EDO Qld.
Environmental Defenders Office
Using the law to protect our environment.

Koala conservation laws in Queensland

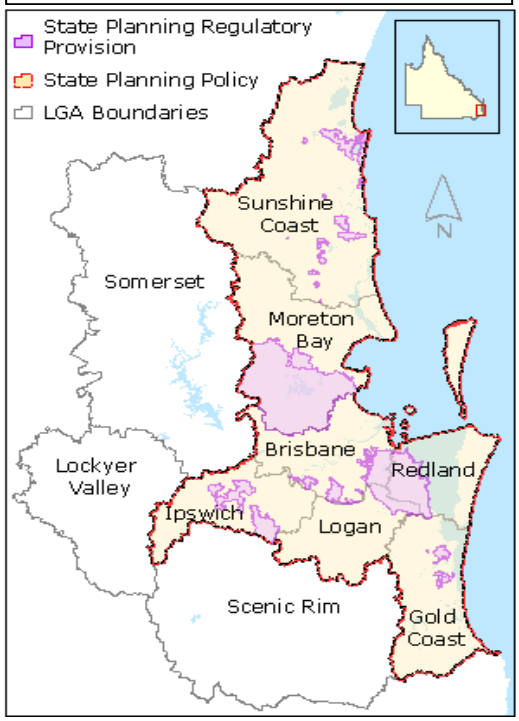
1. Summary

Outside of South East Qld, koala habitat is not protected. Developers are obliged to use spotters and catchers to remove koalas before clearing trees for approved development.

Within South East Qld, koalas are vulnerable to extinction. Two key state laws give qualified protection to the best-of-the-best urban koala habitat: the *2/10 Koala Conservation State Planning Policy* ("SPP") and the *SEQ Koala Conservation State Planning Regulatory Provisions* ("SPRP"), supported by policies on offsets and government-supported infrastructure. In EDO's view those laws are too weak and you should lobby the Premier, Planning and Environment Ministers to strengthen the laws to better protect SEQ koala habitat.

Photo from EPA 2006 Koala Plans, page 13.

Below: where the SPP and SPRP apply.



The SPP requires that when certain Council planning schemes are amended, plus when new structure plans and new community infrastructure designations are made, that they deliver a net gain in mature koala habitat by 2020. However this is mostly by requiring offsets for clearing (and koala-friendly design), rather than stopping clearing of important urban koala habitat. The SPP only applies in seven Council areas: Sunshine Coast, Moreton Bay, Brisbane, Ipswich, Logan, Redland and the Gold Coast.

The SPRP are applied in certain mapped areas (pink on the adjacent map) by those seven Councils when assessing development applications, which must comply with the SPRP. The SPRP protects a small proportion of mapped areas from certain clearing, but otherwise only requires koala-friendly design and offsets to be imposed. Many exemptions apply.

The Koala Offsets Policy requires mature koala trees removed are replanted with suitable juvenile species at a 5:1 ratio in the same Council area, in areas mapped as appropriate for rehabilitation. EDO fears that it will be too late for SEQ koalas by the time koala habitat offsets mature.

Koalas are not protected under federal laws but a nomination for listing as a threatened species is under consideration at the time of writing.

2. Koalas and development

To work out if koala habitat is protected from clearing for development, follow these steps:

Step 1 - Where in Queensland is the koala habitat clearing proposed?

Step 2 – What activity do they want to clear for?

Step 3 – Is the activity exempt?

Step 4 – Is the koala habitat protected?

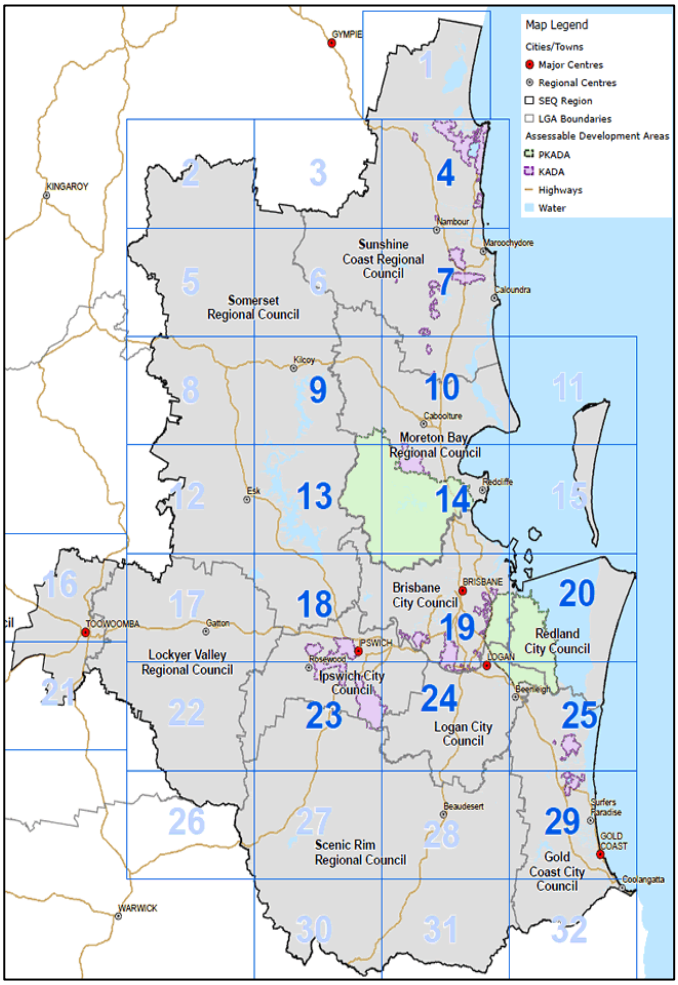
Step 1 – Where in Qld is the koala habitat clearing proposed?

Outside eastern South East Queensland

Koala habitat outside of SEQ is not protected, except where a tree is being used to incubate a koala joey[1]. However, areas of koala habitat may be protected for another reason, such as being a national park, a federally listed threatened ecological community, or a state listed threatened regional ecosystem.

Koalas themselves are protected from "taking" (including killing, injury or harm) without a permit, since they are listed under nature conservation laws (albeit as *least concern* outside SEQ). Unlawful taking is an offence for which DERM or any member of the public can take court action against. Incidental taking which happens in the course of otherwise lawful activity does not need a permit but must be reasonably avoided - for example, developers should employ koala spotters and catchers when clearing trees for approved development.

Within eastern South East Queensland



In SEQ, koalas are listed under nature conservation laws as *vulnerable*, protecting individual koalas from unlawful taking (see preceding paragraph). Special laws to conserve koala habitat within eastern SEQ apply.

The current koala laws - the SPP and the SPRP - took effect on 31 May 2010, but only apply within the seven eastern SEQ Council areas: Sunshine Coast, Moreton Bay, Brisbane, Ipswich, Logan, Redlands and the Gold Coast. These seven Council areas comprise the SEQ Koala Protection Area, or SEQKPA.

The SPP applies throughout the entire SEQKPA, and while it mostly plays a role in planning (see *3. Koalas and Planning*) it must also be considered in development assessment until it is incorporated into Council planning schemes.

The SPRP requires specific development assessment criteria to be applied to proposed activities but only within three mapped areas within the

SEQKPA:

1. a priority koala assessable development area (PKADA), covering priority areas of Pine Rivers and the Koala Coast;
2. a koala assessable development area (KADA), which the 2006 Koala Plan or the February 2010 SPRP applied to; and
3. an identified koala broad-hectare area (IKBHA), which are areas mapped or gazetted by the Minister for greenfield land development under the Housing Affordability Strategy, or covered by a structure plan. Local planning scheme maps will show structure planned areas, and maps of current IKBHA[2] are available from: www.derm.qld.gov.au/wildlife-ecosystems/wildlife/koalas/koala_crisis_response_ strategy/consultation_maps.html.

The master SPRP trigger map shown above depicts PKADA in green and KADA in pink, with links to 13 more detailed maps. **Check the SPRP trigger maps to see if the proposed development is within a PKADA, KADA or IKBHA:** www.derm.qld.gov.au/ wildlife-ecosystems/wildlife/koalas/koala_crisis_response_strategy/ sprptrigger.html.

Within PKADA and KADA there are three tiers of koala habitat:

1. 'Bushland Habitat'[3], mapped as high, medium or low value;
2. 'Suitable for Rehabilitation'[4], mapped as high, medium or low value; and
3. 'Other Areas of Value'[5], mapped as high, medium or low value.

Areas mapped as 'generally not suitable' are areas where koalas are generally not present[6]. **Check the SPRP habitat values maps here to see which category of koala habitat is proposed to be developed:** www.derm.qld.gov.au/wildlife-ecosystems/wildlife/koalas/koala_ crisis_response_ strategy/sprp-values.html.

Step 2 – What activity do they want to clear for?

Different development assessment criteria apply depending on what the development is for.

There are six categories of development with their own assessment criteria:

1. development for 'committed development' in a PKADA or KADA;
2. development in an IKBHA;
3. development for (non-exempt) community infrastructure or linear development;
4. development for extractive industries;
5. other development in a PKADA; and
6. other development in a KADA.

The State Government Supported Community Infrastructure Koala Conservation Policy ("State Infrastructure Koala Policy") requires state-supported infrastructure self-assess compliance with both the SPRP and the SPP, so it is subject to the same standards as non-state community infrastructure projects.

The rules about when they can proceed are set out in Step 4 – first check if they are exempt from the koala rules.

Step 3 – Is the activity exempt?

All development applications within a PKADA, KADA or IKBHA will need to comply with the SPRP, unless one of the following exemptions apply[7]:

Activities exemption from the SPRP

- Development that is self-assessable or requires compliance assessment (the SPRP only apply to code and impact assessable development);
- A development application made before 31 May 2010 (in which case the 2006 Koala Plans or a relevant earlier version of the SPRP apply);
- Development for community infrastructure that is conducted by or on behalf of the state government or a state government public sector entity (including departments and government owned corporations, such as Energex – see Schedule 3 SPA);
- Development declared to be a significant project for which an EIS is required, or in a state development area, under the *State Development and Public Works Organisation Act 1971*;
- Development in an area covered by a pre-1997 development control plan preserved by an IPA planning scheme;
- Development for a domestic activity (construction of a single residence on a lot and any reasonably associated structure such as a granny flat);
- Reconfiguration (subdivision) of a lot that does not create any additional lots;
- Development that clears less than 500m2 of native vegetation;
- A new building/extension and any associated infrastructure with a total development footprint (the total area of land developed including existing and extended: landscaping, fencing, associated facilities, driveways and carparks) of less than 500m2;
- Extracting gravel, rock or sand from an area less than 5000m2; or
- Excavating or filling an area less than 5000m2.

Step 4 – Is the koala habitat protected by state laws?

Throughout the seven eastern Council areas - SPP

The SPP requires a range of measures to achieve a net gain in koala habitat by 2020, including requirements for offsets and site design to facilitate safe koala movement. However the assessment manager's decision may conflict with (override) the SPP - and the relevant planning scheme provisions reflecting the SPP - if there are "sufficient grounds" (matters of public interest) to justify an approval despite the conflict, so the SPP is much weaker than the SPRP (which decisions must be consistent with).

In PKADA, KADA or IKBHA mapped areas - SPRP

The SPRP requires assessment managers (usually Council[8]) to assess both code assessable and impact assessable development applications against the SPRP[9] and to make a decision that is not inconsistent with the SPRP[10]. The Koala SPRP trumps all other planning instruments (including the local planning scheme and any state planning policies) if there is an inconsistency[11]. Any member of the public who made a properly made submission on an impact assessable development application may appeal a Council decision or seek a declaration regarding a decision which is inconsistent with the Koala SPRP (see EDO's Planning Law Factsheets).

(i) Development assessment criteria for committed development in a PKADA or KADA

Any material change of use, reconfiguration of a lot, or operational work to give effect to committed development* in a PKADA or KADA can proceed with construction measures to minimise harm to koalas, such as sequential mature tree clearing using koala spotters and progressive rehabilitation of trees to maximise safe koala movement, and "where practicable" site design to facilitate safe koala movement.

*Committed development is development with a preliminary approval, or operational work associated with a development approval for a material change of use or reconfiguring a lot.

(ii) Development assessment criteria for development in an IKBHA[12]

Development in an IKBHA under a structure plan or for affordable housing can proceed with site design and construction measures to facilitate movement and minimise harm to koalas, such as sequential mature tree clearing using koala spotters, retention or progressive rehabilitation of trees to maximise safe koala movement and landscaping to provide koala food and shelter.

(iii) Development assessment criteria for community infrastructure or linear development in a PKADA or KADA[13]

Most community infrastructure* and linear development* is exempt from the koala rules, but for the very rare developments that must comply, they can proceed in a PKADA or KADA as long as mature koala Bushland Habitat and high/medium value rehabilitation trees "unavoidably" cleared are offset, as well as site design and construction measures to facilitation movement and minimise harm to koalas, such as sequential mature tree clearing using koala spotters, retention or progressive rehabilitation of trees to maximise safe koala movement and landscaping to provide koala food and shelter.

The State Infrastructure Koala Policy requires government supported community infrastructure* to self-assess compliance with this part of the SPRP, except where it would "significantly impact on the State's ability to deliver important community infrastructure" in which case it must instead comply with an approved memorandum of understanding endorsed by the Director-General of DERM.

*Community infrastructure includes transport infrastructure (public transport, roads, rail and marine), aged-care facilities, cemeteries, correctional facilities, hospitals, parks, oil and gas pipelines, sporting facilities, waste and water management facilities and electrical works[14].

*Linear development is a road, rail line, electricity distribution or transmission line or pipeline.

*Government supported community infrastructure is community infrastructure undertaken by, on behalf of or under contract with the state government including a public sector entity (a department, agency etc established for a public or state purpose, including a government owned corporation) and an entity under contract with or authorised on behalf of a public sector entity.

(iv) Development assessment criteria for extractive industries in a PKADA or KADA

Non-committed extractive industries* can proceed in a PKADA or KADA as long as clearing of mature koala habitat trees is limited to the extent necessary for the extractive work, "unavoidable" clearing of mature Bushland habitat or high or medium value rehabilitation habitat is minimised and offset, extractive operational activities are staged in line with operational need, trees are progressively restored, as well as site design and construction measures to facilitate movement and minimise harm to koalas, such as sequential mature tree

clearing using koala spotters, retention or progressive rehabilitation of trees for the life of the operational activities to maximise safe koala movement and landscaping to provide koala food and shelter.

*Extractive industry is as defined as the extraction and processing of extractive resources (sand, gravel, quarry rock, clay and soil for construction, not including clay for ceramics, foundry sand, limestone, silica sand, or rock mined in block or slab form) and associated activities, including their transportation to markets.

(v) Development assessment criteria for other development in a PKADA

Development which is a material change of use for an urban activity[15] in a PKADA which is zoned in a planning scheme as open space/ conservation/ rural /rural residential is prohibited.

Development in a PKADA which doesn't fall into any of the other categories of development (above) can proceed as long as mature Bushland Habitat koala habitat trees are preserved, mature high and medium rehabilitation value koala habitat trees cleared are offset, as well as site design and construction measures to minimise harm to koalas, such as sequential mature tree clearing using koala spotters, retention or progressive rehabilitation of trees to maximise safe koala movement and landscaping to provide koala food and shelter.

(vi) Development assessment criteria for other development in a KADA

Development in a KADA which doesn't fall into any of the other categories of development (above) can proceed as long as mature Bushland Habitat koala habitat trees outside the urban footprint and not in an urban area are preserved, mature Bushland Habitat koala habitat trees and mature high and medium rehabilitation value koala habitat trees inside the urban footprint are offset, as well as site design and construction measures to minimise harm to koalas, such as sequential mature tree clearing using koala spotters, retention or progressive rehabilitation of trees to maximise safe koala movement and landscaping to provide koala food and shelter.

<u>So what does the SPRP actually protect?</u>

Koala habitat trees are only fully protected from clearing in three specific scenarios and in all other circumstances the SPRP allows offsets (which meet the Offsets Policy – see below) and/or requires site design and construction measures to permit koala movement.

There are only three instances in which koala habitat must not be cleared (cannot be offset), unless the clearing is exempt (see Step 3):

1. Koala habitat trees in areas of native vegetation larger than 500m2 are protected from clearing for non-committed, non-IKBHA, non-extractive, non-community/linear infrastructure if they are non-juvenile, in one of the three sub-categories of mapped Bushland Habitat, within a PKADA.
2. Koala habitat trees in areas of native vegetation larger than 500m2 are protected from clearing for non-committed, non-IKBHA, non-extractive, non-community/linear infrastructure if they are non-juvenile, in one of the three sub-categories of mapped Bushland Habitat, within a KADA that is outside the urban footprint and not zoned as an urban area under a local planning scheme.
3. Development is prohibited outright if it is a material change of use for an urban activity (not including a rural residential use) in a PKADA which is zoned in a local planning scheme as open space/ conservation/ rural /rural residential.

Koala Offsets Policy

The Offsets for Net Gain of Koala Habitat in South East Queensland Policy May 2010 ("Koala Offsets Policy") is designed to achieve a net gain in Bushland Koala Habitat in SEQ by 2020[1]. It applies only once all applicable regulatory requirements are met and is not a means for koala habitat trees to be cleared where otherwise not permitted. The Koala Offsets Policy is applied by:

- Assessment managers (usually Council) for development assessment decisions under the SPRP;
- The relevant (usually Planning) Minister for community infrastructure designations under the SPP;
- Qld public sector entities when self-assessing impacts on koala habitat under the State Government Supported Community Infrastructure Koala Conservation Policy; and
- Local Councils within the SEQKPA when establishing offset frameworks within their local planning instruments (including planning schemes, Structure Plans, Master Plans, Neighbourhood and other Local Area Plans) as required by the SPP.

The Koala Offsets Policy requires the rehabilitation, establishment and protection of new koala habitat, at a ratio of five new koala habitat trees (of a species endemic to the offset site) for every non-juvenile koala habitat tree removed. The offset site must be in high or medium value rehabilitation habitat shown on the SPP Koala Habitat Values Maps within the same local government area as the development[1]. Low value rehabilitation habitat or enhancing Bushland Habitat may be used if high/medium value rehabilitation habitat is not available. Offset plantings of the same species cleared may also occur on the development site as part of enhancement of biodiversity corridors, if they are permanently protected from future clearing.

All offset areas must be permanently protected for conservation purposes and a Koala Offset Site Management Plan approved addressing monitoring (until maturity) and weed management regimes. Management Plans *may* be available to the public or DERM if requested. Offsets must be delivered within 12 months of the development approval/designation (and preferably before clearing occurs) which must be included as a condition of approval and enforced by the approving authorities.

EDO Qld believes there is no evidence that offsetting delivers tangible environmental benefits and fear that SEQ koalas will be extinct before any koala habitat offset matures

.3. Koalas and planning

The *2/10 Koala Conservation State Planning Policy* (SPP) requires koala habitat conservation to be taken into account in the planning process in the same seven eastern Council areas of the Sunshine Coast, Moreton Bay, Brisbane, Ipswich, Logan, Redlands and the Gold Coast (together the SEQ Koala Protection Area or SEQKPA).

The SPP aims to ensure a net increase in SEQ koala habitat by 2020 and long term koala population viability through conserving or offsetting koala habitat.

The SPP applies when planning scheme amendments, structure plans and community infrastructure designations are being made[16], including for state government supported infrastructure. When those instruments are being made or amended the SPP must be reflected in them, and until then the SPP prevails over them. Councils have to report on their progress towards implementing the SPP and achieving koala habitat net gain within the Council area, which reporting DERM will release annually on its website, www.derm.qld.gov.au.

Reflecting the SPP when making or amending a planning instrument

The SPP requires that a new or amended planning scheme, planning scheme policy, temporary local planning instrument or structure plan must:

(a) identify koala habitat values using the **SEQ Koala Habitat Values Map** (see below);

(b) protect "significant areas" (not defined) of koala habitat value, and retain and enhance habitat connectivity;

(c) maximise koala safety and movement through design and layout of development;

(d) achieve a net gain in Bushland Habitat through offsets meeting the Koala Offsets Policy;

(e) ensure preferred dominant land uses are consistent with achieving a net gain in SEQ koala habitat and long term retention of viable koala populations;

(f) make development assessable within all three tiers of koala habitat (Bushland Habitat, Rehabilitation Habitat or Other Areas of Value) "where required to achieve compatibility with" a net gain in SEQ koala habitat and long term retention of viable koala populations.

(g) include koala conservation assessment criteria consistent with the following principles in all relevant development assessment codes or in a priority species overlay code:

- achieving net gain in mature and actively regenerating koala habitat, through offsets and restricting clearing especially of mature koala habitat trees in Bushland Habitat and high and medium value rehabilitation habitat;
- reducing threats from construction or operation through sequential clearing, use of spotters, on-site habitat rehabilitation, limiting dogs and hours of operation (6am-6pm), and koala safety fencing; and
- removing or mitigating impacts from koala movement barriers, wildlife infrastructure to increase landscape connectivity and koala safety fencing.

(h) require Councils to provide a koala conservation strategy (including complementary management strategies) to demonstrate how the SPP outcomes are to be achieved.

Reflecting the SPP when designating land for community infrastructure

The SPP requires that when designating land for community infrastructure, a Minister or local government must *consider* the desired outcomes of the SPP (net gain in SEQ koala habitat and long term retention of viable koala populations) and:

- identify koala habitat values within the area to be designated using the SEQ Koala Habitat Values Map, described below; and
- protect "significant areas" (not defined) of koala habitat value and retain and enhance habitat connectivity; and
- maximise koala safety and movement through design and layout of development;
- achieve a net gain in bushland habitat through offsets; and
- require the community infrastructure provider to develop a koala conservation strategy showing how the policy outcomes will be achieved, including complimentary management strategies.

SEQ Koala Habitat Values Maps

The SPP maps identify the same three categories of koala habitat types as the SPRP maps - Bushland Habitat, Suitable for Rehabilitation, Other Areas of Value, each categorised as high, medium or low value, as well as Areas where koalas are generally not present.

These maps are to be used in planning processes to identify and protect koala habitat or locate areas appropriate for planting offsets. **The master SPP Koala Habitat Values map** showing 19 quadrants with more detailed maps is available from www.derm.qld.gov.au/wildlife-ecosystems/wildlife/koalas/koala_crisis_response_strategy/ spp-values.html.

Koalas and the South East Queensland Regional Plan 2009-2031

The SPP also allows the Planning Minister to declare an area to be a biodiversity development offset area (BDOA) for the purposes of the SEQ Regional Plan 2009-2031. This means that areas outside the urban footprint, and hence subject to the stricter rules about material changes of use and reconfiguration of lots in the SEQ Regional Plan, can be deemed exempt from those restrictions, in exchange for protecting koala habitat within (or, less often, outside) the urban footprint. The concept is essentially land zoning swaps to build strategic koala habitat corridors. A Statutory Guideline outlining the matters the Minister will take into consideration in declaring a BDOA is available from www.dip.qld.gov.au/resources/guideline/statutory-guideline-01-10.pdf. The Minister may only declare a BDOA if a net benefit to koala conservation is achieved. However declaration as a BDOA does not guarantee, direct or imply development approval on the site, as all other Council, state and federal requirements - bar the SEQ Plan Regulatory Provisions - must still be met for development to proceed.

4. Can Council or federal laws help protect koalas?

4.1 Local Council laws protecting koalas

Local government planning schemes in those seven eastern SEQ Council areas are required by the State Planning Policy (discussed above) to include stated measures for koala habitat protection when amended or adopted. However, those and all other Qld Councils may to give greater protection for koalas than required by the SPP, through planning scheme zoning (such as designating urban koala habitat as conservation areas rather than new housing) and other local planning instruments.

Council local laws (by-laws) can also influence koala survival. The state government has released a model animal management local law[17] which Councils may adopt, that includes provisions to help reduce dog attacks on koalas, such as dog-free developments and keeping dogs in kennels/inside/on a lead after dusk. Council local laws on vegetation could also protect individual koala habitat trees and you should lobby your Council for this to occur.

4.2 Federal laws protecting koalas

Species are only protected by our federal environment laws, the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth) (EPBC Act), if they are listed as nationally threatened or migratory. Koalas are not currently listed as threatened under the EPBC Act and so are not protected federally. However a nomination to list them both nationally and within SEQ is under consideration and a decision is overdue in January 2011. If listed, actions which are likely to have a 'significant impact' on threatened koalas must be assessed by the federal Environment Minister, who has the power to refuse or add conditions to a development to protect koalas. For more information see EDO Qld's online factsheet on the EPBC Act.

The 2009-2014 *National Koala Conservation and Management Strategy*[18] is a non-binding Australia-wide policy listing goals, outcomes, outputs and actions which States should implement to retain viable koala populations in the wild throughout their natural range.

5. Further information

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[1] Section 332 *Nature Conservation (Wildlife Management) Regulation 2006* (Qld) makes it an offence for a person to tamper with an animal breeding place unless in the course of an otherwise lawful activity and the tampering could not have been reasonably avoided.
[2] The areas currently mapped are: Oxley Wedge (Brisbane City Council - BCC), Rochedale (BCC), Coomera (Gold Coast City Council), Ripley Valley (Ipswich City Council), Kinross Rd (Redland City Council - RCC), South East Thornlands (RCC) and Palmview (Sunshine Coast Regional Council): Schedule 3 SPRP. Those areas will become IKBHAs when an 'approved land use plan' has taken effect, which is an amendment to a local planning scheme approved by the Planning Minister to facilitate greenfield land development under the Queensland Housing Affordability Strategy: Dictionary SPRP.
[3] Defined by the SPRP (Schedule 4 Dictionary) as: an area mapped as Bushland Habitat; OR (an unmapped area) that is either **greater than 2 hectares or less but within 50m of surrounding Bushland Habitat**, with intact contiguous native vegetation, predominantly forest (closed canopy to open woodland, but not including plantations), with an assortment of eucalypt species used by koalas for food, shelter, movement and dispersal.
[4] Defined by the SPRP (Schedule 4 Dictionary) as: an area mapped as Suitable for Rehabilitation; OR (an unmapped area; other than intact contiguous native vegetation) **of at least 0.5 hectare** with a land cover composition of a mix of forest, scattered trees, grass and bare surfaces, and which provides koala populations with food and shelter trees while allowing for day-to-day movement, dispersal and genetic exchange.
[5] Defined by the SPRP (Schedule 4 Dictionary) as: an area mapped as Other Area of Value; OR (an unmapped area; other than intact contiguous native vegetation) **smaller than 0.5ha** with a land cover composition of a mix of forest, scattered trees, grass and bare surfaces, and which provides koala populations with food and shelter trees while allowing for day-to-day movement, dispersal and genetic exchange.
[6] Defined by the SPRP (Schedule 4 Dictionary) as: an area mapped as Generally Not Suitable; OR (an unmapped area) and area dominated by bare and impervious surfaces which is unsuitable for koalas due to the alienation of suitable habitat and high threat levels and which generally does not have any koalas present at the scale of tens of thousands of hectares.
[7] Section 1.4 SPRP and Column 1 of Tables 2-7 SPRP.
[8] Prior to May 2010 the Department of Infrastructure and Planning administered the Koala SPRP, but post-May 2010 it is the 'assessment manager' for a development application who applies the Koala SPRP (per SPA s 16, 313, 314 and 316) – which will mostly be the local Council. DERM plays no role and confirmed that as at 10 January 2011 they had not been approached by Councils to provide advice or comment pursuant to s 256 SPA.
[9] SPA s 313, 314.
[10] SPA s 324(3). The usual rule that conflict with a planning instrument is permissible if there are "sufficient grounds" (matters of public interest) does not apply to the Koala SPRP: s 326(2).
[11] SPA s 19. The Koala SPRP is also a statutory instrument as has the force of law: s 17.
[12] Which is not committed development or for extractive industries. It must comply with Division 3 of the SPRP.
[13] Which is not committed development, in an IKBHA or for extractive industries. It must comply with Division 4 of the SPRP.
[14] See the full list in Schedule 2 of the *Sustainable Planning Regulation 2009* (Qld).
[15] A residential, industrial, retail or commercial activity but not a rural residential activity.
[16] Section 2.7 SPP also states that the SPP may be used to assist land use and infrastructure planning in areas outside the SEQKPA to achieve koala conservation outcomes – but this is not obligatory.
[17] See *Model Local Law No. 2 (Animal Management) 2010 at* www.dip.qld.gov.au/resources/laws/local-laws/mll/mll2.pdf.
[18] Available from www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/publications/koala-strategy/index.html.