

Guide to State Development Assessment Provisions

State code 16: Native vegetation clearing (Extractive industry)

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Contents

State code 16: Native vegetation clearing	1
Contents.....	3
Part 1: About this guide	6
Vegetation management framework	6
Vegetation management mapping.....	7
Glossary of terms and common abbreviations used in this document	10
Key steps in the development assessment process.....	10
Part 2: Assessment against the Performance Outcomes of the code	13
Application of code.....	13
Table 16.1: Performance Outcomes relevant for each development type and clearing purpose	13
Table 16.2: General	15
Table 16.4: Extractive industry	17
Clearing avoids and minimises impacts	17
Clearing associated with wetlands.....	17
Clearing associated with watercourses and drainage features	19
Connectivity	22
Soil erosion if the local government is not the assessment manager for the development application	22
Salinity	23
Conserving endangered and of concern regional ecosystems	23
Essential habitat.....	25
Acid sulfate soils	27
Staged clearing.....	28
Appendix 1: Avoid and minimise	29
Addressing performance outcomes (POs)	31
Information resources to assist in assessment.....	33
Need more help?	33
Appendix 2: Composition, structure and function of regional ecosystems.....	35
Information resources to assist in assessment.....	37
Need more help?	38
Appendix 3: Wetlands	39
Information resources to assist in assessment.....	39
Need more help?	40

Appendix 4: Watercourses and Drainage Features	42
Information resources to assist in assessment.....	44
Need more help?	45
Appendix 5: Essential habitat.....	46
Koalas (Phascolarctos cinereus)	47
Information resources to assist in assessment.....	47
Need more help?	48
Appendix 6: Connectivity	49
Addressing performance outcomes (POs)	51
Information resources to assist in assessment.....	54
Need more help?	54
Appendix 7: Salinity.....	55
Addressing performance outcomes (POs)	56
Information resources to assist in assessment.....	58
Need more help?	59
Appendix 8: Soil Erosion	60
Information resources to assist in assessment.....	64
Need more help?	65
Appendix 9: Acid Sulfate Soils	66
Addressing performance outcomes (POs)	67
Information resources to assist in assessment.....	68
Need more help?	69
Appendix 10: Temporary Use Areas	70
Information resources to assist in assessment.....	71
Need more help?	71
Appendix 11: Rehabilitation.....	73
Environmental Clearing Management Plan (Management Plan)	74
Information resources to assist in assessment.....	75
Need more help?	75
Appendix 12: Better Environmental Outcomes	76
Addressing Performance Outcomes (POs)	78
Information resources to assist in assessment.....	80
Need more help?	80
Appendix 13: Significant Residual Impacts (SRIs) and Environmental Offsets.....	81
Information resources to assist in assessment.....	84
Need more help?	84

Appendix 14: Principles for calculating limits for Reference Table 1 of the code..... 85
Appendix 15: Measuring tree height and measuring slope..... 89
 Measuring tree height 89
 Measuring slope..... 92


Part 1: About this guide

The State Development Assessment Provisions (SDAP) provide assessment benchmarks for development applications involving the State Assessment and Referral Agency (SARA).


This guide has been developed to help prospective applicants and the broader community understand how a development application involving native vegetation clearing should address the requirements of the SDAP: State code 16 (the code).

This guide is not a statutory document and is not intended to be exhaustive. It provides supplementary information only and is designed to be read in conjunction with the code.

The SDAP, including the code, is available online at www.qld.gov.au—search ‘the [State Development Assessment Provisions](#)’ and then select ‘State code 16’.

 *It is recommended that you familiarise yourself with all local, state and federal laws that apply to developments involving vegetation clearing to ensure you are aware of any permits or approvals that are required under other legislation.*

More complex development proposals may benefit from a free pre-lodgement service provided by SARA before lodging a development application. This will identify any potential issues or requirements for additional information.

 *For more detailed information about the role of SARA and seeking pre-lodgement advice, visit <https://planning.statedevelopment.qld.gov.au/planning-framework/state-assessment-and-referral-agency>*

Vegetation management framework

The *Vegetation Management Act 1999* (VMA), in conjunction with other legislation such as the *Planning Act 2016* and the *Environmental Offsets Act 2014*, regulates the clearing of native vegetation in mapped regional ecosystems. A development approval is required for clearing native vegetation that is not Exempt Clearing Work, or clearing carried out under an Accepted Development Vegetation Clearing Code or Area Management Plan.

The contents of the code and this guide are consistent with, and are to be read and applied in accordance with, the purposes of the [VMA](#) and the [State Policy for Vegetation Management](#), Department of Natural Resources Mines and Energy, June 2019.

 *For detailed on the vegetation management framework, including Exempt Clearing Work and Accepted Development Vegetation Clearing Codes, visit www.qld.gov.au and search ‘vegetation management’. For further information on the vegetation management framework, phone **135 VEG (135 834)** or email vegetation@resources.qld.gov.au.*

Vegetation management mapping

The code is used to assess developments that involve clearing, or could result in future clearing, of native vegetation in regulated regional ecosystems or areas shown on the Regulated Vegetation Management Map and associated supporting maps current as at the time of lodging the development application¹.

To assist in planning your development and preparing your development application, it is recommended that you obtain a Vegetation Management Report (also known as a “Property Report”²). To obtain a Property Report, use the online request form at www.qld.gov.au (search for ‘vegetation management maps’). Alternatively, the layers can be viewed in or downloaded from <https://qldglobe.information.qld.gov.au>

The Property Report provides a suite of maps relevant to assessments under the code, including:

- Regulated Vegetation Management Map
- Vegetation Management Supporting Map which includes:
 - Regional ecosystem mapping³
 - Essential Habitat Map⁴
 - Vegetation Management Wetlands Map
 - Vegetation Management Watercourse and Drainage Feature Map

TIP *You will need a lot number and plan number to request a Property Report. These numbers can be obtained through QLD Globe by using the Parcel Label layer.*

The **Regulated Vegetation Management Map** show the different vegetation categories that are present on your land. This information will help you determine the type of approval you need for vegetation clearing. Therefore, it is useful to understand the types of vegetation in each category:

- Category A area—vegetation in an area that has been secured for a particular purpose or an area subject to particular requirements, for example, subject to a compliance notice, secured as an offset area or secured as a Declared Area (Voluntary)
- Category B area—remnant regional ecosystem
- Category C area—high-value regrowth vegetation
- Category R area—regrowth watercourse area
- Category X area—vegetation that is generally exempt from requirements under vegetation management framework dependent on the land tenure.

¹ Unless the *Planning Act 2016* provides otherwise.

² The Property Report may also include other related maps or information outside the vegetation management framework that may be of assistance e.g. protected plants flora survey trigger map under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*. This information is supplementary information only and is not to be taken as advice on other laws that may apply to your proposed development. It is recommended that you familiarise yourself with all local, state and federal Acts and Regulations that apply to your proposed development.

³ Referred to in the Queensland Spatial Catalogue and Queensland Globe as ‘Vegetation management regional ecosystem map’.

⁴ Referred to in the Queensland Spatial Catalogue as ‘Vegetation management essential habitat map’.

The **Vegetation Management Supporting Map** includes regional ecosystem mapping that is colour-coded in accordance with the class of regional ecosystems prescribed under the vegetation management framework:

- Pink—Endangered regional ecosystem
- Orange—Of Concern regional ecosystem
- Green—Least Concern regional ecosystem.

Regional ecosystems are further categorised into **regional ecosystem structure categories** to indicate the expected density or composition of vegetation in its natural state. The five groups of vegetation structure categories are:

- dense
- mid-dense
- sparse
- very sparse
- grassland.

Queensland has been divided into 13 bioregions, each of which represents a broad landscape pattern that is the result of the interplay between factors including geology, climate and biota. Within each bioregion, there are a number of regional ecosystems that make up the diversity of landscapes across the region. As each bioregion is different in nature, the vegetation management requirements under the framework differ.

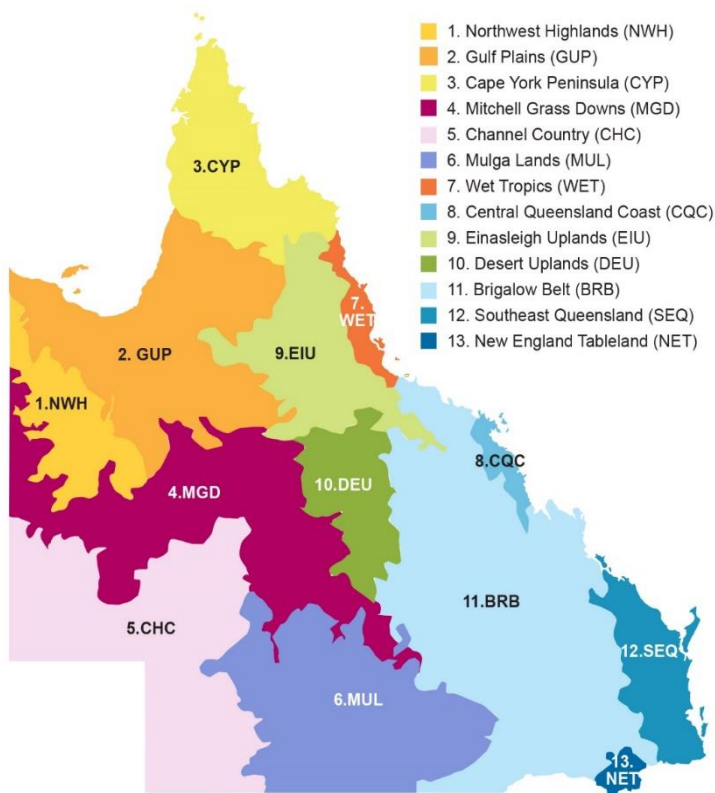


Figure 1: Queensland bioregions

Each identified area on regional ecosystem mapping is called a polygon. Each polygon is labelled with a **regional ecosystem number** (a three-number code) identifying the regional ecosystem:

- The first number indicates the bioregion in which the regional ecosystem is situated.
- The second number refers to the land zone in which the ecosystem occurs.
- The third number refers to the specific ecosystem and denotes vegetation type.

Example

In the regional ecosystem code **6.3.21**:

- 6** is the code for the Mulga Lands bioregion
- 3** indicates alluvial systems such as creeks, rivers and floodplains
- 21** indicates low woodlands of mulga on low alluvial sand dunes.

Most regional ecosystem maps show polygons with more than one regional ecosystem number. The order in which the regional ecosystems are listed reflects the relative size and extent of these different regional ecosystems on the ground. If you have areas mapped as more than one regional ecosystem, you may need to determine precisely where on the ground each regional ecosystem is located.

Example

A mixed polygon labelled **6.5.1/6.5.2, 70/30** contains approximately 70 per cent of regional ecosystem 6.5.1 and 30 per cent of regional ecosystem 6.5.2.



A full description of each regional ecosystem is available on the Regional Ecosystem Description Database (REDD). Access or download the database at www.qld.gov.au (search for 'regional ecosystem description database').

The **Essential Habitat Map** under the vegetation management framework shows the habitat of Endangered, Vulnerable or Near-Threatened wildlife (protected wildlife) prescribed under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*. The mapping relies on information sourced by a number of different government and non-government agencies and experts. Essential habitat is mapped over areas of vegetation that are likely to contain either:

- three or more essential habitat factors⁵
or
- the relevant species at any stage of its life cycle.

What if I think the vegetation on ground is different to the mapping?

If you think the Regulated Vegetation Management Map or regional ecosystem mapping for the development area is different from what is on ground, you may apply for a Property Map of Assessable Vegetation (PMAV). A PMAV is a property-scale map that shows the boundaries of vegetation categories on the property. An application for a PMAV must include sufficient information to demonstrate the proposed changes to the mapping should be made. Once the PMAV is made, it replaces the

⁵ Biological and non-biological requirements of a species that are necessary or desirable for the wildlife at any stage of its life cycle, including vegetation community, altitude, soils, position in landscape, or regional ecosystem. Guide to State Development Assessment Provisions – State code 16: Native vegetation clearing, Department of Resources

Regulated Vegetation Management Map for determining the location and extent of the areas of vegetation regulated under the vegetation management framework on your property.

If applicable, it is recommended that you apply for and receive the PMAV before lodging your development application.

PMAVs can be used to:

- confirm the vegetation category areas as currently mapped; or
- amend the mapping (e.g. to refine a regional ecosystem or regional ecosystem boundary).



For more detailed information about PMAVs and applying for a PMAV, visit www.qld.gov.au and search 'Property Map of Assessable Vegetation'

Glossary of terms and common abbreviations used in this document

Terms used in this guide have the same meaning as defined in the *Vegetation Management Act 1999* and the Glossary of Terms within the code.

Some common abbreviations used within the guide include the following:

AO = Acceptable outcome

Code = State Development Assessment Provisions, State code 16: Native Vegetation Clearing

MCU = Material Change of Use

PO = Performance outcome

PMAV = Property Map of Assessable Vegetation

RaL = Reconfiguring a Lot

REDD = Regional Ecosystem Description Database

SARA = State Assessment Referral Agency

SRI = Significant Residual Impact

SDAP = State Development Assessment Provisions

VMA = *Vegetation Management Act 1999*

Key steps in the development assessment process

For an application proposing to undertake assessable development that requires assessment under the SDAP: State code 16, key steps in the process are as follows:

1. Determine location and extent of development footprint

It is important to ensure that you have determined all development and clearing areas to be assessed as part of the development application. This may include adding areas that could subsequently become Exempt Clearing Work as a result of the development approval—for example, adding areas to the development footprint for the firebreak exemption around infrastructure. See Appendix 1 'Avoid and Minimise' for further guidance on determining the development and clearing footprint including areas that will become exempt as a result of a MCU or RaL development application.

Details of the location and extent of the development and clearing footprint should be determined by providing:

- a. digital data in a format such as shapefile or .kml; or
- b. a map showing:
 - i. the boundary of the area on an image base; and
 - ii. 5 or more points visible in the image base that correspond to identifiable fixed features; and
 - iii. a description of the feature that each point represents; and
 - iv. the coordinates and zone references for each point, defined by reference to the geodetic reference framework prescribed for the [Survey and Mapping Infrastructure Act 2003, section 6\(4\)](#); or
- c. a description of the boundary of the area defined by reference to the geodetic reference framework prescribed for the [Survey and Mapping Infrastructure Act 2003, section 6\(4\)](#).

To facilitate prompt assessment, digital data is preferred.

2. Check mapping to determine the assessable clearing footprint for the application

Check the regulated maps and supporting maps to determine the assessable clearing areas for the development footprint. See guidance above 'Vegetation Management mapping'. This may include removing parts of the development footprint where the clearing is currently exempt under the VMA framework (e.g. clearing category X areas on freehold land) or accepted development (e.g. clearing under an Accepted Development Vegetation Clearing Code).

3. Seek pre-lodgement advice (optional)

You can arrange a pre-lodgement meeting with SARA before lodging the application. Understanding the precise location and extent of the development and clearing footprint to be assessed under a development application is vital to addressing the code. As such, it is recommended that you seek pre-lodgement advice from SARA if you have any uncertainty around the required development and clearing footprint to be assessed.



A pre-lodgement meeting is strongly recommended to assist with understanding the requirements for technical assessment. For more details on seeking pre-lodgement advice, visit <https://planning.statedevelopment.qld.gov.au/planning-framework/state-assessment-and-referral-agency>.

4. Lodge Relevant Purpose determination application (if applicable)

When applying for a MCU and / or Operational Works development approval you must first obtain a Relevant Purpose determination from the Department of Resources before lodging a development application. This Relevant Purpose determination will confirm whether the proposal will result in the clearing of regulated vegetation and whether the clearing is for a relevant purpose permitted under section 22A of the VMA.

Clearing that is not for a relevant purpose is prohibited development under the *Planning Act 2016*, and a development application cannot be accepted to the extent it involves prohibited development.

For example, clearing in any category C areas or category R areas on the Regulated Vegetation Management Map is not a relevant purpose under the VMA. Accordingly, clearing of vegetation

in these areas cannot be approved under a development approval, and is prohibited development under the *Planning Act 2016* unless the clearing can be undertaken as Exempt Clearing Work or in accordance with an Accepted Development Vegetation Clearing Code.



*Contact the Department of Resources, Veg Hub on **135 VEG (135 834)** to discuss the purpose of your clearing and whether a Relevant Purpose determination is required.*



For further information and to apply for a Relevant Purpose determination visit www.qld.gov.au and search 'Relevant Purpose determination'.

5. Lodge Development Approval application

Once the Relevant Purpose determination is approved, the development application can then be completed addressing all relevant assessment benchmarks under the *Planning Act 2016* framework. For vegetation management, this means assessing the proposed development against SDAP: State code 16 (the code). A response template for the assessment benchmarks for the code is available online at www.qld.gov.au (search '[State Development Assessment Provisions](#)' and then select 'State code 16 response template').

A Development Approval application can be lodged with the relevant assessment manager. The relevant assessment manager is either local government or SARA.

If the assessment manager is SARA, you can apply online via [MyDAS2](#) available at www.qld.gov.au (search 'Online planning services' and then select 'MyDAS2').

If the assessment manager is local government, local government will confirm whether the application will need to be referred to SARA (for one or more state interests).

6. Technical advice provided

Once a development application is lodged and accepted by the Assessment Manager or Referral Agency, the Department of Resources provides technical agency advice for proposals involving the clearing of native vegetation, and works closely with the Assessment Manager / Referral Agency on whether an application complies with the code, including any potential offset requirements under the Queensland environmental offsets framework⁶.

7. Decision Notice issued

If the proposal adequately addresses all relevant state codes, SARA either: issues a Decision Notice (with or without conditions) as Assessment Manager; or provides local government as the Assessment Manager, with a Referral Agency Response (recommending conditions be imposed where required to meet the assessment benchmarks under the relevant SDAP state codes).

Note: FastTrack5 referral and assessment process is also available for Operational Work development applications for Managing Thickened Vegetation. The FastTrack5 process allows for a reduced application fee, reduced assessment and decision-making time frames by SARA, and will not be subject to an information request. Standard conditions will generally be applied.



For further information on the FastTrack5 assessment process, visit www.qld.gov.au and search 'FastTrack5'.

⁶ If there is insufficient information to assess the application, you may be requested to provide further information.

Part 2: Assessment against the Performance Outcomes of the code

Application of code

The complete version of SDAP (sections 1 to 4) provides guidance on the application and interpretation of the state codes, how they are used in assessment and how multiple state codes or matters of state interest are managed etc.

The Purpose Statement of the code provides the overall intent of the code, for example, environmental values / outcomes the code seeks to manage and / or protect. Development will comply with the code if it can be shown to meet the code's Purpose Statement.

Performance outcomes (POs) set the benchmarks for achieving the Purpose Statement of the code. Generally, your application must meet all of the POs relevant for your application. If the application does not meet one or more of these POs, those aspects of the application will then be assessed against the Purpose Statement of the code⁷.

Some POs may provide for an Acceptable Outcome (AO). AOs identify one way a PO can be met. An application that complies with all applicable AOs for a corresponding PO is considered to satisfy that PO.

In some cases there will be two corresponding POs for a particular environmental value / outcome whereby the first PO will provide for the assessment benchmark and the corresponding second PO will provide for rehabilitation and / or provision of an environmental offset. For example, PO5 and PO6 for wetlands. These corresponding POs are to be assessed in conjunction with each other. The assessment must address the first PO (eg PO5). If the proposal meets the first PO (eg PO5), then the second PO (eg PO6) is automatically met. If you have adequately demonstrated that the proposal cannot meet the first PO (eg PO5), only then can you address the second PO (eg PO6) and propose rehabilitation and / or an environmental offset (where relevant).

Where a development involves multiple development applications, thresholds considered under the code may be assessed having regard to **cumulative impacts** for any development approval applying to the premises⁸.

Table 16.1: Performance Outcomes relevant for each development type and clearing purpose

The code groups together all the POs for each application type and clearing purpose into numbered tables. This guide likewise follows the same order as the code, providing guidance per table (i.e. per clearing purpose). Additional guidance for some aspects may be provided within an appendix⁹.

It is only necessary to provide a response to the POs relevant for the application type and clearing purpose/s. Table 16.1 of the code specifies which tables of POs are relevant for each application type and clearing purpose. Tables that are not relevant to your application type and clearing purpose can be left blank or deleted. For example, a development application for operational works that involves

⁷ Refer to the complete version of SDAP (sections 1 to 4) for further information on assessments against the purpose statement.

⁸ See section 22(3)(d) of the Planning Regulation 2017.

⁹ A reference to an appendix is a reference to an appendix in this guide.

managing thickened vegetation, only Table 16.2 and Table 16.15 are relevant and therefore the remaining tables can be left blank or deleted.

Table 16.2: General

Table 16.2 of the code provides for the POs addressing general requirements applying to all development application types except an application for a MCU and / or RaL where there is no clearing as a result of the development (see Table 16.1 of the code). An application for a MCU and / or RaL where there is no clearing as a result of the development need only address the POs in Table 16.9.

Given there are no AOs for the POs within Table 16.2 of the code, the application will need to address each PO directly.

Performance outcome 1

See Appendix 12 'Better Environmental Outcomes' for guidance on identifying Notices of Compliance, meeting this PO and providing a Better Environmental Outcome.

To meet this PO the application will need to satisfy all of the following:

1. Identify the location and extent of the development footprint including all areas of clearing to be assessed under the development application.
2. Demonstrate how the development meets one of the following:
 - a. No Notices Requiring Compliance apply to the proposed development or clearing footprint; or
 - b. One or more Notices Requiring Compliance apply to the proposed development or clearing footprint however:
 - i. the proposed development and clearing is consistent with the notice; or
 - ii. where the proposed development and clearing is not consistent with the notice, a Better Environmental Outcome is proposed to be achieved in accordance with the requirements and criteria in the code and Appendix 12 of this guide.

Performance outcome 2

See Appendix 12 'Better Environmental Outcomes' for guidance on identifying Particular Regulated Areas, meeting this PO and providing a Better Environmental Outcome.

To meet this PO the application will need to satisfy all of the following:

1. Identify the location and extent of the development footprint including all areas of clearing to be assessed under the development application.
2. Demonstrate how the development meets one of the following:
 - a. No Particular Regulated Areas apply to the proposed development or clearing footprint; or
 - b. One or more Particular Regulated Areas apply to the proposed development or clearing footprint however:
 - i. the proposed development and clearing is consistent with the vegetation management requirements for the Particular Regulated Area; or
 - ii. where the proposed development and clearing is not consistent with the vegetation management requirements for the Particular Regulated Area, a Better Environmental Outcome is proposed to be achieved in accordance with the requirements and criteria in the code and Appendix 12 of this guide.

Performance outcome 3

See Appendix 13 'Significant Residual Impacts (SRIs) and Environmental Offsets' for guidance on environmental offsets.

An area of land is a legally secured offset area (as defined under the *Environmental Offsets Act 2014*) if:

1. the area is:
 - a. an Environmental Offset Protection Area; or
 - b. an area declared as an area of high nature conservation value under section 19F of the VMA (Declared Area (Voluntary)); or
 - c. another area prescribed under a regulation; and
2. under the *Environmental Offsets Act 2014* or another Act, the area is subject to a delivery or management plan or agreement (however described in this Act or the other Act) to achieve a conservation outcome for a prescribed environmental matter.



To identify any areas that are Environmental Offset Protection Areas or another area prescribed under regulation contact the Department of Environment and Science by calling 13 QGOV (13 74 68) or email offset@des.qld.gov.au

To identify Declared Areas (Voluntary) undertake a current title search. Title searches can be purchased by contacting Titles Queensland online at www.titlesqld.com.au or by calling (07) 3497 4379.

Further information on Environmental Offsets under the environmental offsets framework is available online at www.qld.gov.au or by contacting the Department of Environment and Science by calling 13 QGOV (13 74 68) or email offset@des.qld.gov.au

To meet this PO the application will need to satisfy all of the following:

1. Identify the location and extent of the development footprint including all areas of clearing to be assessed under the development application.
2. Demonstrate how the development will meet one of the following:
 - a. No legally secured offset area/s apply to the development or clearing footprint; or
 - b. One or more legally secured offset areas apply to the development or clearing footprint however:
 - i. the proposed development and clearing is consistent with the offset delivery plan or an agreement for the offset area; or
 - ii. where the proposed development and clearing is not consistent with the offset delivery plan or an agreement for the offset area, an Environmental Offset will be provided in accordance with the *Environmental Offsets Act 2014*.

Table 16.4: Extractive industry

Under the code, 'extractive industry' means one or more of the following:

1. dredging material from the bed of any waters
2. extracting, from a pit or quarry, rock, sand, clay, gravel, loam or other material;
3. screening, washing, grinding, milling, sizing or separating material extracted from a pit or quarry;

and includes carrying out work that is the natural and ordinary consequence of carrying out the work mentioned above.

Clearing avoids and minimises impacts

Performance outcome 19

See Appendix 1 'Avoid and Minimise' for guidance on determining the location and extent of the development and clearing footprint; 'avoid and minimise' requirements; and meeting this PO.

As there are no prescribed AOs, the application will need to address the PO directly.

Clearing associated with wetlands

See Appendix 3 'Wetlands' for information on the intent of this PO; guidance to identify defining banks; further information sources; and contacts for further assistance.

If clearing for the proposed development meets the requirements of either AO20.1 or AO20.2, both POs (PO20 and PO21) are met. However, if the clearing for the proposed development cannot meet either AO, a more robust assessment addressing the PO(s) must be provided in the application.

PO20 and PO21 are corresponding POs. Accordingly, the application must address PO20 first. If the application adequately demonstrates that the proposal cannot meet the first corresponding PO (PO20), only then is the application able to address the second corresponding PO (PO21) and if appropriate propose an offset for any acceptable SRI.

Acceptable outcome 20.1

This AO can be met by satisfying all of the following:

1. Identify the location and extent of the development footprint, including all areas of clearing to be assessed under the development application.
2. Identify the defining bank of any natural wetland within 100 metres of the proposed clearing footprint.
3. Demonstrate that no clearing will occur in any natural wetland or within 100 metres of the defining bank of any natural wetland.

Acceptable outcome 20.2

This AO only relates to clearing that is proposed within 100 metres of the defining bank of a natural wetland. This AO is not applicable if clearing within a natural wetland is proposed. This AO can be met by satisfying all of the following:

1. Identify the location and extent of the development footprint including all areas of clearing to be assessed under the development application.
2. Identify the defining bank of any natural wetland within 100 metres of the proposed clearing footprint.

3. Demonstrate that any clearing within 100 metres of the defining bank of a natural wetland will not:
 - a. occur within 10 metres of the defining bank of any natural wetland; and
 - b. exceed the widths prescribed in reference table 1 of the code.

See Appendix 14 'Principles for calculating limits for Reference Table 1 of the code' for guidance on calculating these limits.

These widths are based on regional ecosystem structure categories, which can be found in the REDD.



The Regional Ecosystem Description Database (REDD). Access or download the database at www.qld.gov.au (search for 'regional ecosystem description database').

Performance outcome 20

Where the clearing does not meet either AO, the application must first address PO20. The application should include all of the following:

1. Identify the location and extent of the development footprint including all areas of clearing to be assessed under the development application.
2. Identify the defining bank of any natural wetland within 100 metres of the proposed clearing footprint.
3. Identify all areas of clearing within any natural wetland, or within 100 metres of the defining bank of any natural wetland.
4. Identify any areas of clearing within 100 metres of the defining bank of any natural wetland that are not considered regional ecosystems associated with a natural wetland. For example: regional ecosystems that rely on permanent or temporary inundation by water to remain in the landscape; vegetation within a jump up or hill immediately adjacent a natural wetland that does not contribute to the ecological functioning or stability of the natural wetland¹⁰. Examples of significant changes in elevation immediately adjacent to natural wetland areas include:
 - Simpson Desert and lower Channel Country ("natural wetland" to "dune field");
 - Cape York Peninsula (wetlands associated with rivers); and
 - Areas in northern and western Queensland where vegetation does not extend more than a few metres from the defining bank.
5. Demonstrate how clearing in any natural wetland, or within 100 metres of the defining bank of any natural wetland, maintains the composition, structure and function of the regional ecosystem. This should include details of the proposed clearing and management methods, and use of any best practice methods.

See Appendix 2 'Composition, structure and function of regional ecosystems' for guidance, further information sources and contacts for further assistance.
6. Where clearing in any natural wetland, or within 100 metres of the defining bank of any natural wetland, does not maintain the composition, structure and function of the regional ecosystem, then clearing is likely to impact one or more of the following:

¹⁰ Contributions to ecological functioning include leaf litter deposits or by filtering runoff.

- a. bank stability by protecting against bank erosion;
- b. water quality by filtering sediments, nutrients and other pollutants;
- c. aquatic habitat;
- d. terrestrial habitat.

Whilst unlikely, where no impacts to any of the above will result despite the composition, structure and function of the regional ecosystem/s not being maintained, the application must also include all information and evidence to demonstrate how there will be no impact to bank stability, water quality and habitat (aquatic and terrestrial) for any natural wetlands.

If it can be demonstrated that the first corresponding PO (PO20) is met, the second corresponding PO (PO21) is automatically met.

Performance outcome 21

If it is first demonstrated that the first corresponding PO (PO20) cannot be met, the second corresponding PO (PO21) can then be addressed. In addition to the information required for PO20, the application should also include all of the required information listed in Appendix 13 'Significant Residual Impacts (SRIs) and Environmental Offsets'.

Clearing associated with watercourses and drainage features

See Appendix 4 'Watercourses and Drainage Features' for information on: the intent of this PO; guidance to identify defining banks and stream orders; further information sources; and contacts for further assistance.

If clearing for the proposed development meets the requirements of either AO22.1 or AO22.2, both POs (PO22 and PO23) are met. However, if the clearing for the proposed development cannot meet either AO, a more robust assessment addressing the PO(s) must be provided in the application.

PO22 and PO23 are corresponding POs. Accordingly, the application must address PO22 first. If the application adequately demonstrates that the proposal cannot meet the first corresponding PO (PO22), only then is the application able to address the second corresponding PO (PO23) and, if appropriate, propose an offset for any acceptable SRI.

Acceptable outcome 22.1

This AO can be met by satisfying all of the following:

1. Identify the location and extent of the development footprint including all areas of clearing to be assessed under the development application.
2. Identify the defining bank of any watercourses or drainage features within 50 metres of the proposed clearing footprint.
3. Determine the stream order for all identified watercourses and drainage features.
4. Identify the assessable clearing areas under the PO for each watercourse and drainage feature based on the relevant distances listed in reference table 2 of the code, being:
 - a. For stream orders 1 and 2 – any clearing within the watercourse or drainage feature and any clearing within 10 metres of the defining bank of the watercourse or drainage feature.
 - b. For stream orders 3 and 4 – any clearing within the watercourse or drainage feature and any clearing within 25 metres of the defining bank of the watercourse or drainage feature.

- c. For stream orders 5 and greater – any clearing within the watercourse or drainage feature and any clearing within 50 metres of the defining bank of the watercourse or drainage feature.
5. Demonstrate that clearing will not occur in any watercourse or drainage feature, or within the relevant distance of the defining bank of any watercourse or drainage feature listed in reference table 2 of the code.

Acceptable outcome 22.2

This AO can be met by satisfying all of the following:

1. Identify the location and extent of the development footprint, including all areas of clearing to be assessed under the development application.
2. Identify the defining bank of any watercourses or drainage features within 50 metres of the proposed clearing footprint.
3. Determine the stream order for all identified watercourses and drainage features.
4. Identify the assessable clearing areas under the PO for each watercourse and drainage feature based on the relevant distances listed in reference table 2 of the code, being:
 - a. For stream orders 1 and 2 – any clearing within the watercourse or drainage feature and any clearing within 10 metres of the defining bank of the watercourse or drainage feature.
 - b. For stream orders 3 and 4 – any clearing within the watercourse or drainage feature and any clearing within 25 metres of the defining bank of the watercourse or drainage feature.
 - c. For stream orders 5 and greater – any clearing within the watercourse or drainage feature and any clearing within 50 metres of the defining bank of the watercourse or drainage feature.
5. Demonstrating how clearing within any watercourse or drainage feature, or clearing within the relevant distance of the defining bank of any watercourse or drainage feature (reference table 2 of the code) will not result in either of the following:
 - a. exceed the widths in reference table 1 of the code;

See Appendix 14 'Principles for calculating limits for Reference Table 1 of the code' for guidance on calculating these limits.

These widths are based on regional ecosystem structure categories, which can be found in the REDD.



The Regional Ecosystem Description Database (REDD). Access or download the database at www.qld.gov.au (search for 'regional ecosystem description database').

- b. occur within 10 metres of the defining bank of any watercourse or drainage feature unless clearing is required into or across the watercourse or drainage feature.

Performance outcome 22

Where the clearing does not meet either AO, the application must first address PO22. The application should include all of the following:

1. Identify the location and extent of the development footprint including all areas of clearing to be assessed under the development application.
2. Identify the defining bank of any watercourses or drainage features within 50 metres of the proposed clearing footprint.

3. Determine the stream order for all identified watercourses and drainage features.
4. Identify the assessable clearing areas under the PO for each watercourse and drainage feature based on the relevant distances listed in reference table 2 of the code, being:
 - a. For stream orders 1 and 2 – any clearing within the watercourse or drainage feature and any clearing within 10 metres of the defining bank of the watercourse or drainage feature.
 - b. For stream orders 3 and 4 – any clearing within the watercourse or drainage feature and any clearing within 25 metres of the defining bank of the watercourse or drainage feature.
 - c. For stream orders 5 and greater – any clearing within the watercourse or drainage feature and any clearing within 50 metres of the defining bank of the watercourse or drainage feature.
5. Identify any of these assessable clearing areas above that are not considered regional ecosystems associated with a watercourse or drainage feature. For example: regional ecosystems that rely on permanent or temporary inundation by water to remain in the landscape; vegetation within a jump up or hill immediately adjacent a watercourse or drainage feature that does not contribute to the ecological functioning or stability of the watercourse or drainage feature¹¹.
6. Demonstrate how clearing in any watercourse or drainage feature, or within the relevant distance of the defining bank of any watercourse or drainage feature, maintains the composition, structure and function of the regional ecosystem. This should include details of the proposed clearing and management methods, and use of any best practice methods.

See Appendix 2 'Composition, structure and function of regional ecosystems' for guidance, further information sources and contacts for further assistance.

7. Where clearing in any watercourse or drainage feature, or within the relevant distance of the defining bank of any watercourse or drainage feature, does not maintain the composition, structure and function of the regional ecosystem, then clearing is likely to impact one or more of the following:
 - a. bank stability by protecting against bank erosion;
 - b. water quality by filtering sediments, nutrients and other pollutants;
 - c. aquatic habitat;
 - d. terrestrial habitat.

Whilst unlikely, where no impacts to any of the above will result despite the composition, structure and function of the regional ecosystem/s not being maintained, the application must also include all information and evidence to demonstrate how there will be no impact to bank stability, water quality and habitat (aquatic and terrestrial) for any natural wetlands.

If it can be demonstrated that the first corresponding PO (PO22) is met, the second corresponding PO (PO23) is automatically met.

Performance outcome 23

If it is first demonstrated that the first corresponding PO (PO22) cannot be met, the second corresponding PO (PO23) can then be addressed. In addition to the information required for PO22, the application should also include all of the required information listed in Appendix 13 'Significant Residual Impacts (SRIs) and Environmental Offsets'.

¹¹ Contributions to ecological functioning include leaf litter deposits or by filtering runoff.

Connectivity

See Appendix 6 'Connectivity' for information on: the intent of this PO; guidance to identify bioregions and subregions; requirements and meeting this PO; further information sources; and contacts for further assistance.

If clearing for the proposed development meets the requirements of AO24.1 the PO (PO24) is met. However, if the clearing for the proposed development cannot meet the AO, a more robust assessment addressing the PO must be provided in the application.

Acceptable outcome 24.1

See Appendix 6 'Connectivity' for guidance on meeting this AO.

Performance outcome 24

See Appendix 6 'Connectivity' for guidance on meeting this PO.

Soil erosion if the local government is not the assessment manager for the development application

See Appendix 8 'Soil Erosion' for information on: the intent of this PO; requirements for Erosion and Sediment Control Plans; further information sources; and contacts for further assistance.

This PO does not apply where local government is the assessment manager for the development application. Where local government is the assessment manager, the requirements of the planning scheme will be used by the assessment manager to assess and condition the development in relation to soil erosion.

Where local government is not the assessment manager, this PO applies. If clearing for the proposed development meets the requirements of AO25.1 the PO (PO25) is met. However, if the clearing for the proposed development cannot meet the AO, a more robust assessment addressing the PO must be provided in the application.

Acceptable outcome 25.1

This acceptable outcome can be met by developing and implementing an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP) to prevent increased "soil erosion and instability" resulting from the clearing. That is, prevent the increased occurrence of gully erosion greater than 30 centimetres in depth, landslips, a scarp, soil scalding or stream bank slumping resulting from the clearing.

See Appendix 8 "Soil Erosion" for guidance on requirements for an ESCP.

Performance outcome 25

Where the clearing does not meet the AO, the application must address PO25. The application should include all of the following:

1. Identify the location and extent of the development footprint including all areas of clearing to be assessed under the development application.
2. Demonstrate that clearing will not result in accelerated soil erosion within or outside the land the subject of the development application.

"Accelerated soil erosion" means soil erosion that exceeds the natural level and that occurs as a direct result of human activity. See the code and Appendix 8 for further definitions associated with soil erosion and types of soil erosion.

3. To demonstrate that clearing will not result in accelerated soil erosion, all of the following should be
- Guide to State Development Assessment Provisions – State code 16: Native vegetation clearing, Department of Resources

provided:

- a. Desktop and field data for soil erosion presence and future risk, both within the application area and on the land surrounding the application area.
- b. Desktop and field data for chemical, physical and biological fertility characteristics of the soil within the application area and on the land surrounding the application area.
- c. Details of any potential increased soil erosion that may be caused by the proposed clearing, both within the application area and on the land surrounding the application area.
- d. Details of any potential impacts the proposed clearing may have on these characteristics.
- e. The clearing methods and management strategies that will be employed to either prevent or rectify:
 - i. increased soil erosion caused by the clearing; and
 - ii. any associated loss of chemical, physical or biological fertility (both within and outside the land the subject of the development application).

Salinity

See Appendix 7 'Salinity' for information on: the intent of this PO; guidance to identify salinity expression areas and meeting this PO; further information sources; and contacts for further assistance.

If clearing for the proposed development meets the requirements of AO26.1 the PO (PO26) is met. However, if the clearing for the proposed development cannot meet the AO, a more robust assessment addressing the PO must be provided in the application.

Acceptable outcome 26.1

See Appendix 7 'Salinity' for guidance on meeting this AO.

Performance outcome 26

See Appendix 7 'Salinity' for guidance on meeting this PO.

Conserving endangered and of concern regional ecosystems

If clearing for the proposed development meets the requirements of any AO (AO27.1 to AO27.3), both POs (PO27 and PO28) are met. However, if the clearing for the proposed development cannot meet any AO, a more robust assessment addressing the PO(s) must be provided in the application.

PO27 and PO28 are corresponding POs. Accordingly, the application must address PO27 first. If the application adequately demonstrates that the proposal cannot meet the first corresponding PO (PO27), only then is the application able to address the second corresponding PO (PO28) and rehabilitate the cleared area or where rehabilitation is not reasonably practical, provide an environmental offset.

Acceptable outcome 27.1

This AO can be met by satisfying all of the following:

1. Identify the location and extent of the development footprint including all areas of clearing to be assessed under the development application.
2. Identify any proposed clearing in Endangered and Of Concern regional ecosystems. See Part 1 'Vegetation Management mapping' for further information on and access to vegetation management maps and data.

3. Demonstrate how no clearing will occur in an Endangered regional ecosystem or an Of Concern regional ecosystem.

Acceptable outcome 27.2

This AO can be met by satisfying all of the following:

1. Identify the location and extent of the development footprint including all areas of clearing to be assessed under the development application.
2. Identify any proposed clearing in Endangered and Of Concern regional ecosystems. See Part 1 'Vegetation Management mapping' for further information on and access to vegetation management maps and data.
3. Demonstrate how total clearing of Endangered regional ecosystems and Of Concern regional ecosystems combined will not exceed the widths in reference table 1 of the code being:
 - a. for dense and mid-dense regional ecosystems – 10 metres;
 - b. for sparse and very sparse regional ecosystems – 20 metres; and
 - c. for grassland regional ecosystems – 25 metres.

See Appendix 14 'Principles for calculating limits for Reference Table 1 of the code' for guidance on calculating these limits.

These widths are based on regional ecosystem structure categories, which can be found in the REDD.



Access or download the database at www.qld.gov.au
(search for 'regional ecosystem description database').

Acceptable outcome 27.3

This AO can be met by satisfying all of the following:

1. Identify the location and extent of the development footprint including all areas of clearing to be assessed under the development application.
2. Identify any proposed clearing in Endangered and Of Concern regional ecosystems. See Part 1 'Vegetation Management mapping' for further information on and access to vegetation management maps and data.
3. Demonstrate how total clearing of Endangered regional ecosystems and Of Concern regional ecosystems combined will not exceed the areas in reference table 1 of the code being:
 - a. for dense and mid-dense regional ecosystems – 0.5 hectares;
 - b. for sparse and very sparse regional ecosystems – 2 hectares; and
 - c. for grassland regional ecosystems – 5 hectares.

See Appendix 14 'Principles for calculating limits for Reference Table 1 of the code' for guidance on calculating these limits.

These areas are based on regional ecosystem structure categories, which can be found in the REDD.



Access or download the database at www.qld.gov.au
(search for 'regional ecosystem description database').

Performance outcome 27

Where the clearing does not meet any AO, the application must first address PO27. The application should include all of the following:

1. Identify the location and extent of the development footprint including all areas of clearing to be assessed under the development application.
2. Identify any proposed clearing in Endangered and Of Concern regional ecosystems. See Part 1 'Vegetation Management mapping' for further information on and access to vegetation management maps and data.
3. Demonstrate how clearing in any Endangered regional ecosystem and / or any Of Concern regional ecosystems maintains the composition, structure and function of the regional ecosystem/s. This should include details of the proposed clearing and management methods, and use of any best practice methods.

See Appendix 2 'Composition, structure and function of regional ecosystems' for guidance, further information sources and contacts for further assistance.

If it can be demonstrated that the first corresponding PO (PO27) is met, the second corresponding PO (PO28) is automatically met.

Performance outcome 28

If the application adequately demonstrates that the proposal cannot meet the first PO (PO27), only then is the application able to address the second PO (PO28). In addition to the information required for PO27, the application should also include:

1. How clearing and the impacts of clearing have first been avoided.
2. Where clearing and the impacts of clearing cannot be avoided, how clearing and the impacts of clearing have been reasonably mitigated.
3. Identify any areas that can reasonably be rehabilitated.
4. Where rehabilitation is not reasonably possible, information and evidence to demonstrate why rehabilitation is not reasonably practical. For example, any significant on-ground conditions that may vary how the expected regeneration of the composition, structure and function of the regional ecosystem will be impacted by the proposed development.
5. For all identified rehabilitation areas, all of the required information listed in Appendix 11 'Rehabilitation'.
6. For all areas where rehabilitation is not reasonably practical, all the required information listed in Appendix 13 'Significant Residual Impacts (SRIs) and Environmental Offsets'.

Essential habitat

See Appendix 5 'Essential Habitat' for information on: the intent of this PO; identifying essential habitat; further information sources; and contacts for further assistance.

If clearing for the proposed development meets the requirements of any AO (AO29.1 to AO29.3), both POs (PO29 and PO30) are met. However, if the clearing for the proposed development cannot meet any AO, a more robust assessment addressing the PO(s) must be provided in the application.

PO29 and PO30 are corresponding POs. Accordingly, the application must address PO29 first. If the application adequately demonstrates that the proposal cannot meet the first corresponding PO (PO29),

only then is the application able to address the second corresponding PO (PO30) and, if appropriate, propose an offset for any acceptable SRI.

Acceptable outcome 29.1

This AO can be met by satisfying all of the following:

1. Identify the location and extent of the development footprint including all areas of clearing to be assessed under the development application.
2. Identify any proposed clearing of vegetation in any regional ecosystems that is an area of essential habitat. See Part 1 'Vegetation Management mapping' for further information on and access to vegetation management maps and data.
3. Demonstrate how no clearing will occur in any areas of essential habitat.

Acceptable outcome 29.2

This AO can be met by satisfying all of the following:

1. Identify the location and extent of the development footprint including all areas of clearing to be assessed under the development application.
2. Identify any proposed clearing of vegetation in any regional ecosystems that is an area of essential habitat. See Part 1 'Vegetation Management mapping' for further information on and access to vegetation management maps and data.
3. Demonstrate how any clearing of essential habitat will not exceed the widths in reference table 1 of the code being:
 - a. for dense and mid-dense regional ecosystems – 10 metres;
 - b. for sparse and very sparse regional ecosystems – 20 metres; and
 - c. for grassland regional ecosystems – 25 metres.

See Appendix 14 'Principles for calculating limits for Reference Table 1 of the code' for guidance on calculating these limits.

These widths are based on regional ecosystem structure categories, which can be found in the REDD.



Access or download the database at www.qld.gov.au (search for 'regional ecosystem description database').

Acceptable outcome 29.3

This AO can be met by satisfying all of the following:

1. Identify the location and extent of the development footprint including all areas of clearing to be assessed under the development application.
2. Identify any proposed clearing of vegetation in any regional ecosystems that is an area of essential habitat. See Part 1 'Vegetation Management mapping' for further information on and access to vegetation management maps and data.
3. Demonstrate how all clearing of essential habitat will not exceed the areas in reference table 1 of the code being:
 - a. for dense and mid-dense regional ecosystems – 0.5 hectares;

- b. for sparse and very sparse regional ecosystems – 2 hectares; and
- c. for grassland regional ecosystems – 5 hectares.

See Appendix 14 'Principles for calculating limits for Reference Table 1 of the code' for guidance on calculating these limits.

These areas are based on regional ecosystem structure categories, which can be found in the REDD.



Access or download the database at www.qld.gov.au (search for 'regional ecosystem description database').

Performance outcome 29

Where the clearing does not meet any AO, the application must first address PO29. The application should include all of the following:

1. Identify the location and extent of the development footprint including all areas of clearing to be assessed under the development application.
2. Identify any proposed clearing of vegetation in any regional ecosystems that is an area of essential habitat. Provide details of all regional ecosystems and all protected wildlife species for these areas. See Part 1 'Vegetation Management mapping' for further information on and access to vegetation management maps and data.
3. Demonstrate how clearing of vegetation in any regional ecosystem that is an area of essential habitat maintains the composition, structure and function of the regional ecosystem. This should include details of the proposed clearing and management methods, and use of any best practice methods.

See Appendix 2 'Composition, structure and function of regional ecosystems' for guidance, further information sources and contacts for further assistance.

If it can be demonstrated that the first corresponding PO (PO29) is met, the second corresponding PO (PO30) is automatically met.

Performance outcome 30

If it is first demonstrated that the first corresponding PO (PO29) cannot be met, the second corresponding PO (PO30) can then be addressed. In addition to the information required for PO29, the application should also include all of the required information listed in Appendix 13 'Significant Residual Impacts (SRIs) and Environmental Offsets' for each protected wildlife species individually.

Acid sulfate soils

See Appendix 9 'Acid Sulfate Soils' for information on: the intent of this PO; identifying land zones; sources for determining elevation; further information sources; and contacts for further assistance.

This PO does not apply where local government is the assessment manager for the development application. Where local government is the assessment manager, the requirements of the planning scheme will be used by the assessment manager to assess and condition the development in relation to soil erosion.

Where local government is not the assessment manager, this PO applies. If clearing for the proposed development meets the requirements of either AO31.1 or AO31.2, the PO (PO31) is met. However, if

the clearing for the proposed development cannot meet either AO, a more robust assessment addressing the PO(s) must be provided in the application.

Acceptable outcome 31.1

See Appendix 9 'Acid Sulfate Soils' for guidance on meeting this AO.

Acceptable outcome 31.2

See Appendix 9 'Acid Sulfate Soils' for guidance on meeting this AO.

Performance outcome 31

See Appendix 9 'Acid Sulfate Soils' for guidance on meeting this PO.

Staged clearing

As there are no prescribed AOs, the application will need to address the PO directly.

Performance outcome 32

To meet this PO the application will need to satisfy all of the following:

1. Identify the location and extent of the development footprint including all areas of clearing to be assessed under the development application.
2. Identify any current extraction / operational areas.
3. Identify all permits and approvals required, or any permits or approvals that will be necessary to acquire, under any local, State or federal government laws, to extract the material/s and continue or commence the extractive operations.
4. Provide details of the proposed development including materials to be extracted, the proposed period of development for the development approval (i.e. five years), and any reasonably associated built infrastructure required for the extraction operations.
5. Demonstrate how clearing for the proposed development period will only occur in areas from which material will be extracted, and any areas required to be cleared for any reasonably associated built infrastructure.
6. Demonstrate how any necessary clearing required for extraction of the material/s, and construction and maintenance of any reasonable associated infrastructure, will be staged in line with operational needs that restrict clearing to the current operational area. That is, clearing for each stage will only be undertaken immediately prior to operations commencing for the stage.
7. Demonstrate how clearing of vegetation will not occur without all required permits being first obtained.

Appendix 1: Avoid and minimise

(PO4, PO19, PO33, PO49, PO64, PO80, PO94, PO96, PO121)

The avoid and minimise hierarchy reflects a key feature within the Queensland State Policy for Vegetation Management to advance the purposes of the VMA.

To meet avoid and minimise requirements, the application must demonstrate that clearing, and the adverse impacts of clearing, will only occur where it has first been reasonably avoided, and then reasonably minimised.

‘Clearing’ under the VMA means to remove, cut down, ringbark, push over, poison or destroy in any way including by burning, flooding or draining, but does not include destroying standing vegetation by stock, or lopping a tree.

Under the code, **‘adverse impacts of clearing’** includes but is not limited to:

- the loss of vegetation;
- the loss of biodiversity;
- land degradation;
- loss of connectivity;
- altered ecological processes; and
- contributions to greenhouse gas emissions.

Under the code, for the purpose of a MCU or RaL development application, any reference to “clearing” is taken to include “clearing as a result of a material change of use”¹² and “clearing as a result of reconfiguring a lot”¹³ respectively.

“Clearing as a result of a material change of use” means both of the following:

1. Clearing of vegetation that will result from the change in use, consisting of any of the following:
 - a. clearing to construct built infrastructure – including buildings, stormwater management systems, water supply and sewerage systems – that are proposed as part of the material change of use application;
 - b. clearing for roads, vehicle parking, vehicle and pedestrian access, utilities corridors, services, fences, fire breaks and fire management lines;
 - c. clearing that may not be necessary for developing built infrastructure but is associated with the use applied for.
2. Clearing of vegetation that will become exempt clearing work¹⁴ if the development application is approved. This includes any of the following examples:
 - a. clearing for routine management¹⁵ and essential management¹⁶ purposes associated with the approved development including clearing to maintain proposed infrastructure, facilities, roads,

¹² See definitions in the code for ‘clearing’ and ‘clearing as a result of a material change of use’.

¹³ See definitions in the code for ‘clearing’ and ‘clearing as a result of reconfiguring a lot’.


¹⁴ See schedule 21 of the Planning Regulations 2017.

¹⁵ See definition of ‘routine management’ in schedule 24 of the Planning Regulation 2017.

¹⁶ See definition of ‘essential management’ in schedule 24 of the Planning Regulation 2017.

access routes, utilities, services and fences, and clearing to maintain the safety of persons and property that will be associated with the development;

- b. clearing for necessary fire breaks¹⁷, fire management lines¹⁸ and associated with the development. This will be assessed as follows:
 - i. all built infrastructure other than underground services, roads and fences will be assessed as requiring clearing for fire breaks and safety buffers with a width of 20 metres or 1.5 times the height of the tallest adjacent tree to the infrastructure, whichever is the greater. The extent of clearing assessed will include any vegetation that may be required to be cleared for fire breaks distances and safety buffers on adjoining land;

 *See Appendix 15 'Measuring tree height and measuring slope' for guidance on measuring tree height.*

- ii. all proposed allotment boundaries will be assessed as requiring clearing for fire management lines with a width of 10 metres constructed on either side of the allotment boundary unless written evidence from the relevant Area Commander of the Queensland Fire and Emergency Service which confirms an alternative fire management line width is required or acceptable;
- iii. in the case of evidence being presented which demonstrates constraints on clearing for fire management lines as being reasonably imposed in accordance with written evidence from the relevant Area Commander or equivalent officer of the Queensland Fire and Emergency Service, the development may be conditioned so that the full extent of exempt clearing work prescribed for essential management under schedule 21 of the Planning Regulation 2017 cannot be carried out by current or future landholders.

“Clearing as a result of reconfiguring a lot” means both of the following:

1. Clearing of vegetation that will result from reconfiguring a lot, consisting of any of the following:
 - a. clearing for boundary fence lines for each proposed allotment (whether or not the clearing is proposed as part of the application);
 - b. clearing to construct built infrastructure, including stormwater management systems, water supply and sewerage systems, roads, access routes or utilities corridors that are proposed as part of the reconfiguring a lot application or that will be required as a condition of approval by the assessment manager;
 - c. clearing for excavation and filling, for example, where the lots are to be levelled.
2. Clearing of vegetation that will become exempt clearing work¹⁹ if the development application is approved. This includes any of the following examples:

¹⁷ Under the code 'firebreak' means an area that has been cleared and maintained in a low fuel state to either stop or steady wildfire, or back burn against.

¹⁸ Under the code, 'fire management line' means a pathway, track or road, including existing property tracks, or fence line clearings, which can be used to access water for fire-fighting, divide the property into sub-units to allow a fuel reduction burning program to be carried out, or divide the property into sub-units to allow for back burning in the event of a wildfire.

¹⁹ See schedule 21 of the Planning Regulations 2017.

- a. clearing for a single residence and reasonably associated buildings and structures for each allotment to be created as a result of the reconfiguring a lot, where no such dwelling house already exists on the proposed allotment;
- b. all lots will be assessed as including clearing of two hectares for the purpose stated in 2a, or for lots smaller than two hectares the whole area of the lot, unless the application demonstrates that a greater or smaller area will be required and achieved – for example, building envelopes binding on title;
- c. clearing for routine management²⁰ and essential management²¹ purposes associated with the approved development including clearing to maintain proposed infrastructure, facilities, roads, access routes, utilities, services and fences, and clearing to maintain the safety of persons and property that will be associated with the development;
- d. clearing for necessary fire breaks²², fire management lines²³ and safety buffers associated with the development. This will be assessed as follows:
 - i. all built infrastructure other than underground services, roads and fences will be assessed as requiring clearing for firebreaks and safety buffers with a width of 20 metres or 1.5 times the height of the tallest adjacent tree to the infrastructure, whichever is the greater. The extent of clearing assessed will include any vegetation that may be required to be cleared for fire breaks and safety buffers on adjoining land;



See Appendix 15 'Measuring tree height and measuring slope' for guidance on measuring tree height.

- ii. all proposed allotment boundaries will be assessed as requiring clearing for fire management lines with a width of 10 metres constructed on either side of the allotment boundary unless written evidence from the relevant Area Commander of the Queensland Fire and Emergency Service which confirms an alternative fire management line width is required or acceptable;
- iii. in the case of evidence being presented which demonstrates constraints on clearing for fire management lines as being reasonably imposed in accordance with written evidence from the relevant Area Commander of the Queensland Fire and Emergency Service, the development may be conditioned so that the full extent of exempt clearing work prescribed for essential management under schedule 21 of the Planning Regulation 2017 cannot be carried out by current or future landholders.

Addressing performance outcomes (POs)

There are no acceptable outcomes prescribed for these POs. The application will need to address the PO directly. The application should include all of the following:

²⁰ See definition of 'routine management' in schedule 24 of the Planning Regulation 2017.

²¹ See definition of 'essential management' in schedule 24 of the Planning Regulation 2017.

²² Under the code 'firebreak' means an area that has been cleared and maintained in a low fuel state to either stop or steady wildfire, or back burn against.

²³ Under the code, 'fire management line' means a pathway, track or road, including existing property tracks, or fence line clearings, which can be used to access water for fire-fighting, divide the property into sub-units to allow a fuel reduction burning program to be carried out, or divide the property into sub-units to allow for back burning in the event of a wildfire.

1. Identify the location and extent of the development footprint including all areas of clearing to be assessed under the development application. See guidance in Part 1 of this guide 'Key steps in Development Assessment process: Step 1- Determine location and extent of development footprint'.

For a development application that includes a MCU, the extent of the development and clearing footprint should include "clearing as a result of a material change of use". See guidance in this Appendix 1 above.

For a development application that includes RaL, the extent of the development and clearing footprint should include "clearing as a result of reconfiguring a lot". See guidance in this Appendix 1 above.

2. Identify all potential adverse impacts of clearing.
3. Demonstrate both of the following:
 - a. If and how clearing, and the adverse impacts of clearing, can be reasonably avoided.
 - b. Where clearing cannot be reasonably avoided, how clearing and the adverse impacts of clearing will be reasonably minimised.
4. Provide all of the following supporting information:
 - a. Any considerations in deciding the location of the development, including assessment of alternative sites, to minimise the clearing footprint.
 - b. Identify constraints and limitations on alternative areas. For example: land features (topography, slope, land degradation, soil attributes), land use requirements, construction standards, proximity to existing infrastructure / facilities / services, access constraints.
 - c. Where it is not reasonable to undertake the clearing entirely in category X areas or existing cleared areas, demonstrate how the following 'avoid and minimise' principles have been applied for the location and extent of clearing:
 - i. First – locate as much of the clearing in category X areas or existing cleared areas as reasonably possible.
 - ii. Second – locate as much of the remaining clearing in a category C area or category R area where reasonably possible.
 - iii. Third – where necessary to clear in a category B area, locate the clearing within least concern regional ecosystems where reasonably possible.
 - iv. Fourth – take all possible steps to avoid, or if avoidance is not possible, minimise to the greatest extent possible, clearing in the following areas:
 - Within 100 metres of the defining bank of a natural wetland.
 - Within 10 metres of the defining bank of a watercourse or drainage feature for a stream order 1 or 2 watercourse or drainage feature.
 - Within 25 metres of the defining bank of a watercourse or drainage feature for a stream order 3 or 4 watercourse or drainage feature.
 - Within 50 metres of the defining bank of a watercourse or drainage feature for a stream order 5 or greater watercourse or drainage feature.
 - Essential habitat.

The 'avoid and minimise' assessments will be considered at an appropriate scale dependant on the nature and size of the proposed development. However generally, the scale of most 'avoid and minimise' assessments may be considered from a property / lot perspective.

Rehabilitation - having minimised the area of clearing, the adverse impacts of clearing may be further minimised by rehabilitating cleared areas that are only temporarily required for the establishment / construction phase of the proposed development. Whilst rehabilitation may not necessarily be required to meet "avoid and minimise" PO requirements, there may still be a requirement under further POs in the code to rehabilitate or provide an environmental offset in order to meet assessment benchmarks of the code²⁴. For further information on rehabilitation requirements see Appendix 11 'Rehabilitation'.

Wind farms - for wind farm developments, applications proposing to later micro-site areas following further detailed technical analysis will not satisfy avoid and minimise principles. Applications must demonstrate how the proposed clearing areas and the adverse impacts of clearing have been avoided and minimised notwithstanding any future intentions for micro-siting. Accordingly, any proposed clearing study corridor will be assessed in its entirety for the clearing of native vegetation. Applications for a proposed wind farm development must also include an analysis of the study corridor to identify:

1. the location and extent of the proposed:
 - a. study corridor;
 - b. necessary areas of clearing within the study corridor which will require technical investigation to determine the final location and extent of clearing;
 - c. necessary areas of clearing within the study corridor where the final location and extent of clearing is known; and
2. why it is necessary to locate the study corridor in the proposed location.

Information resources to assist in assessment

The following resources may be appropriate:

- Imagery: to demonstrate the presence of vegetation (free online resources include [Queensland Globe](#), [QImagery](#)). Access the imagery at www.qld.gov.au (search for 'Queensland Globe' and 'QImagery').
- Regulated Vegetation Management Map and supporting maps. See Part 1 "Vegetation Management mapping" for guidance to access maps and data.

Need more help?

- Seeking pre-lodgement advice with the SARA before lodging a development application is strongly recommended. This will identify any potential issues or additional information requirements.



For more detailed information about the role of SARA and seeking pre-lodgement advice, visit <https://planning.statedevelopment.qld.gov.au/planning-framework/state-assessment-and-referral-agency>

²⁴ For example, where a proposed development involves clearing for areas temporarily required to enable construction of infrastructure, in order to demonstrate clearing conserves the regional ecosystem.

- For assistance with vegetation management queries, including assistance with obtaining accessing information resources such Queensland Globe, please contact the Veg Hub on phone 135 834 or email vegetation@resources.qld.gov.au

Appendix 2: Composition, structure and function of regional ecosystems

Maintaining the composition, structure and function of regional ecosystems: PO5 – PO8, PO12 – PO17, PO20 – PO23, PO27 – PO30, PO34 – PO37, PO42 – PO45, PO50 – PO53, PO58 – PO61, PO65 – PO68, PO73 – PO78, PO81 – PO84, PO88 – PO91, PO97 – PO104, PO111 – PO114, PO116 – PO119, PO122 – PO123, PO128, PO136 – PO137, PO140 – PO141, PO149 – PO150.


Conserving remnant vegetation or restoring regional ecosystems generally: PO126, PO134, PO145 and PO153.

Some POs in the code require assessment of impacts to regional ecosystems to protect biodiversity, for example, to demonstrate the proposed development:

- maintains the composition, structure and function of regional ecosystems;
- conserve remnant vegetation or restore regional ecosystems; or
- maintains connectivity.

Accordingly, where the assessment benchmark is to maintain the composition, structure and function of regional ecosystems, the application must demonstrate how the proposed development will maintain the composition, structure and function of regional ecosystems that will in turn result in protecting the relevant environmental value/s (e.g. wetlands, watercourses, areas of essential habitat). The assessment should consider whether there are any significant on-ground conditions that may vary how the expected composition, structure and function of any regional ecosystem is impacted by the proposed clearing.

Likewise, where the assessment benchmark is to conserve remnant vegetation or allow for restoration of the regional ecosystems, the application must demonstrate how the proposed development will achieve the required outcomes e.g. maintain the natural floristic composition and range of sizes of each species of the regional ecosystem evenly spaced across the application area; retain mature trees; retain habitat trees. Again, by conserving the remnant vegetation or allowing the restoration of the regional ecosystems, the relevant environmental value will be protected (e.g. conserving remnant vegetation that is a regional ecosystem; restoring the regional ecosystem).

 *See part 1 of this guide 'Vegetation Management mapping' for information on Vegetation Management mapping, Vegetation Management class for the regional ecosystem, interpreting regional ecosystem labels, regional ecosystem structure categories, bioregions, mixed polygons, PMAVs etc.*

Regional ecosystems are vegetation communities in a bioregion that are consistently associated with a particular combination of geology, landform and soil.

Biodiversity means the variability among living organisms from all sources, including terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part, and includes:

- diversity within species and between species; and
- diversity of ecosystems.

Accordingly biodiversity is ‘...the variety of life, its composition, structure and function, at a range of scales’²⁵.

‘Composition’ means the variation in species, populations and gene pools.

‘Structure’ means the physical variation of habitat and ecosystem components, such as tree, shrub and ground layers.

‘Function’ is the way it all works together including important ecological processes such as carbon, nutrient and water cycling.

The REDD provides basic regional ecosystem information including:

- Regional ecosystem code / label (i.e. bioregion, landzone, plants);
- VMA status (i.e. Least Concern, Of Concern and Endangered);
- Short description of the regional ecosystem – basic information such as the predominant canopy species, canopy cover structure (e.g. grassland, open woodland, woodland, open forest etc.);
- Structure category (e.g. sparse, dense);
- Long description of the regional ecosystem – more detailed information, mostly regarding understorey species and variants of the regional ecosystem; and
- Supplementary data – references to documentation that has been used to create the regional ecosystem technical descriptions 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 other fields from the REDD for a normal description of the regional ecosystem. Technical descriptions include the attributes of tree canopy height and cover, and native plant species composition of the predominant layer, which are used to assess the remnant status of vegetation under the VMA. However, as technical descriptions reflect the normal range in structure and floristic composition across the climatic, natural disturbance and geographic range of the regional ecosystem, local reference sites should be used where possible.



A full description of each regional ecosystem is available on the Regional Ecosystem Description Database (REDD). Access or download the database at www.qld.gov.au (search for ‘regional ecosystem description database’).

The Queensland Herbarium also publishes bio-condition benchmarks that are specific to each regional ecosystem or vegetation community in Queensland and are based on the average or median value of condition attributes assessed at reference and best-on-offer sites. The setting of benchmarks aims to account for the natural variability in structure and floristic composition under a range of natural disturbance regimes throughout the geographic extent of the regional ecosystem. Benchmarks are quantitative values derived from data collected from field-based reference sites for each site condition attribute assessed in bio-condition. These benchmarks have been developed to be used with the BioCondition vegetation condition assessment framework and are available to download in excel spreadsheet format at www.qld.gov.au (search ‘BioCondition’).

²⁵ Freudenberger, D & Harvey, J 2003, *Assessing the benefits of vegetation enhancement for biodiversity: A draft framework*, Report for Environment Australia, CSIRO Sustainable Ecosystems, Canberra.

The BioCondition vegetation condition assessment framework is a framework that provides a measure of the capacity of a terrestrial ecosystem to maintain biodiversity values at a local or property scale²⁶. It is a site-based, quantitative and repeatable assessment procedure that provides a numeric score to reflect functional, through to dysfunctional, vegetation condition states for biodiversity.



[BioCondition Site Assessment Manual](#): provides an assessment protocol to measure how well an area of vegetation is functioning for the maintenance of biodiversity values; and helpful in determining functionality / dysfunctionality of a regional ecosystem. Access the manual at www.qld.gov.au (search for 'BioCondition Site Assessment Manual').

For further information, publications, research or data on plant species and regional ecosystems in Queensland may be available from the Queensland Herbarium. Go to www.qld.gov.au (search 'Queensland Herbarium'), email Queensland.Herbarium@qld.gov.au or call 3199 7699.

Information resources to assist in assessment

The following resources may be appropriate:

- Imagery: to demonstrate the presence of vegetation (free online resources include [Queensland Globe](#), [QImagery](#)). Access the imagery at www.qld.gov.au (search for 'Queensland Globe' and 'QImagery').
- Topographic mapping and regional ecosystem mapping: to confirm the location and extent of riparian wetland vegetation associated with a mapped wetland (free online resources include [Queensland Globe](#), and [QSpatial](#)). Access the mapping at www.qld.gov.au (search for 'Queensland Globe' and 'QSpatial').
- [Regional Ecosystem Description Database](#): Access or download the database at www.qld.gov.au (search for 'regional ecosystem description database').
- Geology mapping: to identify any geological features that may verify changes in water flow, constriction, or vegetation types (free online resources include [Queensland Globe](#), and [QSpatial](#)). Access the mapping at www.qld.gov.au (search for 'Queensland Globe' and 'QSpatial').
- [BioCondition Site Assessment Manual](#): helpful in describing the composition, structure and function of regional ecosystems. Access the manual at www.qld.gov.au (search for 'BioCondition Site Assessment Manual').
- See Appendix 11 'Rehabilitation'.
- See Appendix 13 'Significant Residual Impacts (SRIs) and Environmental Offsets'.
- [PMAV Application Guide](#): where the vegetation on ground is considered to be different to the mapped regional ecosystems, it is recommended you apply for a PMAV prior to lodging the development application. The PMAV application guide contains valuable guidance on the evidence that should be provided with a PMAV application. The guide also provides valuable links to Queensland Herbarium support material including technical description data and how to

²⁶ This framework includes advice on the appropriate scale and sampling requirements for a BioCondition assessment dependent on the circumstances—for example, i.e. regional ecosystem, area, any natural conditions.

record site data and observations. The PMAV Application Guide is available online at www.qld.gov.au (search 'PMAV Application Guide').



Providing information to verify on-ground vegetation within a development application will not result in changes to statutory vegetation management mapping. The only process for requesting statutory vegetation mapping changes is to request a PMAV. Where the development application material does not adequately represent the vegetation impacted by the proposed clearing, SARA's assessment will be undertaken using the statutory vegetation management mapping.

Need more help?

- Seeking pre-lodgement advice with the SARA before lodging a development application is strongly recommended. This will identify any potential issues or additional information requirements. This is particularly important for those applications that are likely to require rehabilitation or environmental offsets to meet the POs.



For more detailed information about the role of SARA and seeking pre-lodgement advice, visit <https://planning.statedevelopment.qld.gov.au/planning-framework/state-assessment-and-referral-agency>

- For further information, publications, research or data on plant species and regional ecosystems in Queensland may be available from the Queensland Herbarium. Go to www.qld.gov.au (search 'Queensland Herbarium'), email Queensland.Herbarium@qld.gov.au or call 3199 7699.
- It may be appropriate to hire an environmental or planning consultant to assist in preparing this assessment. Further information on finding and choosing the right consultant is available online at www.qld.gov.au search 'Finding an environmental consultant'.
- If it is likely that the proposal is a controlled action under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*, early advice should be sought from the relevant Commonwealth agency.
- For assistance with vegetation management queries, including assistance with obtaining accessing information resources such Queensland Globe, please contact the Veg Hub on phone 135 VEG (135 834) or email vegetation@resources.qld.gov.au.

Appendix 3: Wetlands

(PO5, PO6, PO20, PO21, PO34, PO35, PO50, PO51, PO65, PO66, PO81, PO82, PO97, PO98, PO99, PO100, PO122, PO128, PO136, PO149)

A wetland is defined as an area of land that supports plants or is associated with plants that are adapted to and dependent on living in wet conditions for at least part of their life cycle, and are shown on the Vegetation Management Supporting Map.

When undertaking an assessment, it is important to note the assessment relates to the clearing of vegetation in a regional ecosystem that is associated with a natural wetland. The purpose of this assessment benchmark is to ensure the clearing for the proposed development maintains the composition, structure and function of the regional ecosystem associated with the natural wetland. Maintaining the composition, structure and function of the regional ecosystem associated with the natural wetland ensures protection of bank stability, water quality, aquatic habitat and terrestrial habitat. Information on regional ecosystems under the vegetation management framework are shown on the Vegetation Management Supporting Map.

TIP See Part 1 above ‘Vegetation Management mapping’ for guidance how to access and apply these vegetation management maps.

Wetlands can be threatened by changes in both surface water and groundwater levels from changes to vegetation within and surrounding the wetland.

The wetland POs focus on clearing that is within a wetland, or within 100 metres of the defining bank of a wetland. This is because the regional ecosystems within this proximity are the most significant for maintaining the ecological function of the wetland.

In many cases, the defining bank of a wetland is reasonably clear by observing the ground topography. If there are several defining banks, with each corresponding to higher flows, the highest defining bank is normally used. The only exception may be if local knowledge indicates that this highest bank corresponds to infrequent large flood events, in which case the next lower defining bank may be appropriate to use instead. If no defining bank is evident, look for any evidence of a seasonal high water line such as the deposition of sediment, build-up of debris or a characteristic vegetation zonation. This area is used as a surrogate for the defining bank when measuring buffer distances (i.e. 100 metres).

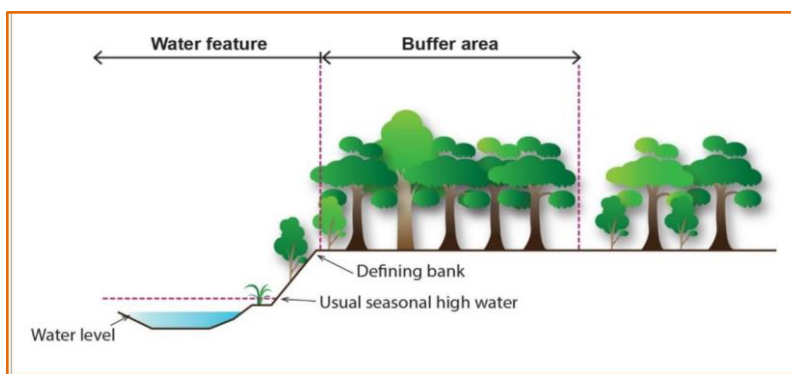


Figure 2: Defining bank of water feature

Information resources to assist in assessment

To verify your assessment, the following resources may be appropriate:

Guide to State Development Assessment Provisions – State code 16: Native vegetation clearing, Department of Resources

- Imagery: to demonstrate the presence of vegetation (free online resources include [Queensland Globe, QImagery](#)). Access the imagery at www.qld.gov.au (search for 'Queensland Globe' and 'QImagery').
- Topographic mapping and regional ecosystem mapping: to confirm the location and extent of riparian wetland vegetation associated with a mapped wetland (free online resources include [Queensland Globe](#), and [QSpatial](#)). Access the mapping at www.qld.gov.au (search for 'Queensland Globe' and 'QSpatial').
- [Regional Ecosystem Description Database](#): The long description of a regional ecosystem may identify whether the vegetation is riparian vegetation, or a palustrine or lacustrine regional ecosystem. Access or download the database at www.qld.gov.au (search for 'regional ecosystem description database').
- Geology mapping: to identify any geological features that may verify changes in water flow, constriction, or vegetation types (free online resources include [Queensland Globe](#), and [QSpatial](#)). Access the mapping at www.qld.gov.au (search for 'Queensland Globe' and 'QSpatial').
- [BioCondition Site Assessment Manual](#): helpful in describing the composition, structure and function of regional ecosystems. Access the manual at www.qld.gov.au (search for 'BioCondition Site Assessment Manual').
- Erosion and Sediment Control: for further guidance on developing an erosion and sediment control plan:
 - Information about erosion and preventing and managing erosion can be found on the Queensland State Government website:
 - Refer to federal or state government agency published advice or guides such as the Soil Conservation Guidelines for Queensland (3rd edition), Queensland Soil and Land Resource Survey Information Guideline or Best Practice Erosion and Sediment Control, IECA, 2008.
- See Appendix 11 'Rehabilitation'.
- See Appendix 13 'Significant Residual Impacts (SRIs) and Environmental Offsets'.

Need more help?

- Seeking pre-lodgement advice with the SARA before lodging a development application is strongly recommended. This will identify any potential issues or additional information requirements. This is particularly important for those applications that are likely to require rehabilitation or environmental offsets to meet the POs.



For more detailed information about the role of SARA and seeking pre-lodgement advice, visit

<https://planning.statedevelopment.qld.gov.au/planning-framework/state-assessment-and-referral-agency>

- If it is likely that the proposal is a controlled action under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*, early advice should be sought from the relevant Commonwealth agency.
- For information on environmental offsets see Appendix 13 'Significant Residual Impacts (SRIs) and Environmental Offsets'.

- For assistance with vegetation management queries, including assistance with obtaining accessing information resources such Queensland Globe, please contact the Veg Hub on phone 135 834 or email vegetation@resources.qld.gov.au
- It may be appropriate to hire an environmental or planning consultant to assist in preparing this assessment. Further information on finding and choosing the right consultant is available online at www.qld.gov.au search 'Finding an environmental consultant'.

Appendix 4: Watercourses and Drainage Features

(PO7, PO8, PO22, PO23, PO36, PO37, PO52, PO53, PO67, PO68, PO83, PO84, PO101, PO102, PO103, PO104, PO123, PO129, PO137, PO150)

Under the VMA framework, watercourses are identified on the Vegetation Management Watercourse and Drainage Feature Map and in general, is a feature that:

- is a river, creek or stream, including an anabranch, in which water flows permanently or intermittently, regardless of how frequently flows occur
- includes natural and artificial channels
- includes in-stream islands or bars
- extends to the outer banks of the watercourse
- does not include drainage features.

Under the VMA framework, drainage features are identified on the Vegetation Management Watercourse and Drainage Feature Map and in general, is a feature that:

- contain overland-flow water during and immediately after rain
- only flow for a short period of time after rain
- generally do not have enough continuing flow to create a riverine environment.

When undertaking an assessment, it is important to note the assessment relates to the clearing of vegetation in a regional ecosystem that is associated with a watercourse or drainage feature. The purpose of this assessment benchmark is to ensure the clearing for the proposed development maintains the composition, structure and function of the regional ecosystem associated with the watercourse or drainage feature. Maintaining the composition, structure and function of the regional ecosystem associated with the watercourse or drainage feature ensures protection of bank stability, water quality, aquatic habitat and terrestrial habitat. Information on regional ecosystems under the vegetation management framework are shown on the Vegetation Management Supporting Map.



See Part 1 above 'Vegetation Management mapping' for guidance how to access and apply these vegetation management maps.

The watercourse and drainage feature POs focus on clearing that is within a watercourse or drainage feature, or within a prescribed distance of the defining bank of a watercourse or drainage feature dependent on the stream order. This is because the regional ecosystems within this proximity are the most significant for maintaining the ecological function of the watercourse or drainage feature.

Watercourse and drainage feature mapping outside of South East Queensland is at a 1:100,000 scale (with stream orders), whilst SEQ watercourse and drainage feature mapping is at a finer 1:25,000 scale (without stream orders). Stream ordering is a numerical ordering classification of each stream segment according to its position within a catchment, as shown below. Where the mapping does not include the stream order number, then the assessment will need to determine the numbers using the methodology shown in Figure 3 below.

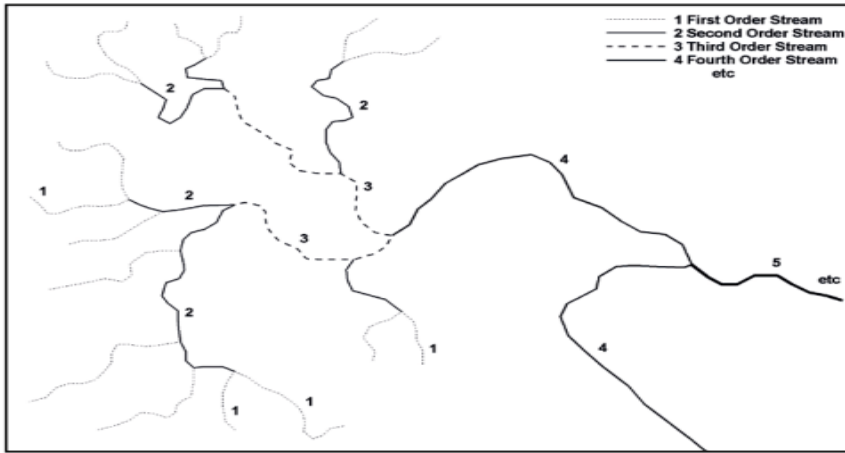


Figure 3: Diagrammatic view of stream ordering

When two streams of the same order join, the resulting stream becomes one stream order larger. If two streams of different orders join, the resulting stream order is that of the larger stream.

The Vegetation Management Watercourse and Drainage Feature map shows watercourses and drainage features with a blue line. This is an indication of the presence of a watercourse or drainage feature, and it does not demonstrate the location of its defining banks.

In many cases, the defining bank of a watercourse or drainage feature is reasonably clear by observing the ground topography. If there are several defining banks, with each corresponding to higher flows, the highest defining bank is normally used. The only exception may be if local knowledge indicates that this highest bank corresponds to infrequent large flood events, in which case the next lower defining bank may be appropriate to use instead. If no defining bank is evident, look for any evidence of a seasonal high water line such as the deposition of sediment, build-up of debris or a characteristic vegetation zonation. This area is used as a surrogate for the defining bank when measuring buffer distances (i.e. the prescribed distance listed in reference table 2 of the code).

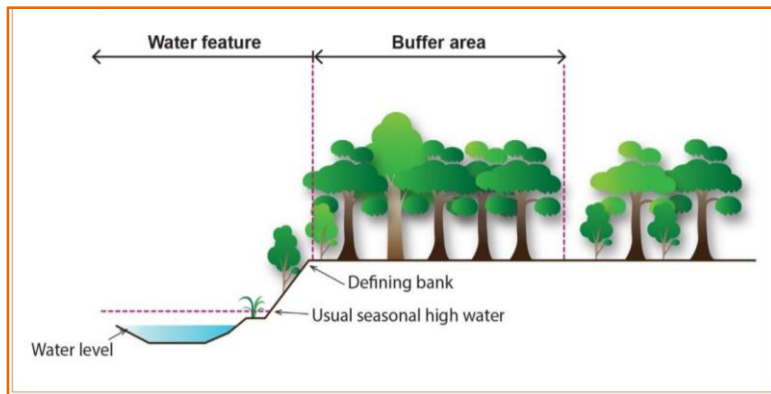


Figure 4: Defining bank of water feature

Developments involving clearing that impacts on multiple watercourse and drainage features must provide an analysis of impacts for each watercourse and drainage feature.

Information resources to assist in assessment

The following resources may be appropriate:

- Imagery: to demonstrate the presence of vegetation (free online resources include [Queensland Globe](#), [QImagery](#)). Access the imagery at www.qld.gov.au (search for 'Queensland Globe' and 'QImagery').
- Queensland Elevation DEM Public Time Series Service (free online from [QSpatial](#)). This data is an elevation service that displays the latest, highest resolution, ortho Digital Elevation Model (DEM) data captured by remotely piloted aircraft systems (drones), piloted aircraft, and the Shuttle Radar Topography Mission (SRTM) over areas of Queensland. Elevation layers available for free within [Queensland Globe](#) may also be useful (Contours, Hillshade and Mountains). These layers may be beneficial to demonstrate changes in surface level and may provide evidence of the defining banks of watercourses and drainage features. However, depending on the location of clearing, the available data, the topography and density of vegetation, the data may not capture changes in elevation that would enable the detection of the defining bank. Accordingly, some ground truthing may be required. Access the data at www.qld.gov.au (search for 'Queensland Globe' and 'QSpatial').
- Topographic mapping and regional ecosystem mapping: to confirm the location and extent of riparian wetland vegetation associated with a mapped watercourse and drainage features (free online resources include [Queensland Globe](#), and [QSpatial](#)). Access the mapping at www.qld.gov.au (search for 'Queensland Globe' and 'QSpatial').
- [Regional Ecosystem Description Database](#): The long description of a regional ecosystem may identify whether the vegetation is riparian vegetation, or a palustrine or lacustrine regional ecosystem. Access or download the database at www.qld.gov.au (search for 'regional ecosystem description database').
- Geology mapping: to identify any geological features that may verify changes in water flow, constriction, or vegetation types (free online resources include [Queensland Globe](#), and [QSpatial](#)). Access the mapping at www.qld.gov.au (search for 'Queensland Globe' and 'QSpatial').
- [BioCondition Site Assessment Manual](#): helpful in describing the composition, structure and function of regional ecosystems. Access the manual at www.qld.gov.au (search for 'BioCondition Site Assessment Manual').
- See Appendix 8 'Soil Erosion'.
- Erosion and Sediment Control: for further guidance on developing an erosion and sediment control plan:
 - Information about erosion and preventing and managing erosion can be found on the Queensland State Government website:
<https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/land/management/soil/erosion/guidelines>
 - Refer to federal or state government agency published advice or guides such as the Soil Conservation Guidelines for Queensland (3rd edition), Queensland Soil and Land Resource Survey Information Guideline or Best Practice Erosion and Sediment Control, IECA, 2008.
- See Appendix 11 'Rehabilitation'.
- See Appendix 13 'Significant Residual Impacts (SRIs) and Environmental Offsets'.

Need more help?

- Seeking pre-lodgement advice with the SARA before lodging a development application is strongly recommended. This will identify any potential issues or additional information requirements. This is particularly important for those applications that are likely to require rehabilitation or environmental offsets to meet the POs.



For more detailed information about the role of SARA and seeking pre-lodgement advice, visit

<https://planning.statedevelopment.qld.gov.au/planning-framework/state-assessment-and-referral-agency>

- If it is likely that the proposal is a controlled action under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*, early advice should be sought from the relevant Commonwealth agency.
- For information on environmental offsets see Appendix 13 'Significant Residual Impacts (SRIs) and Environmental Offsets'.
- For assistance with vegetation management queries, including assistance with obtaining accessing information resources such Queensland Globe, please contact the Veg Hub on phone 135 834 or email vegetation@resources.qld.gov.au
- It may be appropriate to hire an environmental or planning consultant to assist in preparing this assessment. Further information on finding and choosing the right consultant is available online at www.qld.gov.au search 'Finding an environmental consultant'.

Appendix 5: Essential habitat

(PO16, PO17, PO29, PO30, PO44, PO45, PO60, PO61, PO77, PO78, PO90, PO91, PO111, PO112, PO113, PO114, PO140, PO141)

Essential habitat is an important biodiversity value protected under the VMA.

Essential habitat is the habitat of native wildlife prescribed under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* as endangered, vulnerable or near-threatened (protected wildlife).

Under the VMA, essential habitat for protected wildlife is a category A area, a category B area or category C area shown on the Regulated Vegetation Management Map:

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

Essential habitat database is a database, listing essential habitat factors for protected wildlife, certified by the chief executive as an essential habitat database.

An essential habitat factor, for protected wildlife, is a component of the wildlife's habitat, including, for example, a landform, pollinator, regional ecosystem, soil and water, that is necessary or desirable for the wildlife at any stage of its lifecycle. Regional ecosystems are a mandatory essential habitat factor, unless stated otherwise.

In circumstances where an area is mapped as essential habitat for more than one protected wildlife species regulated under the VMA framework, the application will need to provide detail on each plant and animal species individually.

Identifying essential habitat

When you request a Vegetation Management Property Report for your lot, essential habitat for protected wildlife will include suitable habitat on the lot, or where a species has been known to occur up to 1.1 km from the sighting.

The following information is included in a Vegetation Management Property Report to help you identify essential habitat:

- information on how essential habitat is calculated and if it has been identified on the lot.
- information about the protected wildlife species captured by the essential habitat areas on the lot.
- the Vegetation Management Supporting Map shows any essential habitat on the lot as blue hatching

To obtain a Vegetation Management Property Report, use the online request form at www.qld.gov.au (search for 'vegetation management maps'). Alternatively, the layers can be viewed in QLD Globe or downloaded from <https://qldglobe.information.qld.gov.au>



You will need a lot number and plan number to request a Property Report. These numbers can be obtained through QLD Globe by using the Parcel Label layer.

Koalas (*Phascolarctos cinereus*)

POs in the code relating to essential habitat exclude essential habitat for *Phascolarctos cinereus* (koalas) where the development is assessable development under the koala protection framework. That is, the PO still applies however the assessment will not consider essential habitat for koalas to the extent any essential habitat areas for koala are assessable development under the koala protection framework.

Assessable development under the koala protection framework is development that is assessable under Schedule 10, Part 10 of the Planning Regulation 2017.

In circumstances where essential habitat for koala is not assessable development under the koala protection framework, essential habitat for koala will be included and assessed under the essential habitat POs.

In circumstances where an area is mapped as both essential habitat for koala (that is assessable development under the koala protection framework) and another protected wildlife species, the assessment under the essential habitat POs will only consider the other protected wildlife species.

Information resources to assist in assessment

The following resources may be appropriate:

- See Part 1 'Vegetation Management maps' for maps and data, including a Vegetation Management Property Report providing excerpts from the Essential Habitat Database showing the protected wildlife species present on the lot and the location of the species.
- [WildNet database](#): find species information for Queensland's native and naturalised plants and animals. Access the database online at www.qld.gov.au (search for 'WildNet database').
- The [Species Profile and Threats Database](#): helpful to obtain information on species that are listed under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* to be compared against taxonomy, State and Territory Government listing status and location data. Access the database online at <https://environment.gov.au/sprat-public/action/report>
- Imagery: to demonstrate the presence of vegetation (free online resources include [Queensland Globe, QImagery](#)). Access the imagery at www.qld.gov.au (search for 'Queensland Globe' and 'QImagery').
- Topographic, geographic and regional ecosystem mapping: to confirm the likely presence of essential habitat factors for protected wildlife (free online resources include [Queensland Globe](#), and [QSpatial](#)). Access the mapping at www.qld.gov.au (search for 'Queensland Globe' and 'QSpatial').
- [Regional Ecosystem Description Database](#): Provides technical descriptions of regional ecosystems (regional ecosystems being an essential habitat factor). Access or download the database at www.qld.gov.au (search for 'regional ecosystem description database').
- Geology mapping: to identify any geological features that may verify changes in water flow, constriction, or vegetation types (free online resources include [Queensland Globe](#), and [QSpatial](#)). Access the mapping at www.qld.gov.au (search for 'Queensland Globe' and 'QSpatial').
- [BioCondition Site Assessment Manual](#): helpful in describing the composition, structure and function of regional ecosystems. Access the manual at www.qld.gov.au (search for 'BioCondition Site Assessment Manual').

- See Appendix 11 'Rehabilitation'.
- See Appendix 13 'Significant Residual Impacts (SRIs) and Environmental Offsets'.

Need more help?

- Seeking pre-lodgement advice with the SARA before lodging a development application is strongly recommended. This will identify any potential issues or additional information requirements. This is particularly important for those applications that are likely to require rehabilitation or environmental offsets to meet the POs.



For more detailed information about the role of SARA and seeking pre-lodgement advice, visit

<https://planning.statedevelopment.qld.gov.au/planning-framework/state-assessment-and-referral-agency>

- Further information on protected wildlife species under the *Nature Conservation Act 1999* is available online at www.qld.gov.au search 'Threatened Species', or by contacting the Department of Environment and Science on 13 QGOV (13 74 68).
- If it is likely that the proposal is a controlled action under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*, early advice should be sought from the relevant Commonwealth agency.
- Further information on the environmental offsets framework (including offset delivery policies, guides and calculators, and advanced offsets and environmental offset providers) is available online at www.qld.gov.au search 'Environmental Offsets', or by contacting the Department of Environment and Science on 13 QGOV (13 74 68) or email offset@des.qld.gov.au
- For assistance with vegetation management queries, including assistance with obtaining accessing information resources such Queensland Globe, please contact the Veg Hub on phone 135 VEG (135 834) or email vegetation@resources.qld.gov.au

Appendix 6: Connectivity

(PO9, PO24, PO38, PO39, PO54, PO55, PO69, PO70, PO85, PO105, PO106, PO107, PO108)

The objective of maintaining connectivity is to prevent the loss of biodiversity and maintain ecological processes. Connectivity is a measure of relationships within and between areas of remnant vegetation. It relates specifically to the capacity of remnant vegetation to provide refuge and habitat for native fauna and flora survival and movement across the landscape. Connectivity is maintained when sufficient areas of remnant vegetation are retained to maintain ecological processes and remain in the landscape.

Ecological processes include, but are not limited to:

1. Hydrological processes
2. Soil development
3. Nutrient cycling
4. Chemical processes including storage of nutrients
5. Decomposition and cycling of organic matter
6. Pollination and seed production
7. Seed dispersal
8. Predator-prey relationships
9. Germination and recruitment of species
10. The carbon cycle and stability of atmospheric carbon
11. Habitats for flora and fauna (e.g. particular regional ecosystems, logs, rocks, debris, leaf litter, nectar, hollow bearing trees, food and shelter).

Connectivity and ecological processes will vary depending on the regional ecosystem type and condition, and is particular to the specific landscape values that are present within the subject land and on adjacent land.

Threatening processes are natural or human induced process that adversely affect or may adversely affect regulated vegetation, populations, ecological communities or species. A threatening process threatens or may threaten the survival, abundance or evolutionary development of a native species or ecological community and may include, but are not limited to:

1. Fragmentation
2. Land clearing
3. Climate change
4. Weather events
5. Weeds and pests (animal and plant) infestations
6. Fire
7. Disease
8. Land degradation
9. Predation.

Retained areas of remnant vegetation must be of sufficient size, configuration and condition to ensure they are resilient and able to persist despite known or likely threatening processes.

Threatening processes can adversely affect ecological processes in remnant vegetation by impacting their condition and resilience by:

- Altering species composition
- Altering structural complexity by impacting layers (i.e. canopy, mid-storey, shrub and ground layers)
- Fragmentation of remnant vegetation into smaller areas
- Isolating remnant vegetation areas and altering genetic transfer
- Increasing the perimeter to area ratio of a remnant vegetation area causing increased edge effects such as altering microclimates, increasing exposure to sunlight, wind, nutrients and the potential for weed invasion.

Some AOs will provide for some clearing in certain circumstances based on “coastal bioregions and subregions” and non-coastal bioregions and subregions”.

“Coastal bioregions and subregions” mean the following bioregions²⁷ and subregions:

- Brigalow Belt Bioregion sub-regions Townsville Plains (sub-region 11.1), Bogie River Hills (sub-region 11.2), and Marlborough Plains (sub-region 11.14)
- Central Queensland Coast Bioregion
- Cape York Peninsula Bioregion sub-region Starke Coastal Lowlands (sub-region 3.2)
- Einasleigh Uplands Bioregion sub-region Hodgkinson Basin
- Wet Tropics Bioregion 6. South East Queensland Bioregion.

“Non-coastal bioregions and subregions” mean the following bioregions²⁸ and subregions:

- Brigalow Belt Bioregion sub-regions not listed under coastal bioregions and subregions
- New England Tableland Bioregion
- Northwest Highlands Bioregion
- Gulf Plains Bioregion
- Cape York Peninsula Bioregion subregions not listed under coastal bioregions and subregions
- Mitchell Grass Downs Bioregion
- Channel Country Bioregion
- Mulga Lands Bioregion
- Einasleigh Uplands Bioregion subregions not listed under coastal bioregions and subregions
- Desert Uplands Bioregion.

²⁷ See map of bioregions in figure 1 of this guide.

²⁸ See map of bioregions in figure 1 of this guide.

A Property Report will provide details on the bioregion/s and subregion/s for a property. Property Reports are available online by completing a request form at www.qld.gov.au (search for 'vegetation management maps').

TIP *You will need a lot number and plan number to request a Property Report. These numbers can be obtained through QLD Globe by using the Parcel Label layer.*

Addressing performance outcomes (POs)

If clearing for the proposed development meets the requirements of the AO the PO is met. However, if the clearing for the proposed development cannot meet the AO, a more robust assessment addressing the PO must be provided in the application.

Acceptable outcome (AO9.1, AO24.1, PO38.1, AO54.1, AO69.1, AO85.1, AO105.1, AO107.1)

This AO can be met by satisfying all of the following:

1. Identify the location and extent of the development footprint including all areas of clearing to be assessed under the development application.
2. Identify whether the clearing is in “coastal bioregions and subregions” or “non-coastal bioregions and subregions”. See guidance above for identifying bioregions and subregions.
3. For coastal bioregions and subregions, demonstrate that clearing does not result in any of the following:
 - a. occur in areas of vegetation that are less than 10 hectares;
 - b. reduce the extent of vegetation to less than 10 hectares;
 - c. occur in areas of vegetation less than 100 metres wide;
 - d. reduce the width of vegetation to less than 100 metres; and
 - e. occur where the extent of vegetation on the subject lot(s) is reduced to, or less than, 30 per cent of the total area of the lot(s).
4. For non-coastal bioregions and subregions, demonstrate that clearing does not result in any of the following:
 - a. occur in areas of vegetation that are less than 50 hectares;
 - b. reduce the extent of vegetation to less than 50 hectares;
 - c. occur in areas of vegetation less than 200 metres wide;
 - d. reduce the width of vegetation to less than 200 metres; and
 - e. occur where the extent of vegetation on the subject lot(s) is reduced to, or less than, 30 per cent of the total area of the lot(s).

See Figures 5a to 5c below for examples of clearing that is compliant and not compliant with Table 3 of the code.

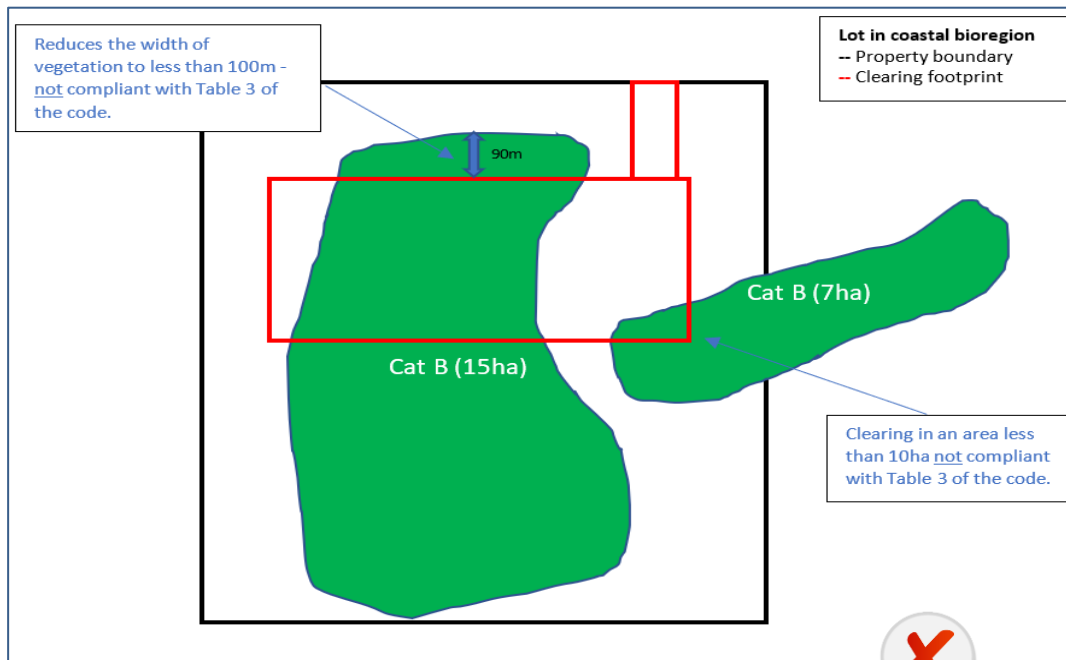


Figure 5a – Clearing not compliant with Table 3 of the code

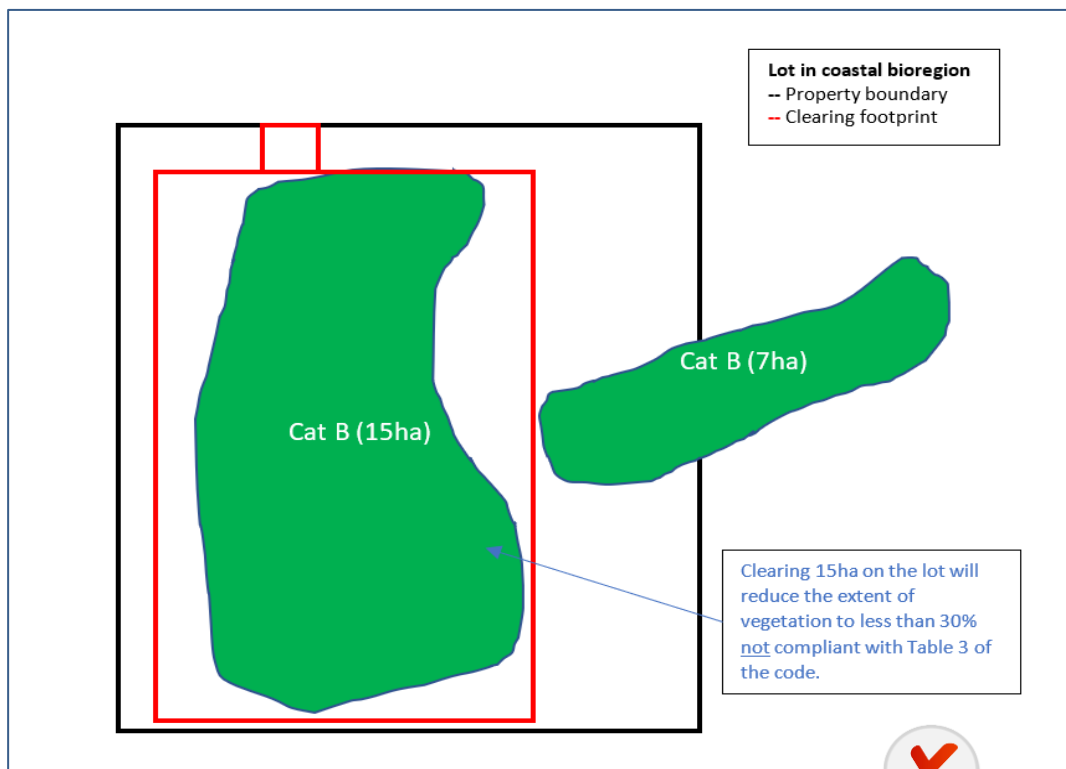


Figure 5b – Clearing not compliant with Table 3 of the code

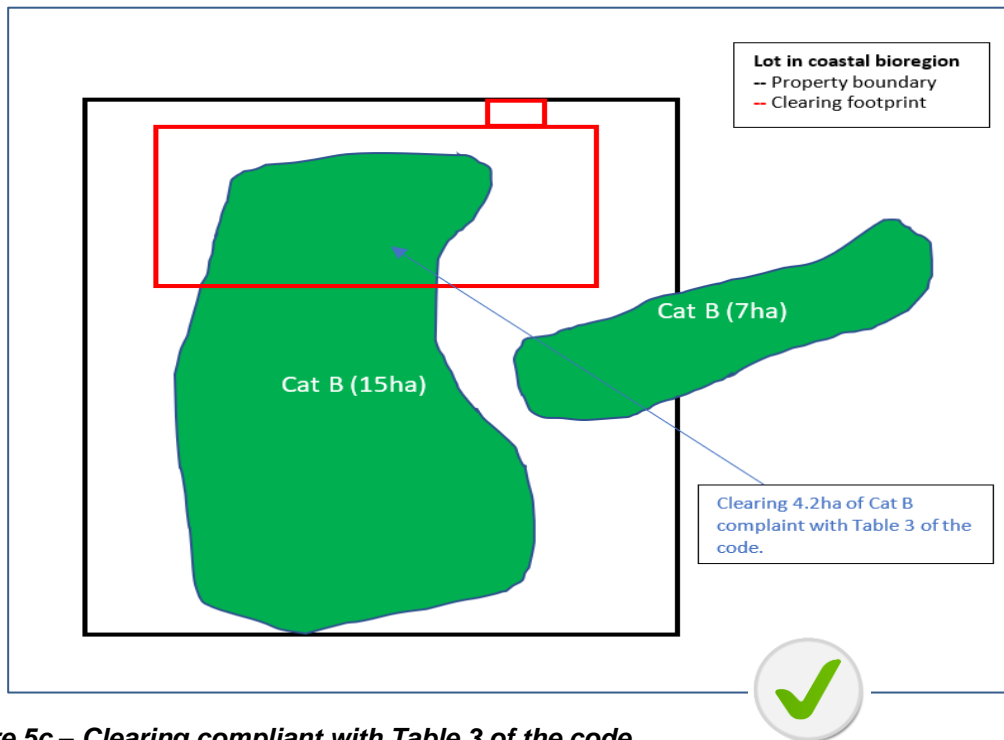


Figure 5c – Clearing compliant with Table 3 of the code

Performance outcome (PO9, PO24, PO38, PO54, PO69, PO85, PO105, PO107)

Where the clearing does not meet the AO, the application must address the PO. The application should include all of the following:

1. Identify the location and extent of the development footprint including all areas of clearing to be assessed under the development application.
2. Details of the location and extent of remnant vegetation to be retained within the development footprint and adjacent land.
3. Identify all of the regional ecosystems within the development footprint and adjacent land. See Part 1 'Vegetation Management mapping' for further information on and access to vegetation management maps and data.
4. Identify and provide desktop and field data on all ecological processes occurring within remnant vegetation within the development footprint and on adjacent land.
5. Provide an analysis of how the remnant vegetation with its altered extent and configuration will maintain the ecological processes currently occurring.
6. Identify and provide desktop and field data on any known and likely threatening processes, natural or human induced, that may adversely affect the retained vegetation.
7. Provide an analysis of how the remnant vegetation with its altered extent and configuration will remain in the landscape despite threatening processes.
8. Demonstrate how regional ecosystems on the subject land and any adjacent land retain sufficient vegetation to:
 - a. maintain ecological processes; and

- b. ensure the regional ecosystem remains in the landscape despite threatening processes.



See Appendix 2 'Composition, structure and function of regional ecosystems' for further guidance on: maintaining the structure, composition and function of a regional ecosystem; BioCondition assessments to assist with functionality / dysfunctionality of regional ecosystems.

Information resources to assist in assessment

The following resources may be appropriate:

- Local council records – fauna and flora database of locally significant species (if available).
- Department of Environment and Science environmental report online – Matter of state environmental significance, regional ecosystems and biodiversity planning assessments. Available online at www.qld.gov.au search for 'environmental reports online'.
- Information on impacts that are SRI under the environmental offsets framework ('connectivity areas') is available online.



Environmental Offset legislation and related materials (including the Environmental Offsets Policy, Environmental Offsets General Guide and relevant tools) are available online at www.qld.gov.au search 'Environmental Offsets'.

- Wildnet species lists www.qld.gov.au search for 'request a species list'.
- For further guidance on rehabilitation, see Appendix 11 'Rehabilitation'.
- For further guidance on SRIs and environmental offsets, see Appendix 13 'Significant Residual Impacts (SRIs) and Environmental Offsets'.
- It may be appropriate to hire an environmental or planning consultant to assist in preparing this assessment. Further information on finding and choosing the right consultant is available online at www.qld.gov.au search 'Finding an environmental consultant'.

Need more help?

- Seeking pre-lodgement advice with the SARA before lodging a development application is strongly recommended. This will identify any potential issues or additional information requirements. This is particularly important for those applications that are likely to require rehabilitation or environmental offsets to meet the POs.



For more detailed information about the role of SARA and seeking pre-lodgement advice, visit <https://planning.statedevelopment.qld.gov.au/planning-framework/state-assessment-and-referral-agency>

- For assistance with vegetation management queries, including assistance with obtaining accessing information resources such Queensland Globe, please contact the Veg Hub on phone 135 VEG (135 834) or email vegetation@resources.qld.gov.au

Appendix 7: Salinity

(PO11, PO26, PO41, PO57, PO72, PO87, PO110, PO131, PO139)

Salinity is the presence of salts (such as sodium chloride, magnesium and calcium sulfates) and bicarbonates, in soil and water. Saline soils occur naturally in parts of Queensland from coastal to inland areas. Naturally occurring salinity is referred to as primary salinity. Examples of naturally occurring saline areas include salt lakes, salt pans, salt marshes and salt flats. However, salinity can be induced by land management practices that change the way water and salt move in the landscape – this is referred to as secondary salinity. It can occur in grazing lands, cropping lands and urban areas.

Salinity can be challenging to manage because the expression of the problem can occur decades after the initiation and effects may occur some distance from where the causes originated. The harmful effects of salinity include lost agricultural production, poor water quality, loss of biodiversity and damage to infrastructure and urban areas.

Images 1 and 2 below show an example of an area where salinity indicators are easily identifiable. Salt accumulations on the surface (often white and powdery, sometimes crystalline) and soil scalding. The regional ecosystems mapped in this example are: 4.9.1 and 4.3.15/4.3.4, being:

- Regional ecosystem 4.9.1 “Occurs on flat to gently undulating plains formed from fine grained Cretaceous sediments. Soils generally moderately deep to deep grey, brown and red cracking clays with self-mulching surface of high fertility.”
- Regional ecosystem 4.3.15 “Occurs on alluvial plains, immediately above drainage lines. Soils moderately deep to deep, red and brown clays. The surface is usually crusting.”
- Regional ecosystem 4.3.4 “Occurs on fringes of drainage lines, sometimes braided, within clay and limestone landscapes. Soils deep, grey and brown cracking clays.”



Images 1 and 2: Example of salinity

Under the code, an area where salinity indicators are present is referred to as a “salinity expression area”. Relevant definitions under the code include:

- “salinity” means waterlogging or the salinisation of groundwater, surface water or soil.
- “salinity expression area” means an area containing more than one of the following salinity indicators:

- plant species tolerant of saline conditions²⁹, shallow water tables³⁰ or poor drainage (waterlogging);
 - wet areas in lower parts of the landscape or bare soil (soil scalding);
 - dieback of larger trees in low, wetter parts of the landscape (outside drought conditions or the effects of fire);
 - salt accumulations on the surface (often white and powdery, sometimes crystalline);
 - areas of shallow groundwater.
- “land degradation” includes any of the following:
 - soil erosion;
 - rising water tables;
 - the expression of salinity;
 - mass movement by gravity of soil or rock;
 - stream bank instability;
 - a process that results in declining water quality;
 - disturbance of acid sulfate soils.
 - “waterlogging” means to soak or saturate with water.
 - “salinisation” means the process of salts accumulating in soils or waters.
 - “groundwater” means water occurring below the surface of the ground.

Addressing performance outcomes (POs)

If clearing for the proposed development meets the requirements of the AO the PO is met. However, if the clearing for the proposed development cannot meet the AO, a more robust assessment addressing the PO must be provided in the application.

Acceptable outcome

This AO can be met by satisfying all of the following:

1. Identify the location and extent of the development footprint including all areas of clearing to be assessed under the development application.
2. Identify whether any salinity expression areas exist within the proposed clearing areas or within 100 metres of any proposed clearing. That is, an area containing more than one of the following salinity indicators:

²⁹ For example—*Melaleuca* spp. (in particular *Melaleuca bracteata* and *Melaleuca quinquenervia*), *Sporobolus* spp. (saltwater or marine couch), *Salsola kali* (soft roly-poly), *Sclerolaena* spp. (in particular prickly roly-poly), *Cyperus* spp. (sedges), *Juncus* spp. (rushes), *Atriplex* spp. (saltbushes), *Halosarcia* spp. (samphires), *Chloris* spp. (Rhodes grasses), *Enchylaena tomentosa* (ruby saltbush), *Sesuvium portulacastrum* (purslane), *Tecticornia* spp. (samphires), *Phragmites* spp.

³⁰ A water table less than 5 metres from the surface would generally be considered as shallow for this purpose. One mechanism to identify this is from a nearby bore.

- a. plant species tolerant of saline conditions³¹, shallow water tables³² or poor drainage (waterlogging);
 - b. wet areas in lower parts of the landscape or bare soil (soil scalding);
 - c. dieback of larger trees in low, wetter parts of the landscape (outside drought conditions or the effects of fire);
 - d. salt accumulations on the surface (often white and powdery, sometimes crystalline);
 - e. areas of shallow groundwater.
3. Demonstrate that no clearing will occur within 100 metres of any salinity expression area.

Performance outcome

Where the clearing does not meet the AO, the application must address the PO. The application should include all of the following:

1. Identify the location and extent of the development footprint including all areas of clearing to be assessed under the development application.
2. Identify whether any salinity expression areas exist within the proposed clearing areas or within 100 metres of any proposed clearing. That is, an area containing more than one of the following salinity indicators:
 - a. plant species tolerant of saline conditions³³, shallow water tables³⁴ or poor drainage (waterlogging);
 - b. wet areas in lower parts of the landscape or bare soil (soil scalding);
 - c. dieback of larger trees in low, wetter parts of the landscape (outside drought conditions or the effects of fire);
 - d. salt accumulations on the surface (often white and powdery, sometimes crystalline);
 - e. areas of shallow groundwater.
3. Provide all of the following for any proposed clearing areas within 100 metres of a salinity expression area (where applicable):
 - a. Soil types and landform (including slope);
 - b. Presence of primary or secondary salinity or waterlogging in or immediately adjacent to the proposed clearing areas;

³¹ For example—*Melaleuca* spp. (in particular *Melaleuca bracteata* and *Melaleuca quinquenervia*), *Sporobolus* spp. (saltwater or marine couch), *Salsola kali* (soft roly-poly), *Sclerolaena* spp. (in particular prickly roly-poly), *Cyperus* spp. (sedges), *Juncus* spp. (rushes), *Atriplex* spp. (saltbushes), *Halosarcia* spp. (samphires), *Chloris* spp. (Rhodes grasses), *Enchylaena tomentosa* (ruby saltbush), *Sesuvium portulacastrum* (purslane), *Tecticornia* spp. (samphires), *Phragmites* spp.

³² A water table less than 5 metres from the surface would generally be considered as shallow for this purpose. One mechanism to identify this is from a nearby bore.

³³ For example—*Melaleuca* spp. (in particular *Melaleuca bracteata* and *Melaleuca quinquenervia*), *Sporobolus* spp. (saltwater or marine couch), *Salsola kali* (soft roly-poly), *Sclerolaena* spp. (in particular prickly roly-poly), *Cyperus* spp. (sedges), *Juncus* spp. (rushes), *Atriplex* spp. (saltbushes), *Halosarcia* spp. (samphires), *Chloris* spp. (Rhodes grasses), *Enchylaena tomentosa* (ruby saltbush), *Sesuvium portulacastrum* (purslane), *Tecticornia* spp. (samphires), *Phragmites* spp.

³⁴ A water table less than 5 metres from the surface would generally be considered as shallow for this purpose. One mechanism to identify this is from a nearby bore.

- c. Salinity levels in soil, surface water and groundwater (< 20 metres in depth) in or immediately adjacent to the proposed clearing areas;
 - d. Land suitability for the proposed post-clearing land use in the area being cleared;
 - e. Expected hydrologic impact in the context of salinity processes.
4. Demonstrating how clearing of vegetation within 100 metres of a salinity expression area will not contribute to or accelerate land degradation through waterlogging or the salinisation of groundwater, surface water or soil.

Information resources to assist in assessment

The following resources may be appropriate:

- Salinity Management Handbook: second edition, Department of Environment and Resource Management, 2011 available online www.publications.qld.gov.au search 'salinity management handbook'. This document provides additional information and context to salinity indicators. Key pages include:
 - page 39 – Chapter 6, Landscape Characteristics and Salinity Mapping
 - page 49 – Chapter 7, Vegetation
 - page 55 – Chapter 8, Climate and Rainfall Patterns
- Imagery: to demonstrate the presence of salinity indicators (free online resources include [Queensland Globe](#), [QImagery](#)).
- QLD Globe layers are also useful to provide evidence of the above salinity indicators:
 - Imagery (check past imagery button for capture date details)
 - Geoscientific information- detailed surface geology
 - Contours
 - Inland waters, Groundwater, Registered water bores (DRDMW and private)
 - Soils mapping and soil site data is available to view through the Soils Globe. Datasets have been grouped by survey type and scale, and listed by project code.
- Australian Government Bureau of Meteorology Climate Data Online: helpful to obtain rainfall data (<http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/data>)
- Soil data available online at www.qld.gov.au search 'soils data'.
- Land suitability mapping available online at www.qld.gov.au search 'land suitability maps'.
- *Queensland Soil and Land Resource Survey Information Guideline*, Department of Resources, 2021 available online at www.qld.gov.au (search 'Guidelines for coordinated projects involving clearing for agriculture').
- [Regional Ecosystem Description Database](#): To identify the nature of the vegetation expected in the clearing area, and any plant species tolerant of saline conditions. Access or download the database online at www.qld.gov.au (search 'regional ecosystem description database').

Need more help?

- Seeking pre-lodgement advice with the SARA before lodging a development application is strongly recommended. This will identify any potential issues or additional information requirements.



For more detailed information about the role of SARA and seeking pre-lodgement advice, visit

<https://planning.statedevelopment.qld.gov.au/planning-framework/state-assessment-and-referral-agency>

- For assistance with vegetation management queries, including assistance with obtaining accessing information, please contact the Veg Hub on phone 135 VEG (135 834) or email vegetation@resources.qld.gov.au

Appendix 8: Soil Erosion

(PO10, PO25, PO40, PO56, PO71, PO86, PO109, PO124, PO130, PO138, PO151)

All soils are subject to erosion, but in nature the rate of erosive soil loss broadly equates to the rate of soil formation. Activities that increase the exposure of the soil surface to rainfall, runoff or wind are likely to accelerate the rate of soil erosion in excess of the rate of soil formation. The scenario whereby the soil becomes progressively shallower is not sustainable, particularly as the lost surface soil is the main source of most plant nutrients. Reductions in soil depth will affect the capacity of the soil to store water for plant use. Both of these outcomes will have significant, adverse effects on crop or pasture growth and yields, and general soil health.

Soils differ in their susceptibility to erosion, which is commonly referred to as their erodibility. The erodibility of a soil will depend on a wide range of factors, such as the particle size distribution in the soil, the organic matter content, the mineralogy of the clay fraction, the soil permeability, and soil structure and cohesiveness.

Due to certain intrinsic chemical and physical attributes, subsoils are generally more erodible than surface soils. Hence, once the surface soils are lost, the rate of soil loss will often accelerate. This can result in serious land management issues, such as the formation of large gullies.

Where there are highly dispersible subsoils present, subsoil erosion can occur even without the removal of surface soil. Anything that may allow the rapid ingress of water into the subsoil, such as the installation of underground services or fence posts, or where the surface soil remains attached to the root bole during clearing operations, can provide conditions that may result in tunnel erosion or piping. These forms of erosion often occur in association with a single rainfall event, and can be extensive.

The fate of eroded soil is also important. In the erosion process the soil components become entrained in runoff, either in suspension or as bedload material. At some point between the site of that erosion and the sea, the transported material will be deposited, either temporarily or permanently.

While some of that deposition might initially take place in close proximity to the source, the movement of sediment across the landscape and into watercourses can affect other land and will inevitably impact on water quality. Thus the impacts of soil erosion are not confined to the site of that erosion.

In relation to the clearing of native vegetation, the reduction in protective ground cover (e.g. cover foliage, leaf litter etc.) post-clearing is the most significant factor affecting accelerated rates of erosion and sedimentation.

The code ensures that measures are employed to prevent or rectify the accelerated rates of soil loss and sediment movement resulting from the clearing of native vegetation.

Relevant definitions under the code include:

- “accelerated soil erosion” means soil erosion that exceeds the natural level and that occurs as a direct result of human activity.
- “soil erosion” means mass movement, gully erosion, rill erosion, sheet erosion, tunnel erosion, stream bank erosion, wind erosion, or scald; 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.
- “mass movement” is a landslip, earthflow, landslide, rock avalanche or soil creep

- “gully erosion” means the removal of soil by water creating large incised channels more than 30 centimetres in depth.
- “rill erosion” means the removal of soil by runoff water to create small channels up to 30 centimetres deep.
- “sheet erosion” is the removal of a relatively uniform layer of soil from the surface with generally no obvious channel created.
- “stream bank erosion” means the removal of soil from a stream bank, typically during periods of high stream flow.
- “wind erosion” means the movement of soil by wind.
- “scald” means a bare area formed when the surface soil is removed by wind or water erosion, exposing a more clayey subsoil which is devoid of vegetation and relatively impermeable to water.
- “soil erosion and instability” means the occurrence of gully erosion greater than 30 centimetres in depth, landslips, a scarp, soil scalding or stream bank slumping.

Some AOs require an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP). The ESCP needs to adequately address the potential for and management of erosive soil loss and sediment movement and deposition in the context of:

- clearing operations;
- post-clearing or post development land use;
- on-site impacts; and
- off-site impacts.

Under the code, an ESCP must include all of the following:

1. The presence and location of any accelerated soil erosion within the proposed development area.
2. The rates of soil and sediment movement prior to the proposed development.
3. The estimated rates of soil loss and sediment movement after the proposed development.
4. The recognised best practice methods that will be employed to:
 - a. ensure rates of soil loss and sediment movement are the same or less than those prior to the proposed development; and
 - b. prevent increased soil erosion resulting from the clearing; and
 - c. prevent increased sediment run-off entering a wetland, watercourse or drainage feature as a result of the clearing; and
 - d. stabilise soil erosion which results from clearing.
5. A map showing where recognised best practice methods will be used within and around the proposed development area to address points 4(a) to 4(d) above.

TIP *Under the code, “recognised best practices method” means a method to mitigate accelerated soil erosion, recognised by any of the following:*

- a Federal or State government agency published advice or guide, such as the *Soil Conservation Guidelines for Queensland (3rd edition)* available online at www.qld.gov.au (search “Soil Conservation Guidelines Queensland”); or
- the *Best Practice Erosion and Sediment Control Document*, IECA, 2008 available online at <https://www.austieca.com.au/publications/best-practice-erosion-and-sediment-control-bpesc-document>

The following provides some further guidance on the content and level of detail in a ESCP. The level of detail required within the ESCP will vary depending on the complexity of the development and the soil loss and sediment movement risk associated with the development application. The ESCP must provide sufficient detail to demonstrate that erosion control is feasible and practicable.

In the ESCP the **description of the existing environment** should include all the following:

1. Climatic conditions (both long term and those likely to be experienced during and immediately after the proposed clearing operations), including intensity frequency duration data tables for the site.
2. Site topography (in particular slope gradients, orientations and lengths).
3. Soil types, characteristics and attributes.
4. Site hydrology and drainage.
5. Existing vegetation.
6. Any existing soil erosion or similar soil or land degradation.

In the ESCP the **description of the proposed land clearing and future use of the land** should include all of the following:

1. The nature or method and staging of the proposed land clearing.
2. The proposed post-clearing land use(s).
3. The physical extents and characteristics of the area that will be disturbed during or in association with the proposed development.
4. A suitably detailed site plan showing:
 - a. disturbance areas.
 - b. existing slope gradients and orientations and/or elevation contours.
 - c. the extents of identified soil types and vegetation communities.
 - d. natural drainage lines and watercourses (including all first or higher order streams identified in departmental mapping).

In the ESCP an **erosion hazard and risk assessment** should include all of the following elements:

1. A spatial and temporal assessment of the erosion hazards associated with the proposed development,
2. A risk assessment complementing the hazard assessment, including a clear linkage between the assessed risk and the requisite control measures and design criteria that are to be applied to mitigate the identified risks.

3. An erosion risk map including zones differentiating the areas associated with different erosion risks and any areas where soil disturbance is to be avoided (i.e. areas where the erosion risk is too high to disturb).

In the ESCP the **description of the erosion and sediment control measures** should cover both the land clearing phase and the subsequent land use or uses to be undertaken in the cleared area. The description of the control measures should include all the following where applicable:

1. The associated performance criteria, such as design storm frequencies and durations, exceedance probabilities, recurrence intervals, maximum design velocities, maximum design discharges, flowpath roughness, bed slopes, settling velocities, analyse concentrations and other quantitative standards applicable to the various elements of the system design.
2. Engineering design calculations and suitably detailed design drawings for all permanent and temporary drainage, erosion and sediment control measures, including all of the following, where applicable:
 - a. clean water diversion banks.
 - b. runoff control ('contour') banks.
 - c. waterways and drains.
 - d. any sedimentation systems.
 - e. any other structures providing for the temporary or permanent impoundment of runoff water.
 - f. outlet structures, weirs, by-washes and spillways.
 - g. culverts, causeways and drains.
 - h. energy dissipation structures.
 - i. pre and post-clearing discharge hydrographs for the discharge points on the property boundary.
 - j. the construction materials used in any structures.
3. Details of any chemicals or ameliorants that might be applied to stabilise soil or to flocculate suspended particulates in any runoff, as well as applicable dosing or application methods and rates.
4. A suitably detailed site plan showing the locations of all of the following, where applicable:
 - a. all the structures – both temporary and permanent – identified above.
 - b. any soil stockpiles – either temporary or permanent.
 - c. the nominated discharge points for runoff from the site.
5. The nature and form of any revegetation, rehabilitation or re-stabilisation
6. Details and the scheduling for all of the following:
 - a. the removal of any temporary erosion and sediment control measures.
 - b. the undertaking of any proposed revegetation, rehabilitation or re-stabilisation measures.
7. Details of how the above measures address the identified hazards and risks, and how those measures align with the elements of the SECP.

In the ESCP the **description of the proposed monitoring program** should include all of the following, where applicable:

1. Timing or frequency and the locations of sites at which monitoring data and samples will be collected.
2. Pro forma checklists and forms to be used in the monitoring process.
3. The chemical and physical analyses proposed to be undertaken on any samples collected (including references to recognised standard laboratory methods).
4. The nature of the accreditation held by any chemical or physical analysis laboratory undertaking the specified tests.
5. The way in which monitoring data is to be used to determine the effectiveness of the ESCP, with particular reference to the metrics and measures that are to be in establishing the success or shortcomings of the ESCP.
6. The process by which the ESCP might be revised and modified to reflect any identified deficiencies.

Information resources to assist in assessment

The following resources may be appropriate:

- Imagery: to demonstrate the presence of vegetation (free online resources include [Queensland Globe](#), [QImagery](#)). Access the imagery at www.qld.gov.au (search for 'Queensland Globe' and 'QImagery').
- Queensland Elevation DEM Public Time Series Service (free online from [QSpatial](#)). This data is an elevation service that displays the latest, highest resolution, ortho Digital Elevation Model (DEM) data captured by remotely piloted aircraft systems (drones), piloted aircraft, and the Shuttle Radar Topography Mission (SRTM) over areas of Queensland. Access the data at www.qld.gov.au (search for 'Queensland Globe' and 'QSpatial').
- Topographic mapping and regional ecosystem mapping: to confirm the location and extent of vegetation within the clearing area. Access the mapping at www.qld.gov.au (search for 'Queensland Globe' and 'QSpatial').
- [Regional Ecosystem Description Database](#): Access or download the database at www.qld.gov.au (search for 'regional ecosystem description database').
- Geology mapping: to identify any geological features that may verify changes in water flow, constriction, or vegetation types (free online resources include [Queensland Globe](#), and [QSpatial](#)). Access the mapping at www.qld.gov.au (search for 'Queensland Globe' and 'QSpatial').
- Erosion and Sediment Control: for further guidance on developing an erosion and sediment control plan:
 - Information about erosion and preventing and managing erosion can be found on the Queensland State Government website: <https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/land/management/soil/erosion/guidelines>
 - a Federal or State government agency published advice or guide, such as the Soil Conservation Guidelines for Queensland (3rd edition) available online at www.qld.gov.au (search "Soil Conservation Guidelines Queensland"); or
 - the Best Practice Erosion and Sediment Control Document, IECA, 2008 available online at <https://www.austieca.com.au/publications/best-practice-erosion-and-sediment-control-bpesc-document>

- See the *Queensland Soil and Land Resource Survey Information Guideline*, Department of Resources, 2021 available online at www.qld.gov.au (search 'Guidelines for coordinated projects involving clearing for agriculture').

Need more help?

- Seeking pre-lodgement advice with the SARA before lodging a development application is strongly recommended. This will identify any potential issues or additional information requirements.



For more detailed information about the role of SARA and seeking pre-lodgement advice, visit

<https://planning.statedevelopment.qld.gov.au/planning-framework/state-assessment-and-referral-agency>

- For assistance with vegetation management queries, including assistance with obtaining accessing information, please contact the Veg Hub on phone 135 VEG (135 834) or email vegetation@resources.qld.gov.au

Appendix 9: Acid Sulfate Soils

(PO18, PO31, PO46, PO62, PO79, PO92, PO115, PO125, PO132, PO152)

Acid sulfate soils are coastal soils and sediments containing iron sulfides (mainly pyrite), found on low lying coastal land, predominantly below 5 metres Australian Height Datum (AHD)³⁵. They can also be found in some inland areas at higher elevations.

Acid sulfate soils are environmentally benign if they remain in an anoxic (oxygen-free), water logged environment. If acid sulfate soils are dug up or drained and exposed to oxygen, the iron sulfides oxidise, releasing sulfuric acid and soluble iron. The acid can mobilise aluminium, lead or other heavy metals if present in the soil. Rainfall can then wash the acid and metals from the disturbed soil into the surrounding environment, degrading waterways and adversely affecting the built environment.

Acid sulfate soils occur as:

- potential acid sulfate soils: soil or sediment that contain iron sulfides which have not been exposed to air, and have not oxidised. These soils have potential to produce acid if oxidised.
- actual acid sulfate soils: soil or sediment containing highly acidic soil horizons (with a pH < 4) caused by some or partial oxidation of iron sulfides. These soils often exhibit straw or butter coloured mottles. These soils may have the potential to continue to oxidise.

The disturbance of acid sulfate soils should be avoided. Where avoidance is not practicable, the disturbance should be managed to prevent the release of acid and soluble iron to the surrounding environment. This is achievable by identifying areas with high probability of containing acid sulfate soils, conducting a site investigation, and devising and implementing an acid sulfate soils management plan to prevent the mobilisation and release of contaminants.

Due to this risk, some AOs prohibit mechanical disturbance to a depth greater than 30 centimetres in land zones 1, 2 and 3 at elevations less than 5 metres.

Land zones are categories that describe the major geologies and associated landforms and geomorphic processes in Queensland. The differences between land zones result in marked differences in the function of ecosystems and their associated biodiversity and this is due in part to the effects that geology (lithology, structure, alteration) has on landform, hydrology and landscape processes (geomorphology and soil formation). The land zone of an area can be identified by the middle number in the regional ecosystem code (e.g. for regional ecosystem 6.3.21 the land zone is 3). Regional ecosystem numbers can be found on the Vegetation Management Supporting Map. See Part 1 'Vegetation Management mapping' for further information on and access to vegetation management maps and data. Land zones are also described in more detail online at www.qld.gov.au (search 'land zone definitions').

Elevation information can be obtained from various sources, such as printed or online topographic maps or GPS units.

The Queensland Globe online mapping tool also contains an acid sulfate soil layer that displays areas where acid sulfate soils have been mapped. Visit Queensland Globe at www.qld.gov.au (search 'Queensland Globe').

³⁵ The Australian Height Datum sets the mean sea level for the Australian Coastline at zero metres. "Below 5 metres Australian Height Datum" effectively means land elevations that are less than 5 metres above sea level.

Addressing performance outcomes (POs)

If clearing for the proposed development meets the requirements of either AO, the PO is met. However, if the clearing for the proposed development cannot meet either AO, a more robust assessment addressing the PO(s) must be provided in the application.

Acceptable outcome (1)

This AO can be met by satisfying all of the following:

1. Identify the location and extent of the development footprint including all areas of clearing to be assessed under the development application.
2. Identify the regional ecosystem/s for the proposed clearing areas. See Part 1 'Vegetation Management mapping' for further information on and access to vegetation management maps and data.
3. Identify the land zone for all proposed clearing areas.
4. Demonstrate how no clearing will occur in land zone 1, land zone 2 or land zone 3.

Acceptable outcome (2)

This AO can be met by satisfying all of the following:

1. Identify the location and extent of the development footprint including all areas of clearing to be assessed under the development application.
2. Identify the regional ecosystem/s for the proposed clearing areas. See Part 1 'Vegetation Management mapping' for further information on and access to vegetation management maps and data.
3. Identify the land zone for all proposed clearing areas.
4. Where any clearing is proposed in land zone 1, land zone 2 or land zone 3, identify whether any of these areas are areas below 5 metres AHD.
5. Demonstrate how any clearing in land zone 1, land zone 2 or land zone 3 that is below 5 metres AHD only occurs where:
 - a. mechanical clearing³⁶ does not disturb the soil to a depth greater than 30 centimetres; and
 - b. acid sulfate soils are managed consistent with the *Queensland acid sulfate soil technical manual: Soil management guidelines*.



The Queensland acid sulfate soil technical manual: Soil management guidelines is available online in the Queensland Government library catalogue at www.qld.gov.au (search 'library catalogue').

Performance outcome

Where the clearing does not meet either AOs, the application must address PO. The application should include all of the following:

1. Identify the location and extent of the development footprint including all areas of clearing to be assessed under the development application.

³⁶ Under the code, mechanical clearing means the clearing of vegetation using any of the following methods: slashing; brush cutting; machinery that disturbs the soil surface or uproots woody vegetation.

2. Identify the regional ecosystem/s for the proposed clearing areas. See Part 1 'Vegetation Management mapping' for further information on and access to vegetation management maps and data.
3. Identify any areas where acid sulfate soils have been mapped.



The Queensland Globe online mapping tool contains an acid sulfate soil layer that displays areas where acid sulfate soils have been mapped. Visit Queensland Globe at www.qld.gov.au (search 'Queensland Globe').

4. Identify the land zone for all proposed clearing areas.
5. Where any clearing is proposed in land zone 1, land zone 2 or land zone 3, identify whether any of these areas are areas below 5 metres AHD. An acid sulfate soils site inspection may be required to determine the acidity of the soil.
6. Demonstrate how any clearing of vegetation in area mapped as an acid sulfate soil area, or in land zone 1, land zone 2 or land zone 3 that is below 5 metres AHD, will not result in or accelerate, disturbance of acid sulfate soils or changes to the hydrology of the location that will result in either of the following:
 - a. aeration of horizons containing iron sulphides;
 - b. mobilisation of acid or metals.

This may be achieved by devising and implementing an acid sulfate soils management plan to prevent the mobilisation and release of contaminants. See resources below for assistance with compiling an acid sulfate soil management plan.

Information resources to assist in assessment

The following resources may be appropriate:

- The online Queensland Government library catalogue at www.qld.gov.au (search 'library catalogue') publishes the following guidelines:
 - *Queensland acid sulfate soil technical manual: laboratory methods guidelines V2.1, 2004.*
 - *Queensland acid sulfate soil technical manual: soil management guidelines V4.0, 2014.*
 - *Guidelines for sampling and analysis of lowland acid sulfate soils in Queensland 1998.*
 - *Queensland acid sulfate soil technical manual: legislation and policy guide V2.2, 2004.*
- Imagery: to demonstrate the presence of vegetation (free online resources include [Queensland Globe, QImagery](#)). Access the imagery at www.qld.gov.au (search for 'Queensland Globe' and 'QImagery').
- Queensland Elevation DEM Public Time Series Service (free online from [QSpatial](#)). This data is an elevation service that displays the latest, highest resolution, ortho Digital Elevation Model (DEM) data captured by remotely piloted aircraft systems (drones), piloted aircraft, and the Shuttle Radar Topography Mission (SRTM) over areas of Queensland. Access the data at www.qld.gov.au (search for 'Queensland Globe' and 'QSpatial').
- Topographic mapping and regional ecosystem mapping: to confirm the location and extent of vegetation within the clearing area, AHD elevation and land zone information. Access the mapping at www.qld.gov.au (search for 'Queensland Globe' and 'QSpatial').

- Soils data: access soil and land resources and information on interpreting data available online from www.qld.gov.au (search for 'soils data').
- See the *Queensland Soil and Land Resource Survey Information Guideline*, Department of Resources, 2021 available online at www.qld.gov.au (search 'Guidelines for coordinated projects involving clearing for agriculture').
- Geoscience and Soil mapping: helpful to identify geology, geomorphology, geophysics, land resources, soils and acid sulphate soils (free online resources include [Queensland Globe](#), and [QSpatial](#)). Access the mapping at www.qld.gov.au (search for 'Queensland Globe' and 'QSpatial').
- [Regional Ecosystem Description Database](#): Access or download the database at www.qld.gov.au (search for 'regional ecosystem description database').
- Geology mapping: to identify any geological features that may verify changes in water flow, constriction, or vegetation types (free online resources include [Queensland Globe](#), and [QSpatial](#)). Access the mapping at www.qld.gov.au (search for 'Queensland Globe' and 'QSpatial').

Need more help?

- Seeking pre-lodgement advice with the SARA before lodging a development application is strongly recommended. This will identify any potential issues or additional information requirements.



For more detailed information about the role of SARA and seeking pre-lodgement advice, visit <https://planning.statedevelopment.qld.gov.au/planning-framework/state-assessment-and-referral-agency>

- For assistance with vegetation management queries, including assistance with obtaining accessing information, please contact the Veg Hub on phone 135 VEG (135 834) or email vegetation@resources.qld.gov.au

Appendix 10: Temporary Use Areas

Clearing under the VMA framework is only permitted for prescribed purposes. Accordingly, prior to lodging a development application for a Material Change of Use or Operational Works, you are required to obtain a Relevant Purpose determination under section 22A of the VMA from the Department of Resources. Development, to the extent it is not for a Relevant Purpose under the VMA, is prohibited development under the *Planning Act 2016*.

In some circumstances, clearing for a Relevant Purpose will include temporary use areas. For example, clearing areas temporarily required for the construction of necessary built infrastructure such as temporary roads or access tracks for wind farm developments.

Temporary use areas do not include:

- Areas intended to be cleared for purposes that are not in and of themselves a relevant purpose under section 22A of the VMA. For example, pop-up stalls, markets, camping areas, earthworks.
- Areas necessary for permanent repurpose following the establishment / construction phase or areas necessary for ongoing maintenance of the infrastructure.

The code provides requirements to meet a PO based on the various clearing impacts, being:

- clearing that is intended to entirely remove vegetation permanently or change remnant vegetation to non-remnant vegetation permanently.

For example, clearing for the construction of permanent use infrastructure such as a commercial shed. The code requires any SRI to any environmental values that are MSES to be offset under the environmental offset framework. For example: PO15 for conserving endangered or of concern regional ecosystems;

- clearing that is intended to entirely remove vegetation for a temporary use area or change remnant vegetation to non-remnant vegetation for a temporary use area.

For example, clearing areas temporarily required for the construction of infrastructure such as temporary roads / access tracks or vehicle / machinery manoeuvring areas for wind farm developments. The code requires environmental values for temporary use areas to be rehabilitated (where reasonably possible). For example: PO13 for conserving least concern regional ecosystems (clearing of areas temporarily required for the construction of infrastructure); and PO15 for conserving endangered or of concern regional ecosystems. Rehabilitation provides an appropriate tool for proposals that involve clearing for the limited establishment / construction phases of a project, where those temporary use areas can be managed and revegetated to restore the composition, structure and function of the impacted regional ecosystem/s; and

- clearing that is not intended to entirely remove vegetation or change remnant vegetation to non-remnant vegetation, but retains vegetation or allows it to regenerate over time.

For example, necessary environmental clearing (other than channel diversion), fodder harvesting, clearing for encroachment, clearing to control non-native plant or declared pest and managing thickened vegetation³⁷.

Similar to the environmental offset hierarchy, the application must demonstrate that the clearing and the impacts of clearing must:

³⁷ See definition for 'vegetation retention purposes' in the code.

- first be reasonably avoided; and
- where clearing and the impacts of clearing cannot be avoided, clearing and the impacts of clearing must then be reasonably mitigated.

For some POs that provide for both rehabilitation and an environmental offset to meet the PO (e.g. PO15), the environmental value on the impact area must be rehabilitated where reasonably possible. Where rehabilitation is not considered reasonably possible, only then can an environmental offset be provided for the SRI to meet the PO (where acceptable).

Given rehabilitation is rehabilitating the impact area (i.e. cleared area), where clearing is intended to entirely remove vegetation permanently or change remnant vegetation to non-remnant vegetation permanently, rehabilitation will not be reasonably possible.

Where rehabilitation is a requirement of a PO, the application to also satisfy all of the following:

1. Identify both temporary use areas for the development, and areas of the development that are reasonably required for permanent use;
2. Demonstrate why all permanent use areas are necessary for permanent use and need to remain cleared;
3. For any identified temporary use areas where rehabilitation is reasonably possible, all the information required to be provided under Appendix 11 'Rehabilitation';
4. Where rehabilitation is not reasonably possible, information and evidence to demonstrate why rehabilitation is not reasonably practical. For example, any significant on-ground conditions that may vary how the expected regeneration of the composition, structure and function of the regional ecosystem will be impacted by the proposed development.

The VMA framework recognises the important contributions to biodiversity from regrowth vegetation, protecting any areas of regrowth that have not been cleared for a period of 15 years if the areas are regional ecosystems classified under the VMA framework³⁸. Accordingly, for largescale developments that have a lengthy project life, for example wind farm developments, limited weight can be afforded to potential distant future needs of temporary use areas beyond this time e.g. decommissioning needs in 50 year's time.

Information resources to assist in assessment

The following resources may be appropriate:

- For further guidance on rehabilitation, see Appendix 11 'Rehabilitation'.
- For further guidance on SRIs and environmental offsets, see Appendix 13 'Significant Residual Impacts (SRIs) and Environmental Offsets'.
- It may be appropriate to hire an environmental or planning consultant to assist in preparing this assessment. Further information on finding and choosing the right consultant is available online at www.qld.gov.au search 'Finding an environmental consultant'.

Need more help?

- Seeking pre-lodgement advice with the SARA before lodging a development application is strongly recommended. This will identify any potential issues or additional information

³⁸ Excluding areas that are made a Category X area on a PMAV.

requirements. This is particularly important for those applications that are likely to require rehabilitation or environmental offsets to meet the POs.



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- For assistance with vegetation management queries, including assistance with obtaining accessing information resources such Queensland Globe, please contact the Veg Hub on phone 135 VEG (135 834) or email vegetation@resources.qld.gov.au

Appendix 11: Rehabilitation

The code provides requirements to meet a PO based on the various clearing impacts, being:

- clearing that is intended to entirely remove vegetation permanently or change remnant vegetation to non-remnant vegetation permanently.

For example, clearing for the construction of permanent use infrastructure such as a commercial shed. The code requires any SRI to any environmental values that are MSES to be offset under the environmental offset framework. For example: PO15 for conserving endangered or of concern regional ecosystems;

- clearing that is intended to entirely remove vegetation for a temporary use area or change remnant vegetation to non-remnant vegetation for a temporary use area.

For example, clearing areas temporarily required for the construction of infrastructure such as temporary roads / access tracks or vehicle / machinery manoeuvring areas for wind farm developments. The code requires environmental values for temporary use areas to be rehabilitated (where reasonably possible). For example: PO13 for conserving least concern regional ecosystems (clearing of areas temporarily required for the construction of infrastructure); and PO15 for conserving endangered or of concern regional ecosystems. Rehabilitation provides an appropriate tool for proposals that involve clearing for the limited establishment / construction phases of a project, where those temporary use areas can be managed and revegetated to restore the composition, structure and function of the impacted regional ecosystem/s; and

- clearing that is not intended to entirely remove vegetation or change remnant vegetation to non-remnant vegetation, but retains vegetation or allows it to regenerate over time.

For example, necessary environmental clearing (other than channel diversion), fodder harvesting, clearing for encroachment, clearing to control non-native plant or declared pest and managing thickened vegetation³⁹.

Rehabilitation is undertaking management actions in accordance with an Environmental Clearing Management Plan to ensure the impact to the environmental value is restored on the impact area (i.e. cleared area)⁴⁰.

Similar to the environmental offset hierarchy, the application must demonstrate that the clearing and the impacts of clearing must:

- first be reasonably avoided; and
- where clearing and the impacts of clearing cannot be avoided, clearing and the impacts of clearing must then be reasonably mitigated;

prior to rehabilitation of the environmental value on the impact area being considered to meet the PO.

Rehabilitation must be appropriate. Rehabilitation will not be considered appropriate to meet the PO unless the application demonstrates that the regional ecosystem/s can reasonably be rehabilitated back to remnant status pursuant to the VMA, and can be rehabilitated within a reasonable timeframe. A

³⁹ See definition for 'vegetation retention purposes' in the code.

⁴⁰ See definition of 'rehabilitate' in the code.

reasonable rehabilitation timeframe will vary dependant on the particular regional ecosystem/s in the bioregion and the extent of the proposed impact.

For some POs that provide for both rehabilitation and an environmental offset to meet the PO, the environmental value on the impact area must be rehabilitated where reasonably possible. Where rehabilitation is not considered reasonably possible, only then can an environmental offset for the SRI be provided to meet the PO (where acceptable).

Given rehabilitation is rehabilitating the impact area (i.e. cleared area), where clearing is intended to entirely remove vegetation permanently or change remnant vegetation to non-remnant vegetation permanently, rehabilitation will not be reasonably possible.

Any development approval conditions for rehabilitation requirements may include a condition requiring the rehabilitation areas to be legally secured on title.

Environmental Clearing Management Plan (Management Plan)

Rehabilitation ensures that the remnant condition of vegetation can be returned to its pre-impact state and maintained over time. Accordingly, rehabilitation activities need to be undertaken through active management regimes over a period of time so that the relevant vegetation community can be re-established.

A management plan is required to consider the short-term and long-term impacts of clearing, including how a cleared area can be managed to restore and maintain particular environmental values, and to prevent land degradation resulting from the development.

The level of detail required in a management plan will depend on the nature and scale of the activity being undertaken, and as such, there is no standard timeframe for rehabilitation actions.

Where rehabilitation is required to meet a PO, the application must include a management plan. All of the following should be included in the management plan:

1. property owner's details.
2. description of the area that will be cleared, including a map showing the location and extent.
3. description of the clearing activity that will be undertaken, including the component of the development to which the management plan relates.
4. details of the clearing methods, timing, frequency etc.
5. the environmental value/s (identified as performance outcomes in the code) that will be impacted by clearing. That is, one or more of the following:
 - a. regional ecosystems associated with a natural wetland;
 - b. regional ecosystems associated with a watercourse or drainage feature;
 - c. connectivity areas – areas in a regional ecosystem that contain remnant vegetation that is required for ecosystem functioning;
 - d. regional ecosystems that are areas of essential habitat;
 - e. conserving an endangered, of concern and / or least concern regional ecosystem.
6. description of the management actions that will be undertaken in the cleared area to:
 - a. rehabilitate or restore the environmental values impacted by clearing; and
 - b. ensure that the effects of clearing do not result in land degradation.

7. who is responsible for each management action and the estimated length of time the area will be managed (i.e. the rehabilitation timeframe / currency of the Management Plan).
8. monitoring and auditing processes including adaptive management approaches to rectify negative results from the monitoring and auditing processes.
9. record keeping process for retaining appropriate records for monitoring and auditing processes.

You are required to keep appropriate records detailing the progress and effectiveness of each management action. These records are not required to be submitted, however they must be made available to the Department of Resources upon request.

Information resources to assist in assessment

The following resources may be appropriate:

- The *General guide to the vegetation clearing codes*, Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy, 2020 also includes guidance on rehabilitation activities and regimes that will assist in the preparation of the management plan - see Part 9 'Rehabilitation' of the guide. The guide is available online at www.qld.gov.au search 'Accepted Development Vegetation Clearing Codes'.
- For further guidance on temporary use areas, see Appendix 10 'Temporary Use Areas'.
- It may be appropriate to hire an environmental or planning consultant to assist in preparing this assessment. Further information on finding and choosing the right consultant is available online at www.qld.gov.au search 'Finding an environmental consultant'.

Need more help?

- Seeking pre-lodgement advice with the SARA before lodging a development application is strongly recommended. This will identify any potential issues or additional information requirements. This is particularly important for those applications that are likely to require rehabilitation or environmental offsets to meet the POs.



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<https://planning.statedevelopment.qld.gov.au/planning-framework/state-assessment-and-referral-agency>

- For assistance with vegetation management queries, including assistance with obtaining accessing information resources such Queensland Globe, please contact the Veg Hub on phone 135 VEG (135 834) or email vegetation@resources.qld.gov.au.

Appendix 12: Better Environmental Outcomes

(PO1, PO2)

Where a development proposes to develop an area that is a Particular Regulated Area and / or an area subject to a Notice Requiring Compliance, PO1 and PO2 of the code requires a Better Environmental Outcome be provided in exchange for the impacted area where the proposed clearing is not consistent with any Notice Requiring Compliance or any vegetation management requirements for Particular Regulated Areas.

A “Better Environmental Outcome” means an environmental outcome provided on land in exchange for an area to be developed which is a Particular Regulated Area, or is subject to a Notice Requiring Compliance, and is legally secured using a Declared Area (Voluntary)⁴¹ before:

1. the commencement of works; and
2. prior to any amendment, partial discharge or discharge of any Notice Requiring Compliance or instrument securing a Particular Regulated Area.

An area subject to a Notice Requiring Compliance is an area subject to one or more of the following:

- a Restoration Notice under the VMA;
- a Stop Work Notice under the VMA;
- a Land Act Notice under the *Land Act 1994*;
- a Trespass Notice under the *Land Act 1994* where the trespass related act is the clearing of vegetation; or
- an Enforcement Notice under the *Planning Act 2016*.

A Particular Regulated Area is an area that is one or more of the following:

- an Exchange Area under the VMA;
- an unlawfully cleared area under the VMA;
- a Declared Area (Voluntary) under section 19F of the VMA, other than to legally secure an environmental offset; and
- on a PMAV, shown to be a category A area, where the chief executive of the VMA reasonably believed that a vegetation clearing offence had been or was being committed.

Vegetation management requirements for Particular Regulated Areas means any conditions, restrictions, management requirements or outcomes identified in a particular regulated area which must be undertaken or complied with to achieve compliance with the particular regulated area. Sometimes these requirements will be evident, for example requirements or outcomes in a management plan. Other times the purpose of the Particular Regulated Area will need to be considered. For example, where the chief executive of the VMA made an area a category A area on a PMAV. In these circumstances, regulation of the area under the VMA framework is intended to restrict clearing in the area under the VMA framework for the purposes of the Act (i.e. to conserve remnant vegetation, prevent loss of biodiversity, maintain ecological processes etc.). A Better Environmental Outcome may be

⁴¹ See section 19F of the *Vegetation Management Act 1999*.

appropriate in these circumstances where the proposed development is inconsistent with the intended purpose to afford greater protection to the environmental values (i.e. category A areas being areas subjected to greater regulation to conserve the environmental values and / or allow natural regeneration of the environmental values).

Some clearing purposes that are intended to improve the quality of the regional ecosystem, such as weed management and managing thickened vegetation, are more likely to be consistent with a Notice Requiring Compliance or vegetation management requirements for Particular Regulated Areas. Other clearing purposes intended to permanently remove vegetation, such as clearing for infrastructure, will likely be inconsistent requiring a Better Environmental Outcome be provided.

A Better Environmental Outcome is an environmental outcome provided on land in exchange for the development of an area that is a Particular Regulated Area, or an area subject to a Notice Requiring Compliance (impact area), and:

1. is located in a category X area;
2. contains a predominate vegetative layer which is at least two meters in height;
3. achieves the requirements for one of the applicable Better Environmental Outcome options below (see Table 1: 'Requirements and Options for Better Environmental Outcomes' below);
4. is legally secured using a Declared Area (Voluntary) before: the commencement of works; and prior to any amendment, partial discharge or discharge of any Notice Requiring Compliance or instrument securing a Particular Regulated Area;
5. is located within the same bioregion as the impacted area, or where it is not reasonably possible, located in an adjacent bioregion;
6. is configured in a way that maintains ecosystem functioning and remains in the landscape despite threatening processes;
7. is managed under a comprehensive management plan back to remnant vegetation (a category B area on the Regulated Vegetation Management Map) within a period of 20 years; and
8. is shown as a category A area on the Regulated Vegetation Management Map until the area becomes remnant vegetation and is mapped as a category B area on the Regulated Vegetation Management Map.



For information on how to legally secure a Declared Area (Voluntary) visit the 'Development Approvals' webpage at www.qld.gov.au (search 'vegetation management').

Table 1: Requirements and Options for Better Environmental Outcomes		Size
Where the impact area does not include a Restoration Notice, Enforcement Notice or Compliance Notice:		
<p>Option 1:</p> <p>The area to be used as the Better Environmental Outcome contains at least one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the same pre-clear regional ecosystem/s as the impact area; <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a higher regional ecosystem status (e.g. Endangered or Of Concern) than the values of the impact area. 	Equal to double the impact area, or 1 hectare, whichever is the greater.	
<p>Option 2:</p> <p>The area to be used as the Better Environmental Outcome contains at least one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> within 50 metres of the defining bank of a watercourse on the Vegetation Management Watercourse and Drainage Feature Map. <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> within 50 metres of the defining bank of a wetland <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> on the Vegetation Management Wetland Map. <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> in a location that creates a corridor between regional ecosystems that are mapped as either a category A area and/or a category B area on the Regulated Vegetation Management Map, which are each at least 4 hectares in size. <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> an area that adjoins either an area mapped as a category A area and/or a category B area on the Regulated Vegetation Management Map which is at least 4 hectares in size. <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Another area of environmental significance to flora or fauna under other State or Commonwealth legislation. 	Equal to four times the impact area, or 1 hectare, whichever is the greater.	
Where the impact area includes a Restoration Notice, Enforcement Notice or Compliance Notice:		
<p>The area to be used as the Better Environmental Outcome contains all of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> an area that is the same broad vegetation group and regional ecosystem status as the impact area. where the impact area is associated with a watercourse or wetland, associated with a watercourse or wetland. an area that is of suitable quality and can achieve a gain in habitat quality sufficient to compensate the impact area as assessed in accordance with the Guide to determining terrestrial habitat quality, Methods for assessing habitat quality under the Queensland Environmental Offsets Policy, 1.3 February 2020. 	Equal to four times the impact area, or 1 hectare, whichever is the greater.	

Addressing Performance Outcomes (POs)

There are no acceptable outcomes prescribed for the PO1 and PO2. The application will need to address each PO directly. The application should include all of the following:

1. Identify the location and extent of the development footprint including all areas of clearing to be assessed under the development application.

- Determine if the development or clearing footprint for the proposed development is a Particular Regulated Area or an area subject to a Notice Requiring Compliance.



Category A areas on the Regulated Vegetation Management Map or a PMAV may be indicative of some Particular Regulated Areas or some Notices Requiring Compliance.

- Obtain details of any relevant Particular Regulated Areas and / or Notices Requiring Compliance.



For information on any notice on title you can undertake a current title search. Title searches can be purchased by contacting Titles Queensland online at www.titlesqld.com.au or by calling (07) 3497 4379.

*To confirm if any Particular Regulated Areas or Notices Requiring Compliance apply to a lot call the Department of Resources, Veg Hub on **135 VEG (135 834)**.*

- Establish whether the proposed development is consistent with Notice Requiring Compliance and / or consistent with the vegetation management requirements for the Particular Regulated Area. That is, will the requirements for any Notice Requiring Compliance and / or vegetation management requirements for any Particular Regulated Area still be met / achieved notwithstanding the proposed development?
- If the proposed development and clearing is not consistent with all relevant Notices Requiring Compliance and all vegetation management requirements for Particular Regulated Areas, the application needs to demonstrate how a Better Environmental Outcome can be achieved to meet the PO. Where a Better Environmental Outcome is required, the application must provide details of the Better Environmental Outcome proposed (that complies with the requirements and criteria in the code and this guide), and to demonstrate how the Better Environmental Outcome will be managed and achieved under a Better Environmental Outcome Management Plan. The Better Environmental Outcome Management Plan should include, but not be limited to, all of the following:
 - Property owner's details.
 - Description of the area/s the subject of the Better Environmental Outcome, including a map showing the location and extent.
 - Description of the works / management actions that will be undertaken, including the methods, timing, frequency, intended benefits etc.
 - The environmental values (identified as POs in the code) that will be protected / achieved.
 - The management outcomes proposed to protect / achieve the environmental values.
 - The works / management actions proposed to achieve the management outcomes. This should include detail on where, how and when the works / management actions will be undertaken.
 - Details demonstrating how the works / management actions will not increase land degradation.
 - Details of who is responsible for all works / management actions, and the estimated length of time the area/s will be managed.
 - Monitoring and auditing processes including adaptive management approaches to rectify any negative results from the monitoring and auditing processes.

- j. Record keeping process to retain appropriate records for the progress and effectiveness of all works / management actions, and monitoring and auditing processes. These records are not required to be submitted, however they must be made available to the Department of Resources upon request.

The level of detail required in a management plan will depend on the nature and scale of the activity being undertaken.

Information resources to assist in assessment

The following resources may be appropriate:

- Regulated Vegetation Management Map and any PMAV that applies to the area the subject of the development and clearing footprint (in particular, any category A areas). For more information on mapping, refer to the earlier section in this guide titled “Vegetation Management mapping”.
- Undertake a current title search: Title searches can be purchased by contacting Titles Queensland online at www.titlesqld.com.au or by calling (07) 3497 4379.

Need more help?

- Seeking pre-lodgement advice with the SARA before lodging a development application is strongly recommended. This will identify any potential issues or additional information requirements.



For more detailed information about the role of SARA and seeking pre-lodgement advice, visit <https://planning.statedevelopment.qld.gov.au/planning-framework/state-assessment-and-referral-agency>

- For assistance with vegetation management queries, including assistance with obtaining accessing information, please contact the Veg Hub on phone 135 VEG (135 834) or email vegetation@resources.qld.gov.au

Appendix 13: Significant Residual Impacts (SRIs) and Environmental Offsets

The *Environmental Offsets Act 2014* framework provides for Environmental Offsets to compensate unavoidable impacts on prescribed environmental matters on one site, by securing land at another site, and managing that land over a period of time, to replace those prescribed environmental matters which were lost.

The *Planning Act 2016* framework interacts with the environmental offsets framework. The code (Purpose Statement and POs) regulates these prescribed environmental matters known as Matters of State Environmental Significance (MSES). In some circumstances, where a development proposes a SRI on a MSES, the code may allow the provision of an Environmental Offset to meet the PO. For the Vegetation Management framework (under the code), the MSES are as follows:

- Endangered or Of Concern regional ecosystems shown on the Vegetation Management Supporting Map.
- A wetland shown on the Vegetation Management Wetlands Map.
- An essential habitat area shown on the Essential Habitat Map for individual plant and animal species⁴².
- A watercourse as shown on the Vegetation Management Watercourse and Drainage Feature Map⁴³.
- A connectivity area required for ecosystem functioning.

See Part 1 above 'Vegetation Management mapping' for guidance on how to access maps and data, and apply the vegetation management maps.

The Department of Environment and Science publishes an information sheet providing a helpful reference table that details: all MSES as defined in Schedule 2 of the Environmental Offsets Regulation 2014; the Act(s) or other statutory instrument(s) under which these matters are regulated; resources that assist in identifying their location; and comments to assist with assessment. This *Information Sheet: Resources for Matters of State Environmental Significance* is available online at: <https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/management/environmental/offsets/resources>

Where an Environmental Offset is proposed to meet a PO, the application should also provide all of the following information for each matter⁴⁴:

⁴² Where more than one species exists in an area mapped as essential habitat, offset obligations will be assessed and determined for the impact extent for each individual species separately regardless of any overlap in area. Co-location opportunities for land-based offset delivery may still be available if permitted under the environmental offsets framework.

⁴³ Although the code provides defined area and width restrictions in AOs to meet the POs for watercourse and drainage features, the extent of impact to define the MSES relies on the relevant distance prescribed by the Queensland Environmental Offsets Policy. Care should be taken to refer to the MSES as defined in the Environmental Offsets Regulation when identifying this MSES and the extent of the impact.

⁴⁴ Where more than one MSES exists in an area, offset obligations will be assessed and determined for the impact extent for each MSES separately regardless of any overlap in area. Co-location opportunities for land-based offset delivery may still be available if permitted under the environmental offsets framework.

1. Identify the location and extent of the development footprint including all areas of clearing to be assessed under the development application.
2. Demonstrate how the impact to the MSES from the proposed development (i.e. clearing and any potential future clearing as a result of the development approval) has first been reasonably avoided under the environmental offsets framework. Avoiding impacts to an MSES may be achieved through planning and site selection. For example, changing the route of an access road.
3. Demonstrate how the impact to the MSES from the proposed development (i.e. clearing and any potential future clearing as a result of the development approval) has then been reasonably mitigated under the environmental offsets framework. If avoidance cannot be reasonably achieved, the application must demonstrate that impacts have been carefully managed and minimised (mitigated). Mitigation measures are actions that lessen the adverse impacts from clearing on the MSES. For example, taking measures to manage and minimise land degradation as a result of the clearing.



For further information and guidance on the environmental offsets 'avoid and mitigate' hierarchy see the Environmental Offsets Policy and Environmental Offsets General Guide available online at www.qld.gov.au search 'Environmental Offsets'.

4. Details of how the resulting unavoidable impact for the MSES is a SRI in accordance with the *Significant Residual Impact Guideline, Department State Development, Infrastructure and Planning, 2014*.



The Significant Residual Impact Guideline is available online at: <https://dsdmipprd.blob.core.windows.net/general/dsdip-significant-residual-impact-guideline.pdf>

5. Whether the SRI is an acceptable impact under the environmental offsets framework.



Environmental Offset legislation and related materials (including the Environmental Offsets Policy and Environmental Offsets General Guide) are available online at www.qld.gov.au search 'Environmental Offsets'.

6. If the development is a controlled action under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cmth) (EPBC Act):
 - a. the status of an application under the EPBC Act (including any assessment officer contact details within that department);
 - b. a description of the matters to be, or that have been, assessed under the EPBC Act;
 - c. the description of impacts to be, or that have been, assessed under the EPBC Act; and
 - d. any offset requirements imposed under an EPBC Act approval decision.
7. How the impact on the MSES and the significance of the impact can likely be addressed through a suitable Environmental Offset. Where land-based offset is proposed, details to demonstrate there are sufficient available and suitable offset areas in the landscape.

8. Details of the proposed offset that achieves the required conservation outcome for the impacted matter and is compliant with the environmental offsets framework.

Where the proposed development includes an SRI for more than one prescribed environmental matter of MSES, in the event the offset/s are to be delivered by way of a financial settlement offset, it is important to establish whether the matter requires a separate Distinct Matter Area. The Environmental Offsets Policy provides principles for when separate Distinct Matter Areas are required. For example, a separate Distinct Matter Area is required for:

- each regional ecosystem;
- when considering offsets for protected wildlife species, each separate species functional group;
- when considering offsets for protected wildlife species, each protected wildlife species that have very specific habitat requirements (such as rocks for rock wallabies or caves for certain bat species); and
- wetlands.

Accordingly, where it is proposed that a Distinct Matter Area include more than one protected wildlife species, the application must also demonstrate why these species should be considered under the singular Distinct Matter Area in accordance with the Environmental Offsets Policy.

In some circumstances the environmental offsets framework avoids duplication of offset requirements across the various levels of government i.e. the Commonwealth, state and local governments. For more information about the relationship between Commonwealth, state and local government offsets, refer to the [Queensland Environmental Offsets Policy](#).

There are three offset delivery options under the environmental offsets framework:

- Proponent-driven offsets i.e. land-based offsets or a Direct Benefit Management Plan;
- Financial settlement offset; or
- A combination of both - a proponent-driven offset and financial settlement offset.

The Queensland Environmental Offsets Policy provides a single, consistent, whole-of-government policy for the assessment of offset proposals to satisfy offset conditions. When a land-based offset is proposed, the *Guide for Determining Terrestrial Habitat Quality, version 1.3, February 2020* provides a methodology for determining the habitat quality of proposed offsets sites. When a financial settlement offset is proposed, the Financial Settlement Offset Calculator can be used to calculate the offset.



Further information on the environmental offsets framework (including offset delivery policies, guides and calculators, and advanced offsets and environmental offset providers) is available online at www.qld.gov.au search 'Environmental Offsets', or by contacting the Department of Environment and Science on 13 QGOV (13 74 68) or email offset@des.qld.gov.au

All forms, templates, guidelines and other resources for Environmental Offsets are available online at:

<https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/management/environmental/offsets/resources>

Information resources to assist in assessment

The following resources may be appropriate:

- Environmental Offset legislation and related materials (including the Environmental Offsets Policy and Environmental Offsets General Guide) are available online at www.qld.gov.au search 'Environmental Offsets'.
- All forms, templates, guidelines and other resources for Environmental Offsets are available online at: <https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/management/environmental/offsets/resources>
- Significant Residual Impact Guideline, Department State Development, Infrastructure and Planning, 2014. The Significant Residual Impact Guideline is available online at: <https://dsdmipprd.blob.core.windows.net/general/dsdip-significant-residual-impact-guideline.pdf>
- To identify any existing legally secured offset areas:
 - Undertake a current title search. Title searches can be purchased by contacting Titles Queensland online at www.titlesqld.com.au or by calling (07) 3497 4379; and
 - Contact the Department of Environment and Science on 13 QGOV (13 74 68) or email offset@des.qld.gov.au
- It may be appropriate to hire an environmental or planning consultant to assist in preparing this assessment. Further information on finding and choosing the right consultant is available online at www.qld.gov.au search 'Finding an environmental consultant'.

Need more help?

- Seeking pre-lodgement advice with the SARA before lodging a development application is strongly recommended. This will identify any potential issues or additional information requirements. This is particularly important for those applications that are likely to require rehabilitation or environmental offsets to meet the Pos.



For more detailed information about the role of SARA and seeking pre-lodgement advice, visit

<https://planning.statedevelopment.qld.gov.au/planning-framework/state-assessment-and-referral-agency>

- If it is likely that the proposal is a controlled action under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*, early advice should be sought from the relevant Commonwealth agency.
- Further information on the environmental offsets framework (including offset delivery policies, guides and calculators, and advanced offsets and environmental offset providers) is available online at www.qld.gov.au search 'Environmental Offsets', or by contacting the Department of Environment and Science on 13 QGOV (13 74 68) or email offset@des.qld.gov.au
- For assistance with vegetation management queries, including assistance with obtaining accessing information resources such Queensland Globe, please contact the Veg Hub on phone 135 VEG (135 834) or email vegetation@resources.qld.gov.au.

Appendix 14: Principles for calculating limits for Reference Table 1 of the code

AOs for some environmental values may refer to width and / or area limits prescribed in reference table 1 of the code. These environmental values include:

- wetlands
- watercourses and drainage features
- Least Concern regional ecosystems for Temporary Use Areas
- Endangered and / or Of Concern regional ecosystems
- essential habitat
- maintaining the composition, structure and function of the regional ecosystem (for land restoration and natural disaster preparation).

When calculating these widths and / or area limits under reference table 1 of the code for any AO, the following principles apply.

Principles for calculating width limits:

1. It may be necessary for a development to have more than one separate and distinct linear clearing footprint, for example, two separate and distinct roads, or a road and linear clearing for utilities. Widths will be calculated per linear clearing footprint.
2. There is no limit on the length of a linear clearing footprint under reference table 1 of the code.
3. Clearing widths must be calculated as total clearing for all relevant environmental value/s (the subject of the PO) combined for each linear clearing footprint. For example, where a linear clearing footprint will result in clearing of two or more adjacent regional ecosystems, the width of clearing at any point of the linear clearing footprint must be considered as total combined clearing, and this total combined clearing must not exceed the prescribed maximum widths of clearing under reference table 1 of the code. Accordingly, where the PO relates to Endangered and Of Concern regional ecosystems, the width of each linear clearing footprint will be calculated by adding the total clearing width for all Endangered and / or Of Concern regional ecosystems combined regardless of the differing regional ecosystem classes, and regardless of the number of Endangered and / or Of Concern regional ecosystems proposed to be cleared as part of the linear clearing footprint.
4. Where a development involves multiple development applications, limits considered under reference table 1 of the code may be assessed having regard to cumulative impacts for any development approval applying to the premises⁴⁵.
5. Stacking width limits for a linear clearing footprint per regional ecosystem, regional ecosystem class, regional ecosystem structure category, protected species or infrastructure type to create wider widths is not consistent with the code. For example a linear clearing footprint that proposes

⁴⁵ See section 22(3)(d) of the Planning Regulation 2017.

to clear 10 metres in width in a mid-dense regional ecosystem and then a further 10 metres in a dense regional ecosystem (stacking 10 metres per regional ecosystem structure category) to create a total clearing width of 20 metres for the linear infrastructure is not compliant with reference table 1 of the code.

6. In circumstances where clearing is proposed in two or more regional ecosystems subject to differing width limits under reference table 1 (i.e. due to the regional ecosystems having differing regional ecosystem structure categories), at any point of the linear clearing footprint, the calculation of the width limit under reference table 1 must include the width of any clearing under the other regional ecosystem/s with the lesser width limit under reference table 1.

For example, where clearing at a point of the linear infrastructure will include clearing in a mid-dense regional ecosystem of 8 metres, the maximum width that can then be cleared in the adjacent sparse regional ecosystem for the linear infrastructure would be 12 metres given the maximum width for a sparse regional ecosystem under reference table 1 must not exceed 20 metres in width and must consider total clearing in all relevant regional ecosystems combined (i.e. must include the 8 metres in width for the mid-dense regional ecosystem).

Table 2 below demonstrates how the width limits for total combined clearing is calculated when the linear clearing footprint involves regional ecosystems with differing regional ecosystem structure categories to ensure compliance with the code:

Table 2

Regional ecosystem structure category	Width limit (metres) under reference table 1 of the code	To ensure compliance with reference table 1 of the code the proposed development must be able to met <u>all</u> of the following:
Dense	10m	Total clearing for all dense regional ecosystems and mid-dense regional ecosystems combined must not exceed 10m at any stage of the linear footprint.
Mid-dense	10m	AND Total clearing for all dense regional ecosystems, mid-dense regional ecosystems, sparse regional ecosystems and very sparse regional ecosystems combined must not exceed 20m at any stage of the linear footprint.
Sparse	20m	AND Total clearing for all dense regional ecosystems, mid-dense regional ecosystems, sparse regional ecosystems, very sparse regional ecosystems and grassland regional ecosystems combined must not exceed 25m at any stage of the linear footprint.
Very Sparse	20m	
Grassland	25m	

Principles for calculating area limits:

1. Clearing areas must be calculated as total clearing for all relevant environmental value/s (the subject of the PO) combined for the entire development regardless of the number of relevant regional ecosystems, number of clearing polygons / areas, and number of clearing purposes. Accordingly where the PO relates to Endangered and Of Concern regional ecosystems, the area of clearing will be calculated by adding the total clearing areas for all Endangered and / or Of Concern regional ecosystems combined for the entire development regardless of the differing regional ecosystem classes or clearing areas, and regardless of the number of Endangered and / or Of Concern regional ecosystems proposed to be cleared as part of the development clearing footprint.
2. Where a development involves multiple development applications, limits considered under reference table 1 of the code may be assessed having regard to cumulative impacts for any development approval applying to the premises⁴⁶.
3. Stacking area limits per regional ecosystem, regional ecosystem class, regional ecosystem structure category, protected species or infrastructure type to create greater clearing areas is not consistent with reference table 1 of the code.
4. In circumstances where clearing is proposed in two or more regional ecosystems subject to differing area limits under reference table 1 (i.e. due to the regional ecosystems having differing regional ecosystem structure categories), the calculation of the area limit under reference table 1 must include the area of any clearing under the other regional ecosystem/s with the lesser area limit under reference table 1. For example, where clearing will include clearing in a mid-dense regional ecosystem of 0.4 hectares, the maximum area that can then be cleared in the sparse regional ecosystem would be 1.6 hectares given the maximum area limit for a sparse regional ecosystem under reference table 1 must not exceed 2 hectares in area and must consider total clearing in regional ecosystems combined for the entire development (i.e. must include the 0.4 hectares in area for the mid-dense regional ecosystem).

Table 3 below demonstrates how the area limits for total combined clearing is calculated when the development clearing footprint involves regional ecosystems with differing regional ecosystem structure categories to ensure compliance with the code:

Table 3

Regional ecosystem structure category	Area limit (hectares) under reference table 1 of the code	To ensure compliance with reference table 1 of the code the proposed development must be able to met <u>all</u> of the following:
Dense	0.5 hectares	Total clearing for all dense regional ecosystems and mid-dense regional

⁴⁶ See section 22(3)(d) of the Planning Regulation 2017.

Mid-dense	0.5 hectares	ecosystems combined must not exceed 0.5 hectares for the entire development. AND
Sparse	2 hectares	Total clearing for all dense regional ecosystems, mid-dense regional ecosystems, sparse regional ecosystems and very sparse regional ecosystems combined must not exceed 2 hectares for the entire development. AND
Very Sparse	2 hectares	
Grassland	5 hectares	Total clearing for all dense regional ecosystems, mid-dense regional ecosystems, sparse regional ecosystems, very sparse regional ecosystems and grassland regional ecosystems combined must not exceed 5 hectares for the entire development.

Appendix 15: Measuring tree height and measuring slope

Measuring tree height

There are several methods you can use to measure the height of trees.

Using specialist tools

The clinometer is a tool commonly used by foresters to measure tree heights and slope angles. If you have a clinometer, please follow the manufacturer's instructions for use.

There are also many videos online that show how to make and use a simple clinometer, using a protractor, some string and a small weight.

The heights of the crown can also be measured using a laser instrument called a hypsometer. If the top of the tree is not directly above the base of the trunk, it is important to also measure the point directly below the highest point of the tree canopy to get an accurate crown height.

Pencil (or stick) method

This is a very simple method requiring only a pencil (or small straight stick) and a tape measure. Take a pencil (or small stick) and move several metres or more away from the tree (refer to Figure 6).

Outstretch your arm and hold the pencil so that you can measure the height of the tree on the pencil (e.g. line up the top of the pencil with the top of the tree and slide your thumb along the stick to correspond with the base of the tree). You may also need to move closer or further away from the tree to allow a length of the pencil to align with the height of the tree.

Keeping your thumb in the same position and lined up with the base of the tree (and your arm still outstretched), turn the pencil at the base of the tree by 90°. Note the location on the ground that lines up with the top of the pencil. Mark or note this point on the ground and then measure the distance from this point to the base of the tree. This is the height of the tree.

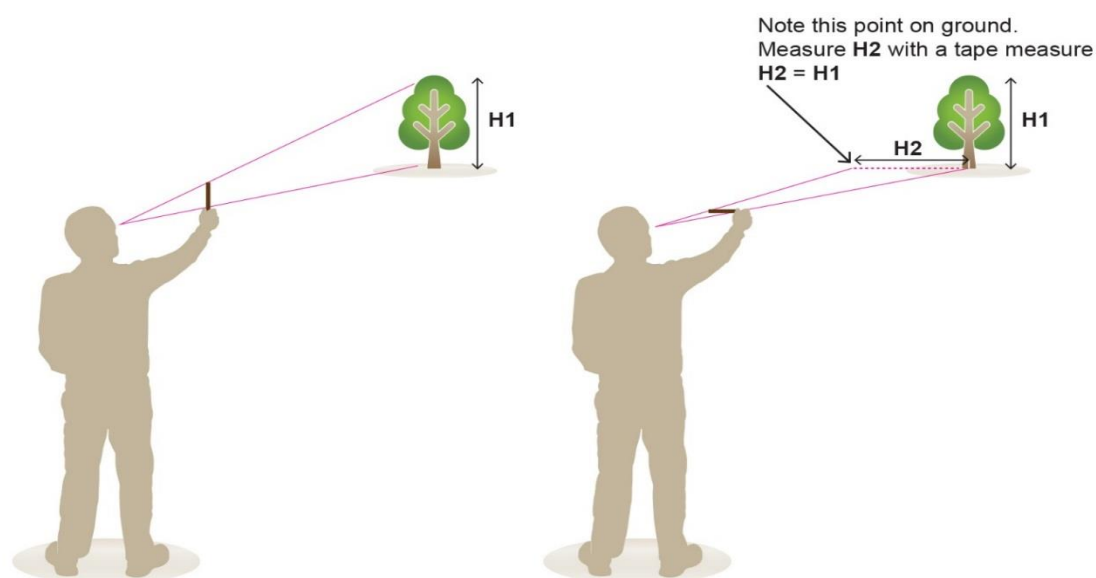


Figure 6: The pencil method

Stick and shadow method

For this method you will need to see the tree's shadow on the ground. You will also need a tape measure, a calculator and a stake of any height to hammer into the ground. Refer to Figure 7.

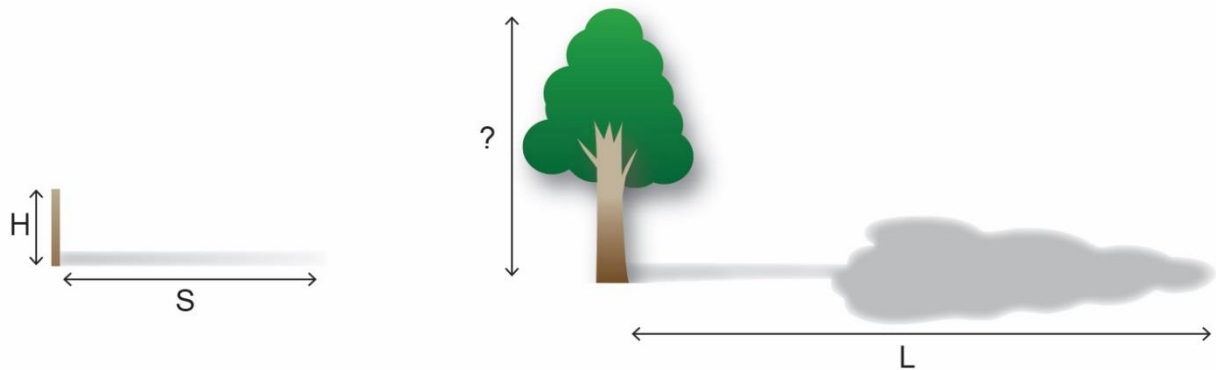


Figure 7: Stick and shadow method

1. Hammer a stake vertically into the ground so you can see its shadow. Record the height of the stake above ground (H) and the length of the stake's shadow (S) from the base of the stake.
2. Measure the length of the tree's shadow from the centre of the base of the tree (L).
3. Ensure that both shadow measurements are taken within a few minutes of each other, using the same units (e.g. metres).
4. The tree's height may be estimated using simple proportions:

$$\text{Height of tree} = \frac{\text{Height of stake above ground (H)}}{\text{Length of stake's shadow (S)}} \times \text{Length of tree shadow (L)}$$

Stick method 2

You can measure the height of trees by projecting a right-angled triangle (one that includes a 90° angle) using your arm, a stick and your line of sight (refer to Figure 8).

1. Find a straight stick or length of dowel about 750 mm long. Holding the stick upright in your outstretched hand and in front and level with your eye, measure the horizontal distance from your eye to the stick. Mark the same distance on the stick.
2. Grasp the stick at the mark and hold it out in front of you with your arm fully extended and at eye level. The stick must be held vertically pointing upwards. (The distance from your eye to the base of the stick should equal the length of the stick above your hand.)

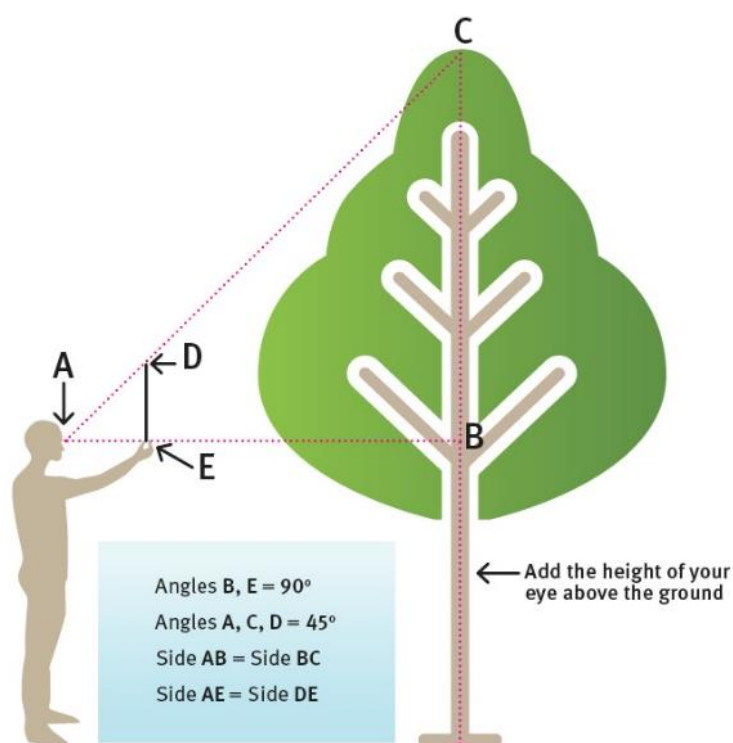


Figure 8: Diagrammatic representation of stick method 2

3. Walk toward or away from the tree until the tip of the stick is visually lined up with the top of the tree. It's often easiest to walk along the contour so the mark on the stick remains lined up with a point on the tree the same height as your eye. When sighting the top and bottom of the stick, move your eyes rather than your head.
4. The height of the tree will be the distance from your eye to the tree trunk (measure this distance with a measuring tape) plus the height of your eye above the ground.

$$\text{Height of tree} = \text{distance A to B} - \text{eye height}$$

5. If no long-distance measuring device is available, calibrate your step (the walking distance between your two feet) or pace (walking distance for two steps) over a known distance (e.g. 20 metres). Then measure the distance from A to B in paces or steps and convert to metres.

Smartphone apps

Various smartphone apps are available that claim to help measure tree height. Care should be taken if using these because:

- the accuracy may depend on the quality of your phone (and may require some manual calibration)
- some apps still require subsequent trigonometric calculations
- the reliability and accuracy of the app may not be proven.

If such apps are used, it is recommended to first verify the results with other methods before using the apps operationally.

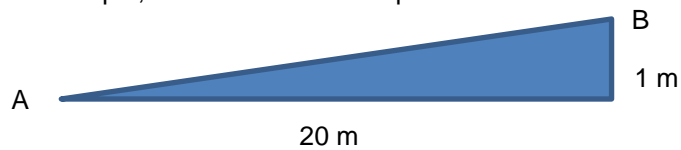
Measuring slope

Definition

For the purposes of the code, slope is measured in percentages, and is defined as the change in vertical height relative to the change in horizontal distance multiplied by 100.

$$\text{Slope (\%)} = \frac{\text{Vertical distance}}{\text{Horizontal distance}} \times 100$$

For example, for this illustrated slope from A to B:



$$\text{Slope (\%)} = \frac{1}{20} \times 100 = 5\%$$

The location of points A and B should be selected so the line between them is representative of the slope in question. For example, don't choose high or low spots in the landscape for these points.

Using a clinometer

The Suunto clinometer (clino) is a tool commonly used by foresters to measure tree heights and slope angles. There are many types of clinometers that are relatively inexpensive. If you can have access to one, ensure it has a scale to measure percentage slope.

Using a clinometer is one of the most accurate methods of measuring slope—differences in vertical height and horizontal distances may be measured accurately in order to calculate the slope. The exact measuring method will depend on the equipment used; please follow the manufacturer's instructions.



Figure 9: Surveyor's level

Homemade clinometer

You can also make your own clinometer using a large protractor with a hole drilled (as shown in Figure 10), string and a small weight.

Attach the string through the drilled hole and tie the small weight to the other end of the string. When the flat edge of the protractor is held horizontally, the string should hang down vertically and indicate 90° on the protractor.

To measure a slope, look along the flat edge of the protractor and line it up with a point in the distance (up or down slope) that is the same height above the ground as your eye. The aim is for the flat edge of the protractor to be parallel to the slope you are measuring.

Using the location of the string against the protractor's scale, read off the angle observed—that is, the angle between the 90° line on the protractor and the location of the string.

This angle is in degrees and needs to be converted to a percentage. To do this, use a scientific calculator to find the 'tan' of this number and then multiply by 100. For example, if you measured 3°, then:

$$\tan (3^{\circ}) \times 100 = 5.2\% \text{ slope}$$

Using a line level

You will need string, two stakes, a line level and a measuring tape.

Hammer one stake into the ground on the upper side of the slope. Tie a long piece of string (e.g. 10 metres) to the base of the stake and lay the string out directly down the slope.

Walk down to near the end of the string. Hammer the second stake vertically into the ground and pull the string tight to the base of the second stake. Ensure both stakes are in locations that are representative of the overall slope. Raise the string up the second stake until it is perfectly horizontal, as indicated by using the line level along the top of the string.

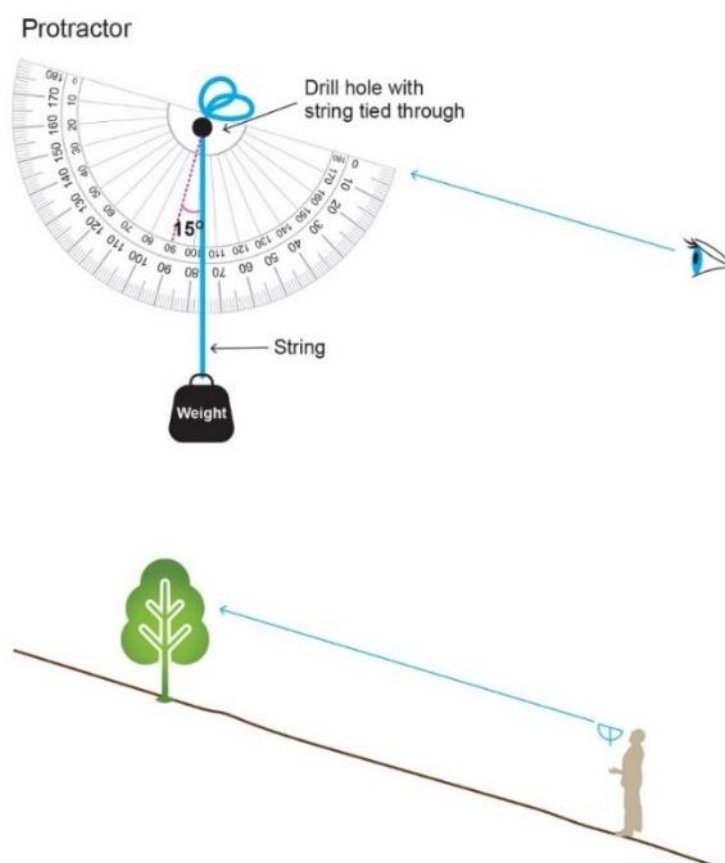


Figure 10: Home-made clinometer and its use in the field

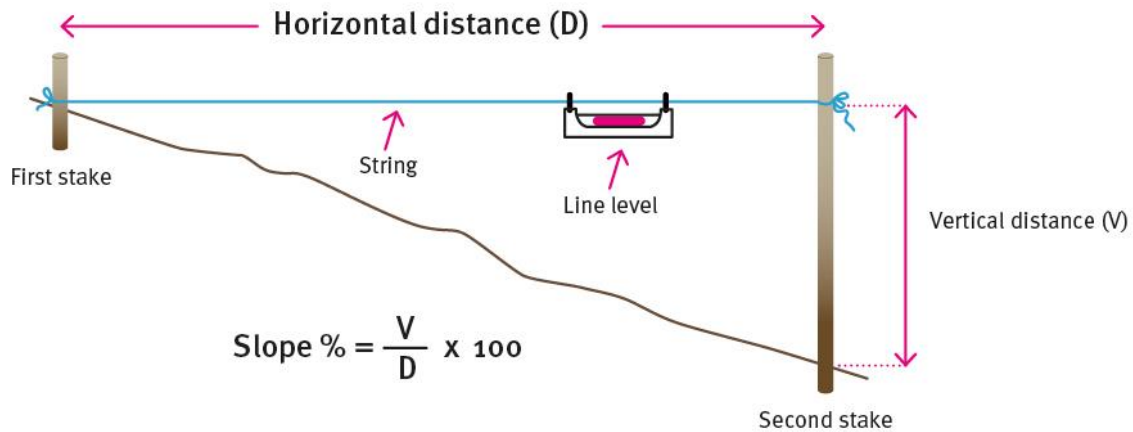


Figure 11: Using a line level to measure slope

Measure the second stake between the string and the ground. This is the vertical distance for the slope calculation. Keep the string tight and measure the length of string between each stake. This is the horizontal distance for the slope calculation.

Use these two distances to calculate slope as shown in Figure 11.

Topographic map

Topographic maps show contour lines that join points of equal elevation. Contour lines that are spaced evenly apart indicate a fairly uniform slope. If ground observations confirm a uniform slope, you can calculate the slope by determining vertical height from adjacent contour lines and the horizontal distance from the scale bar of the map.

For example, if the contour interval is 10 metres, this is the vertical height for the slope calculation. If the horizontal distance between the contour lines is 400 metres (using the scale bar on the map), the slope will be $(10 \div 400) \times 100 = 2.5\%$.

Care should be taken to ensure you locate yourself accurately on the map and that the land between the contour lines is of uniform slope. If not, other more reliable methods should be used.

Smartphone apps

Various smartphone apps are available that claim to measure slope. Care should be taken if using these because the:

- accuracy may depend on the quality of your phone's components
- reliability and accuracy of the app may not be proven.

If such apps are used, it is recommended to first verify their results with other methods before using the apps operationally.