental clearing)	re activities, coordinated project, high value agricult	ure clearing, irrigated high value agriculture
 PO20 Clearing does not result in: accelerated soil erosion including, but not limited to – mass movement, gully erosion, rill erosion, sheet erosion, tunnel erosion, stream bank erosion, wind erosion, or scalding; and any associated loss of chemical, physical or biological fertility – including, but not limited to water holding capacity, soil structure, organic 	AO20.1 Clearing is undertaken in accordance with a sediment and erosion control plan, which includes measures to ensure the rates of soil loss and sediment movement are the same or less than those prior to the proposed development. OR	Complies with PO20 The proposal is not a conventional building, impacts to stormwater and runoff will not be significant. Sediment and/or runoff control measures will be implemented as deemed necessary during construction. Water quality and ecological processes will not be adversely affected.
matter, soil biology, and nutrients, within or outside the land the subject of the development application.	AO20.2 The local government is the assessment manager for the development application. Note: For guidance on developing a sediment and erosion control plan, please refer to the Best Practice Erosion and Sediment Control Document, IECA, 2008.	

Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes	Response
Soil erosion (necessary to control non-native plant	s or declared pests, thinning, encroachment, fodder	harvesting)
 PO21 Clearing does not result in: accelerated soil erosion – including, but not limited to - mass movement, gully erosion, rill erosion, sheet erosion, tunnel erosion, stream bank erosion, wind erosion, or scalding; and any associated loss of chemical, physical or biological fertility – including, but not limited to water holding capacity, soil structure, organic matter, soil biology and nutrients, within or outside the land subject of the development application. 	Clearing necessary to control non-native plants or declared pests: AO21.1 Mechanical clearing retains 50 percent of the ground cover (dead or alive) in each 50 by 50 metre (0.25 hectare) area. AND	Not Applicable Works are not associated with the control of non- native plans or declared pest, thinning and/or fodder harvesting is not proposed.
	AO21.2 New access tracks to gain access to a weed infestation do not exceed 5 metres in width or de-stabilise the banks of any watercourse or drainage feature as a result of crossing, construction or use. AND	
	 Clearing for thinning: AO21.3 Mechanical clearing must: 1. retain 50 percent of the ground cover (dead or alive) in each 50 by 50 metre (0.25 hectare) area; and 2. not occur on slopes in excess of 10 percent. AND 	
	Clearing for encroachment: AO21.4 Mechanical clearing: 1. is limited to slopes less than 5 percent; and 2. retains 50 percent of the ground cover (dead or alive) in each 50 by 50 metre (0.25 hectare) area. AND Clearing for fodder harvesting:	

Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes	Response
	AO21.5 Strip harvesting or block harvesting does not occur on a slope that exceeds 5 percent, and is aligned across the slope. OR	
	AO21.6 Harvesting occurs using selective harvesting or breaker harvesting methods.	
Salinity (public safety and relevant infrastructure a agriculture clearing, necessary environmental clear	ctivities, coordinated project, extractive industry, hig ring, fodder harvesting)	h value agriculture clearing, irrigated high value
PO22 Clearing does not contribute to or accelerate land degradation through waterlogging, or through the salinisation of groundwater, surface water or soil.	No acceptable outcome is prescribed.	<i>Not Applicable</i> No clearing proposed.
Conserving endangered and of concern regional e high value agriculture clearing, irrigated high value	cosystems (public safety and relevant infrastructure agriculture clearing)	activities, coordinated project, extractive industry,
PO23 Clearing maintains the current extent of endangered regional ecosystems and of concern regional ecosystems.	AO23.1 Clearing does not occur in an endangered regional ecosystem or an of concern regional ecosystem. OR	<i>Not Applicable</i> No clearing proposed.
	AO23.2 Clearing in an endangered regional ecosystem or in an of concern regional ecosystem does not exceed the width or area prescribed in table 16.3.1 of this code. OR	
	AO23.3 Where clearing cannot be reasonably avoided, and clearing has been reasonably minimised, an offset is provided for any acceptable significant residual impact from clearing of endangered regional ecosystems and of concern regional ecosystems (a matter of state environmental significance).	

Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes	Response
Essential habitat (public safety and relevant infrast high value agriculture clearing, fodder harvesting)	ructure activities, coordinated project, extractive ind	ustry, high value agriculture clearing and irrigated
PO24 Clearing maintains the current extent of essential habitat.	AO24.1 Clearing does not occur in essential habitat. OR	<i>Not Applicable</i> The site is not mapped as containing essential habitat.
	AO24.2 Clearing in essential habitat does not exceed the widths or areas prescribed in table 16.3.1 of this code. OR	
	AO24.3 Where clearing cannot be reasonably avoided, and clearing has been reasonably minimised, an offset is provided for any acceptable significant residual impact from clearing of essential habitat (a matter of state environmental significance).	
Essential habitat (necessary environmental clearin	g - land restoration and natural disaster preparation	<u>)</u>
PO25 Clearing does not occur in essential habitat, or where this is not reasonably possible, the applicant rehabilitates the cleared area.	AO25.1 Clearing does not occur in essential habitat. OR	<i>Not Applicable</i> The site is not mapped as containing essential habitat.
	AO25.2 Clearing in essential habitat does not exceed the widths or areas prescribed in table 16.3.1 of this code. OR	
	AO25.3 Where clearing cannot be reasonably avoided, and clearing has been reasonably minimised, the cleared area is rehabilitated.	
Essential habitat (necessary environmental clearing – natural channel diversion and contaminants removal)		
PO26 Clearing does not occur in essential habitat, or where this is not reasonably possible,	AO26.1 Clearing does not occur in essential habitat. OR	<i>Not Applicable</i> The site is not mapped as containing essential habitat.

Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes	Response
the applicant rehabilitates the cleared area, or maintains the current extent of essential habitat.	AO26.2 Clearing in essential habitat does not exceed the widths or areas prescribed in table 16.3.1 of this code. OR	
	AO26.3 Where clearing cannot be reasonably avoided, and clearing has been reasonably minimised, the cleared area is rehabilitated. OR	
	AO26.4 Where clearing cannot be reasonably avoided, and:	
	 clearing has been reasonably minimised; and the cleared area cannot be reasonably rehabilitated 	
	3. an offset is provided for any acceptable significant residual impact from clearing of essential habitat (a matter of state environmental significance).	
Acid sulfate soils (public safety and relevant infrashigh value agriculture clearing, necessary environmeters	tructure activities, coordinated project, extractive inc mental clearing, necessary to control non-native pla	lustry, high value agriculture clearing, irrigated nts or declared pests, thinning, encroachment)
PO27 Clearing does not result in, or accelerate,	AO27.1 Clearing does not occur in land zone 1,	Not Applicable
disturbance of acid sulfate soils or changes to the hydrology of the location that will result in either of the following:	land zone 2 or land zone 3. OR	The site is not subject to acid sulfate soils.
 aeration of horizons containing iron sulphides; or mobilisation of acid or metals. 	 AO27.2 Clearing in land zone 1, land zone 2 or land zone 3 in areas below the 5 metre Australian Height Datum only occurs where: 1. it does not involve mechanical clearing; and 2. acid sulfate soils are managed consistent with the State Planning Policy, Department of State Development, Infrastructure and Planning, 2014, Department of State Development, Infrastructure and Planning, 2014 and with the Soil Management Guidelines in the Queensland Acid 	

Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes	Response
	Sulfate Soil Technical Manual, Department of Science Information Technology Innovation and the Arts, 2014.	
	OR	
	AO27.3 The local government is the assessment manager for the development application.	
Clearing is staged (extractive industry)		
 PO28 Clearing: is staged in line with operational needs that restrict clearing to the current operational area only occurs in the area from which material will be extracted, and any reasonably associated infrastructure, within the term of the development approval; and does not occur without required permits. 	No acceptable outcome is prescribed.	<i>Not Applicable</i> The proposal is for a Telecommunications Facility.
Clearing for agriculture (coordinated project, high v	value agriculture clearing, irrigated high value agricu	liture clearing)
 PO29 Clearing only occurs where the land is suitable for agriculture having regard to topography, climate and soil attributes. Note: Guidance for determining land suitability is provided in the Guidelines for meeting the land suitability and economic viability requirements for high value and irrigated high value agriculture applications, Department of Natural Resources and Mines, 2015. 	No acceptable outcome is prescribed.	<i>Not Applicable</i> The proposal is for a Telecommunications Facility.
PO30 Clearing only occurs where there is no alternative area on the land subject to the development application for the clearing.	No acceptable outcome is prescribed.	<i>Not Applicable</i> The proposal is for a Telecommunications Facility.

Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes	Response
PO31 For applications for irrigated high value agriculture clearing, the owner of the land is an eligible owner who has, or may have, access to enough water for establishing, cultivating and harvesting the crops to which the clearing relates.	No acceptable outcome is prescribed.	<i>Not Applicable</i> The proposal is for a Telecommunications Facility.
Clearing for necessary environmental clearing - la	nd restoration and natural disaster preparation	
PO32 Clearing does not occur, or where this is	AO32.1 Clearing does not occur.	Not Applicable
not reasonably possible, the applicant rehabilitates the cleared area.	OR	Clearing for necessary environment clearing is not proposed.
	AO32.2 Clearing maintains the natural floristic composition and range of sizes across the application area. OR	
	AO32.3 Clearing does not exceed the widths or areas prescribed in table 16.3.1 of this code. OR	
	AO32.4 Where clearing cannot be reasonably avoided, and clearing has been reasonably minimised, the cleared area is rehabilitated.	
Clearing for necessary environmental clearing - natural channel diversion and contaminants removal		
PO33 Clearing does not occur, or where this is	AO33.1 Clearing does not occur.	Not Applicable
not reasonably possible, the applicant	OR	Clearing for necessary environment clearing is not proposed.

Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes	Response	
rehabilitates the cleared area or maintains the current extent of vegetation.	AO33.2 Clearing maintains the natural floristic composition and range of sizes across the application area. OR		
	AO33.3 Clearing does not exceed the widths or areas prescribed in table 16.3.1 of this code. OR		
	AO33.4 Where clearing cannot be reasonably avoided, and clearing has been reasonably minimised, the endangered regional ecosystems and of concern regional ecosystems are rehabilitated. OR		
	AO33.5 Where clearing an endangered regional ecosystem or of concern regional ecosystem cannot be reasonably avoided, minimised or rehabilitated, an offset is provided for any acceptable significant residual impact from clearing of an endangered regional ecosystem or of concern regional ecosystem (a matter of state environmental significance).		
Conserving vegetation (thinning)			
 PO36 Clearing activities: 1. maintain the natural floristic composition and range of sizes of each species of the regional 	AO36.1 Thinning retains mature trees and habitat trees. AND	<i>Not Applicable</i> Thinning of vegetation is not proposed.	
ecosystem evenly spaced across the application area; and2. retain habitat trees.	 AO36.2 Thinning retains immature trees to: return the immature tree density to a more typical level retain representatives of all the species that occur in the regional ecosystem in about the proportion to what would normally exist 		

Performance outcomes Acceptable outcomes		Response
	3. retain the range of tree sizes that would normally	
	4. space immature trees as evenly as possible	
	across the thinned area.	
	AND	
	AO36.3 Thinning is not undertaken by ground application of soil applied broad spectrum herbicides, or aerial application of any herbicides.	
	Note: The Department of Science, Information Technology and Innovation publishes technical descriptions	
	(http://www.qld.gov.au/environment/plants- animals/plants/ecosystems/technical-descriptions/) which provide a detailed description of the normal	
	range in structure and floristic composition of remnant regional ecosystems and their component vegetation communities. They should be used in conjunction with	
	Database (REDD)	
	(http://www.qld.gov.au/environment/plants-	
	description of the regional ecosystem.	
Clearing limited to specific regional ecosystems (th	ninning)	
PO37 Clearing does not occur in the regional	No acceptable outcome is prescribed.	Not Applicable
ecosystems listed in Table 16.3.6 of this code,		Thinning of vegetation is not proposed.
native plants not naturally occurring within the		
regional ecosystem.		
Retained vegetation density (thinning)		
PO38 Clearing does not occur unless the density	AO38.1 The vegetation density is consistent with	Not Applicable
of vegetation that is retained is consistent with	regional ecosystem.	Thinning of vegetation is not proposed.

Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes	Response
the natural floristic composition of the regional	OR	
ecosystem.	AO38.2 The vegetation density is consistent with the natural floristic composition of the regional ecosystem as demonstrated by BioCondition benchmarks for regional ecosystem condition assessment, and the Regional ecosystem description database.	
	Note: DSITI publishes Technical descriptions (http://www.qld.gov.au/environment/plants- animals/plants/ecosystems/technical- descriptions) which provide a detailed description of the normal range in structure and floristic composition of remnant regional ecosystems and their component vegetation communities. They should be used in conjunction with the fields from the Regional Ecosystem Description Database (REDD) (http://www.qld.gov.au/environment/plants- animals/plants/ecosystems/download) for a normal description of the regional ecosystem.	
Clearing is limited to specific regional ecosystems	(encroachment)	
PO39 Clearing of encroachment does not occur,	No acceptable outcome is prescribed.	Not Applicable
other than in the regional ecosystems listed in table 16.3.7 of this code.		Clearing of encroachment is not proposed.
Retained trees (encroachment)		
PO40 Clearing of encroachment:	No acceptable outcome is prescribed.	Not Applicable
1. results in the restoration of the regional		Clearing of encroachment is not proposed.
ecosystem		
2. retains mature trees and habitat trees		
retains all woody vegetation within a grove; and retains representatives of all immeture, per		
encroaching species in a natural pattern.		

Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes	Response	
Limits to clearing for fodder harvesting (fodder harvesting)			
 PO41 Clearing occurs only in the following areas: 1. Balonne Shire Council 2. Barcaldine Shire Council 3. Barcoo Shire Council 4. Blackall Tambo Regional Council 5. Bulloo Shire Council 6. Diamantina Shire Council 7. Goondiwindi Regional Council 8. Longreach Regional Council 9. Maranoa Regional Council 10. Murweh Shire Council 11. Paroo Shire Council 12. Quilpie Shire Council 13. Western Downs Regional Council 14. Winton Shire Council. 	No acceptable outcome is prescribed.	Not Applicable Clearing for fodder harvesting is not proposed.	
PO42 Clearing is limited to the extent necessary to provide fodder for stock.	No acceptable outcome is prescribed.	As above.	
PO43 Clearing only occurs in regional ecosystems listed in table 16.3.8 or table 16.3.9 of this code.	No acceptable outcome is prescribed.	As above.	
PO44 Clearing consists predominantly of fodder species.	No acceptable outcome is prescribed.	As above.	
Conserving vegetation (fodder harvesting)			
 PO45 Clearing retains at least: 1. 50 percent of the predominant canopy cover of the vegetation over each 300 metre by 300 metre (9 hectare) area 	 AO45.1 Selective harvesting does not: 1. harvest more than 5 in 10 individual fodder trees in any given area 2. remove non-fodder species beyond that needed to provide access for harvesting; and 	<i>Not Applicable</i> Clearing for fodder harvesting is not proposed.	

Performance outcomes	ormance outcomes Acceptable outcomes	
when selective harvesting or narrow strip	3. involve mechanical clearing within 50 metres of a	
7 55 percent of the predominant capony	regional access tems 6.7.1.6.7.6.6.7.14.6.7.15	
cover of the vegetation over each 300	6 7 16 11 7 1 11 7 2 and 11 7 5	
metre by 300 metre (9 hectare) area		
when block harvesting or wide strip	AND	
harvesting maintains the range of species	AO45.2 Block harvesting:	
of the regional ecosystem at the locality.	1. is limited to the harvesting area and width of	
	retained vegetation listed in table 16.3.10	
	2. retains non-fodder species with height of four	
	does not occur in fodder regional ecosystems that	
	are less than 10 bectares in area or 500 metres in	
	width	
	4. ensures tracks between blocks are limited to a	
	width of 10 metres; and	
	5. only occurs in regional ecosystems listed in table	
	16.3.8 of this code.	
	AND	
	AO45.3 Wide strip harvesting:	
	1. occurs where the harvested strip is 70 metres –	
	135 metres in width	
	2. retains a minimum of 165 metres wide strip of	
	retained vegetation on either side of the cleared	
	strip	
	3. only occurs for an 800 metre length with the	
	at the end of each length	
	4 does not occur in fodder regional ecosystems that	
	are less than 10 hectares in area or 500 metres in	
	width; and	
	5. only occurs in regional ecosystems listed in table	
	16.3.8 of this code.	

Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes	Response
	AND	
	 AO45.4 Narrow strip harvesting: occurs where the harvested strip is 20 to 50 metres in width retains vegetation on either side of the strip a width at least equal to the width of the harvested strip does not occur in fodder regional ecosystems listed in table 16.3.8 and table 16.3.9 of this code that are less than 10 hectares in area or 500 metres in width; and only occurs in regional ecosystems listed in table 16.3.8 of this code. 	
Conserving endangered regional ecosystems and of concern regional ecosystems (fodder harvesting)		
 PO46 Clearing: does not occur in vegetation that contains endangered regional ecosystems; and is limited to vegetation that contains of concern regional ecosystems 6.5.3, 11.5.13, 6.5.5 and 4.7.3, and by selective harvesting where it does not remove more than three in 10 fodder trees. 	No acceptable outcome is prescribed.	<i>Not Applicable</i> Clearing for fodder harvesting is not proposed.
Cleared vegetation (fodder harvesting)		
PO47 Cleared vegetation is not moved from where it falls.No acceptable outcome is prescribed.		<i>Not Applicable</i> Clearing for fodder harvesting is not proposed.
Conserving the fodder resource (fodder harvesting)	
PO48 Clearing does not reduce the total extent of the fodder species in the regional ecosystem listed in table 16.3.8 and table 16.3.9 of this code	AO48.1 Clearing is limited to the regional ecosystems and harvesting methods listed in table 16.3.8 and table 16.3.9 of this code. AND	<i>Not Applicable</i> Clearing for fodder harvesting is not proposed.

Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes	Response
on a lot to below 50 percent of its current extent within any 10 year period.	AO48.2 Clearing is limited to areas that have not been harvested in the past 10 years. AND	
	AO48.3 Retained vegetation is not harvested within 10 years of the harvesting of an adjacent area which has been subject to either strip harvesting or block harvesting.	



Section 22A Determination



File ref: 2017/006017



Department of Natural Resources and Mines

6 November 2017

Telstra Corporation Limited C/- Service Stream Mobile Communications PO Box 510 Lutwyche Qld 4030

Attention: Geordie Pippos

Dear Sir,

RE: Proposal to undertake vegetation clearing for the relevant purpose of relevant infrastructure clearing, Lot 0 on Plan SP154001, 6806 Mulligan Highway – Mount Carbine, Mareeba Shire Council.

I refer to your request received by the Department of Natural Resources and Mines (the department) on 24 October 2017 to determine if proposed vegetation clearing on Lot 0 on Plan SP154001 is for a relevant purpose under section 22A of the Vegetation Management Act 1999 (VMA).

The department has considered the application and is satisfied that the proposed clearing for the purpose of constructing a telecommunications facility meets the relevant purpose requirements of section 22A of the VMA. <u>Please note that this determination is not a development approval to carry out vegetation clearing.</u>

It is strongly advised that, prior to lodging a development application, you arrange a prelodgement meeting through the State Assessment and Referral Agency (SARA) to identify all relevant State legislation, approvals and application requirements. Other legislation, such as those listed in Attachment 1, may be relevant to the proposed vegetation clearing. Should you require any additional information please contact your local SARA office as below:

Far North Queensland Regional Office Ground Floor, Cairns Port Authority Building, Cnr Grafton and Hartley Streets, Cairns PO Box 2358, Cairns QLD 4870 (07) 4037 3209 e-mail: <u>CairnsSARA@dilgp.qld.gov.au</u>

On accepting your application, SARA will request relevant technical advice from the department. That advice will be prepared in consideration of the State Development Assessment Provisions (SDAP) State code 16 - Native vegetation clearing. A copy of SDAP State code 16 is available on the internet at http://www.dilgp.qld.gov.au/planning-reform/resources/development-assessment.html. The information you provide to support your application should address these assessment provisions where they relate to the proposal.

DNRM Townsville Verde Tower, Level 9 445 Flinders Street PO Box 5318 Townsville QLD 4810

Telephone: (07) 4447 9150 Facsimile: (07) 4447 9200 Website: <u>www.dnrm.gld.gov.au</u> ABN: 59 020 847 551 Should you have any further enquiries, please do not hesitate to contact Reneta Pope, Natural Resource Management Officer North Region of the department on telephone (07) 07 4447 9160.

Yours sincerely

USanguel

Michelle Sangricoli Senior Natural Resource Management Officer North Region

DNRM Townsville Verde Tower, Level 9 445 Flinders Street PO Box 5318 Townsville QLD 4810

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Attachment 1 - Legislation and Acts

A	ct(s)	Agency
•	Water Act 2000	Department of Natural Resources and Mines
•	Soil Conservation Act 1986	
•	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003	Department of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander
•	<i>Torres Strait Islander Cultural Heritage</i> Act 2003	Partnership
•	Nature Conservation Act 1992	Department of Environment and Heritage Protection
•	Environmental Protection Act 1994	
•	Coastal Protection and	
	Management Act 1995	
•	Queensland Heritage Act 1992	
•	Fisheries Act 1994	Department of Agriculture and Fisheries
•	Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999	Australian Government - Department of the Environment
•	Wet Tropics World Heritage Protection and Management Act 1993	Wet Tropics Management Authority
•	Wet Tropics Management Plan 1998	
•	Local Government Act 2009	Department of Infrastructure Local Government
•	Regional Planning Interests Act 2014	and Planning
•	Planning Act 2016	
	-	

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