PRIORITY AGRICULTURAL LAND USE ASSESSMENT ML 50232

Regional Interest Development Approval (RIDA) RPI19/009

Amendment Application

New Acland Mine Stage 3 Project



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BASIS OF REPORT

This report has been prepared by SLR Consulting Australia Pty Ltd with all reasonable skill, care and diligence, and taking account of the timescale and resources allocated to it by agreement with New Acland Coal (the Client). Information reported herein is based on the interpretation of data collected, which has been accepted in good faith as being accurate and valid.

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SLR disclaims any responsibility to the Client and others in respect of any matters outside the agreed scope of the work.

DOCUMENT CONTROL

Reference	Date	Prepared	Checked	Authorised
620.11226.01200-R01-v1.0	25 July 2023	Clayton Richards	Michelle Papenfus	



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1 Project Context

This Priority Agricultural Land Use (PALU) assessment was undertaken to support New Acland Coal Pty Ltd (NAC)'s RIDA RPI19/009 Amendment Application as detailed in Sections 1 and 2 of the attached application. This PALU Assessment focussed on the New Acland Coal Mine Stage 3 Project's proposed amended areas only, as shown in **Figure 1**, and uses the findings from the previously approved RIDA RPI19/009 PALU report for the years 2013 to 2019. The evidence provided in this PALU assessment covers the years 2019 through to 2023.

2 Relevant Legislation

This PALU Assessment has been prepared generally in accordance with the requirements of the following relevant strategic land use planning documents:

- Regional Planning Interests Act 2014 (RPI Act);
- Regional Planning Interests Regulation 2014 (RPI Regulation); and
- Regional Planning Interests Act Guideline 07/14 (RPI Guideline).

The RPI Act commenced on 13 June 2014. The RPI Act is designed to manage the impact of resource activities and other regulated activities on areas of the State that contribute, or are likely to contribute, to Queensland's economics, social and environmental prosperity.

The RPI Act requires that, unless a resource activity is an exempt resource activity, a person must not carry out the resource activity in an area of regional interest unless the person holds, or is acting under, a Regional Interests Development Approval (RIDA) for the activity.

The RPI Act identifies four areas of regional interest:

- Priority Agricultural Areas (PAA);
- Priority Living Areas;
- Strategic Cropping Areas; and
- Strategic Environmental Areas.

The RPI Act (s.8) defines PAA as an area that includes 1 or more areas used for a PALU, whether it also includes other areas or features, including, for example, a regionally significant water source, and is either:

- shown on a map in a regional plan as a PAA; or
- prescribed under a regulation.

The activities subject to this application (being mining activities for the first 5 years of the New Acland Coal Mine Stage 3 Project) are located within a PAA as described in the Darling Downs Regional Plan (Department of State Development, Infrastructure and Planning, 2013). Total mapped PAA in the Darling Downs region is 2,935,511 hectares and PAA within the Application Area comprises only 0.06% of that area. Although the activities are also partly located on areas of SCA, as shown on the Strategic Cropping Land (SCL) trigger map, SCA is not the subject of this application and so is not assessed in this report.



A PALU is defined as highly productive agriculture of a type identified in a regional plan or prescribed under a regional for an area of regional interest. Under the Darling Downs Regional Plan, as defined in the Australian Land Use and Management Classification Version 7, May 2010 these include:

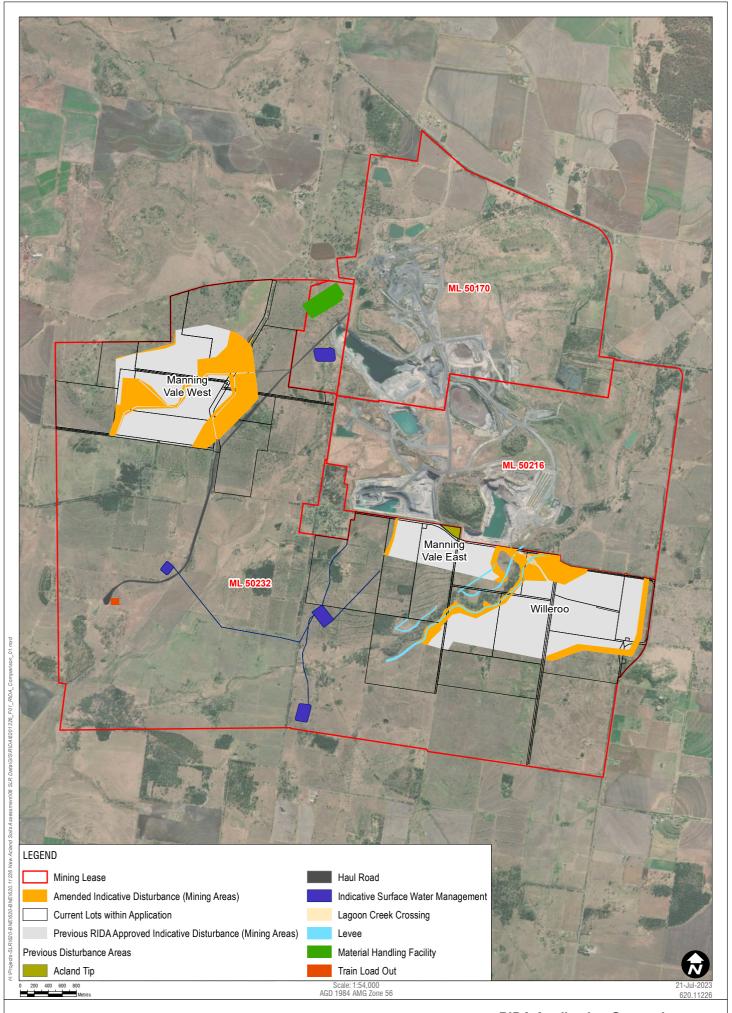
- Class 3.3 Cropping;
- Class 3.4 Perennial Horticulture;
- Class 3.5 Seasonal Horticulture;
- Class 4 Irrigated Agriculture and Plantations; and
- Class 5.1 Intensive Horticulture;

Schedule 2 of the RPI Regulation provides that, where resource activities are in the PAA but there is no material impact on the use of a property for a PALU, Required Outcome 1 will be satisfied. Required Outcome 1 applies as the activities the subject of this application are to be carried on a single property owned by Acland Pastoral Company Pty Ltd (APC).

Required Outcome 1 is satisfied where the activity is in the PAA but not located on land that is used for a PALU (Prescribed Solution 1). For land to be used for a PALU, it must have been used for a PALU for at least three years during the ten years immediately before the assessment application is made.

The purpose of this report is to undertake an assessment as to whether the mining activities and amended areas the subject of the application will be located on land that is used for a PALU for the purpose of Required Outcome 1 (Prescribed Solution 1) of the RPI Regulation. As noted above, this involves determining whether the land has been used for a PALU for at least three years out of the past ten. The years of PALU need not be consecutive.







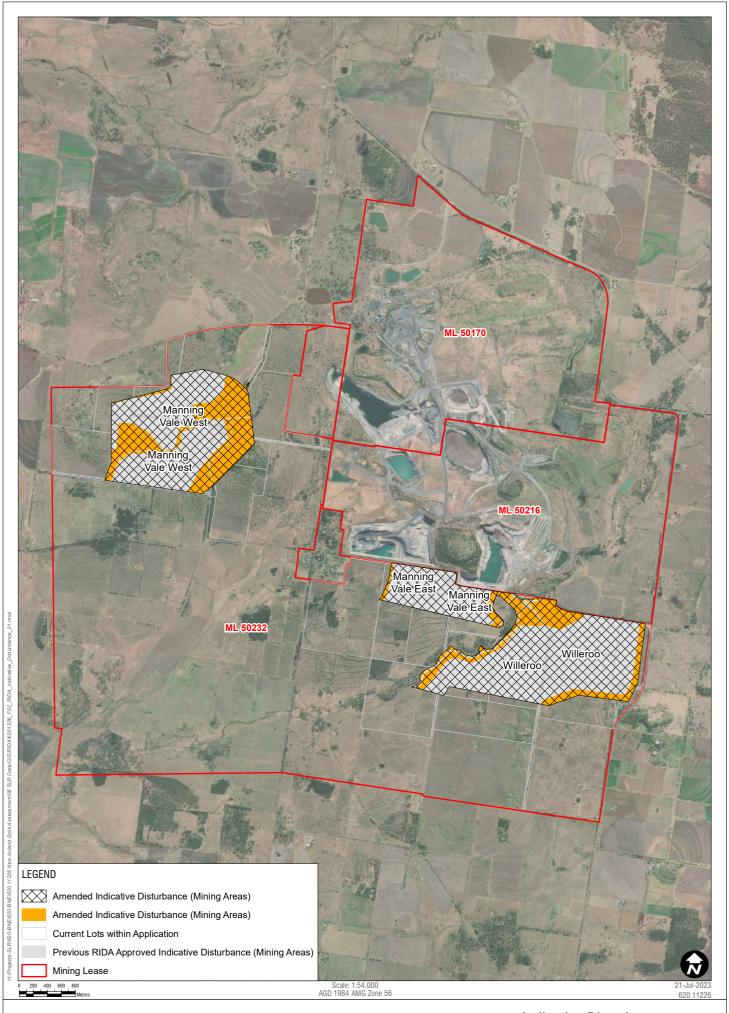
3 Study Areas

The mining activities subject to this application are to be carried out on a single "property" owned by APC, as defined in the RPI Act. The broader landholding of APC, which is managed as single cattle grazing agricultural enterprise by APC (other than land currently used for active mining). For this reason, Required Outcome 1 applies under the RPI Regulation. The study area/s for this assessment are wholly located within Mining Lease (ML) 50232.

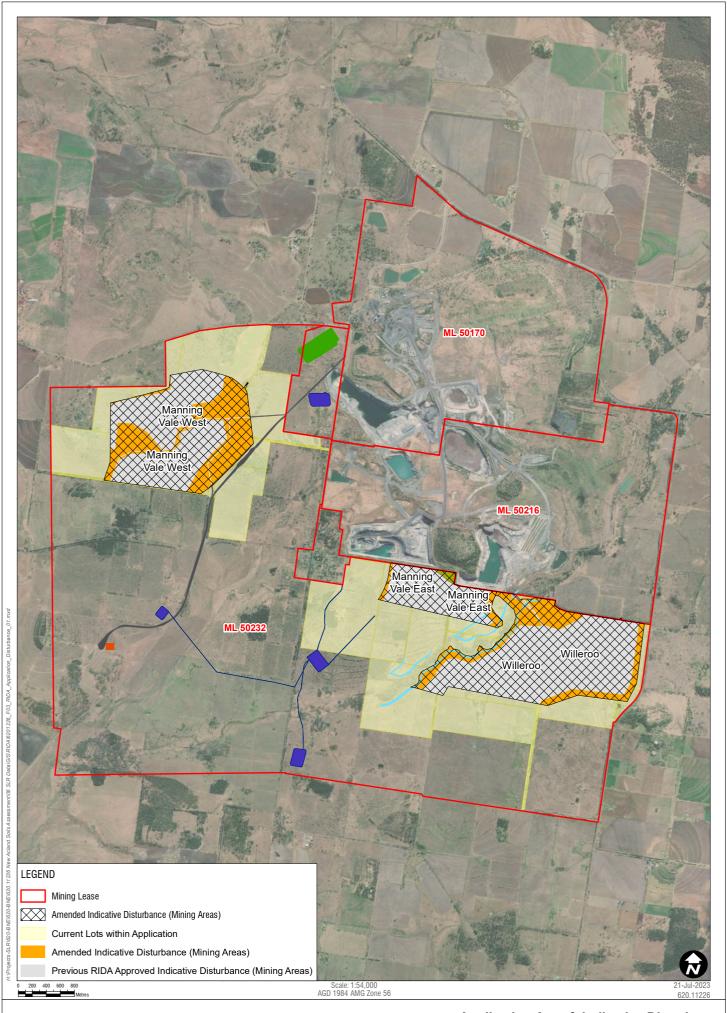
It consists of those land parcels within ML 50232 upon which the relevant mining activities are proposed to be located for the first five years of mining. The study area has been assessed to determine whether it is used for a PALU for the purpose of Required Outcome 1 (Prescribed Solution 1) of the RPI Regulation. The RIDA application also includes small areas of road reserve and road licences, which are classed as non-PALU. In total, the amendment application is made over an area of approximately 1,873 hectares, comprising all the lots subject to mining activities within the first 5 years of mining on ML 50232, not previously approved by RIDA RPI19/009. This indicative disturbance within the amendment application area is shown on **Figure 2** with the land parcels intercepted also shown on **Figure 3**.

For the purpose of this assessment, each of these amendment areas of mining disturbance have been divided using existing paddock boundaries and numbers as per previous PALU Assessment and shown in **Figure 4**.

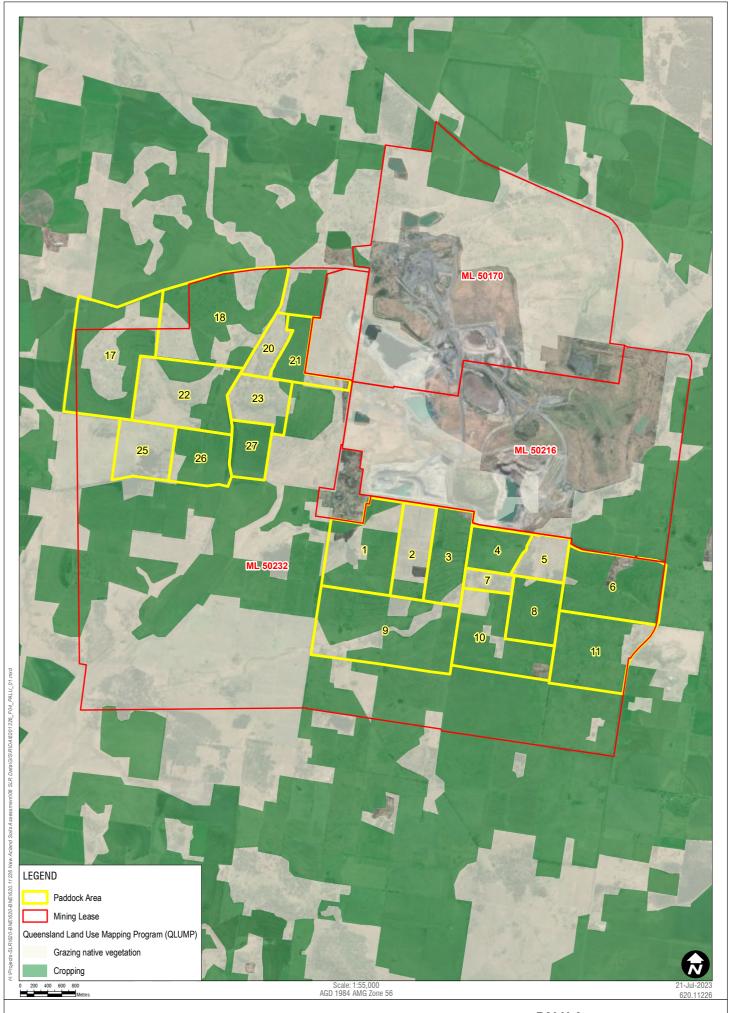














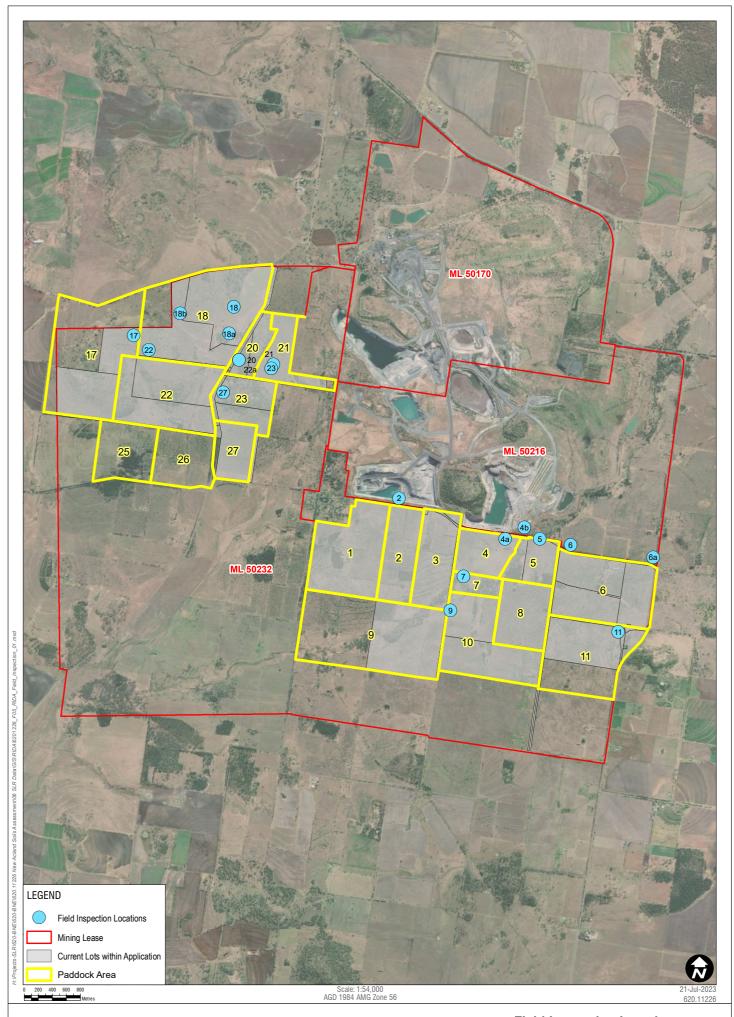
PALU Assessment

4 Methodology

The assessment of historical and current land use within the study area for the years 2009 – 2023 has been undertaken utilising the following information sources.

- Reference to the Darling Downs Regional Plan (Department of State Development, Infrastructure and Planning, 2013) to confirm the Project is located within a PAA (**Appendix A**).
- Reference to the Queensland Land Use Mapping Program (QLUMP) to confirm dominant Australian Land Use and Management (ALUM) classification for the study area, cropping and grazing native vegetation (Appendix B).
- Department of Science, Information Technology, Innovation and the Arts (DSITIA) Forage Crop Frequency Data for the years 2014 2023 (**Appendix C**). As the Forage Crop Frequency Data is provided as cadastral data, the corresponding cadastre was overlain on paddock boundaries.
- Historical aerial images from Google Earth, including images for years 2013, 2017, 2018, 2020, 2021, 2022 and 2023 (Appendix D). These images were zoomed in to identify areas of cropping and/or cultivation within the nominated paddocks.
- Current site photos of paddocks containing the amendment areas taken in July 2023. Locations of the photo points are shown on **Figure 5**. These photos are to supplement the site photos undertaken in the 2019 assessment (**Appendix E**)







Field Inspection Locations

5 Current Land Use

In accordance with RPI Act Statutory Guideline 07/14, SLR reviewed the Queensland Land Use Mapping Program (QLUMP) data for the study area and a surrounding 1 kilometre radius. As shown on the QLUMP mapping in **Appendix A**, land use within the study area is dominated by grazing of native vegetation (43%) and cropping (56%). Minor land use comprises intensive animal husbandry, residential, mining, reservoir/dam, and nature conservation (1%). Within a 1 kilometre radius land use is dominated by grazing of native vegetation, cropping, and mining. Minor land uses comprise intensive animal husbandry, residential, transport and communication and reservoir/dam.

APC has managed all the amendment areas as a grazing operation and has not undertaken any PALU activities within the last ten years. A confirmation letter from APC's Manager is provided in **Appendix F**.

Current photos of all paddocks associated with the amended areas taken in July 2023 indicate none of the paddocks are currently used for PALU activities.

6 Results

Of the 20 paddocks that are affected by the proposed amendment within the study area, all were found to qualify as non-PALU, having not been cultivated a minimum of three years in the past ten, as shown in **Table 1** and **Table 2** and on **Figure 4**.

Table 1 PALU Summary Hectares (Approximate)

Assessed	Study Area	udy Area Mining Area		Nil Disturbance	Disturbance %	
Non-PALU	1,873	680.1	98.7	1,094	42%	

Table 2 PALU Assessment Results (Approximate)

Paddock	Area	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	PALU
2	Manning Vale East	No											
4		Yes	No										
5	Willeroo	No											
6		No											
7		No											
9		No]										
11		No											
17		No											
18		No											
20	Manning Vale West	No											
21		No											
22		No											
23		No											
27		No											



7 Conclusion

The RPI Act, section 29, requires that this report assess the impact of the proposed amendment mining activities, described in this RIDA Amendment application, on the area of regional interest. The relevant area of interest for this assessment is the PAA.

In the case of the PAA, there will be no material impact on the PAA as this report demonstrates that the activities will not be located on land that is used for a PALU, and therefore, satisfies Required Outcome 1 from Schedule 2 of the RPI Regulation. Any impact on the suitability of land for an agricultural use will be mitigated by the implementation of NAC's approved Final Land Use and Rehabilitation Plan and subsequent reinstatement of the disturbed areas to a land use commensurate with the pre-disturbance land use of cattle grazing.

Based on findings made after reviewing all available information during this PALU assessment, the following conclusion has been determined for the study area.

- There is no PALU within NAC's Amendment Application Area.
- NAC's Amendment Application Area is used for non-PALU activities, predominantly cattle grazing native and improved vegetation.



8 References

Department of Science, Information Technology, Innovation and the Arts Forage Crop Frequency Data (2013 – 2022)

Department of State Development, Infrastructure and Planning (2013) Darling Downs Regional Plan

Google Earth accessed 16th July 2023

New Acland Pastoral Company (2015) Verbal and written communication regarding paddock history from Manager Mr. Ben Muirhead

New Acland Pastoral Company (2023) Verbal and written communication regarding paddock history from Manager Mr. Sam Noller

Queensland Land Use Mapping Program (QLUMP) accessed 20th July 2023, to confirm Australian Land Use and Management (ALUM) classification for the study area

Department of State Development, Infrastructure and Planning (2014) Regional Planning Interests Act 2014 (RPI Act)

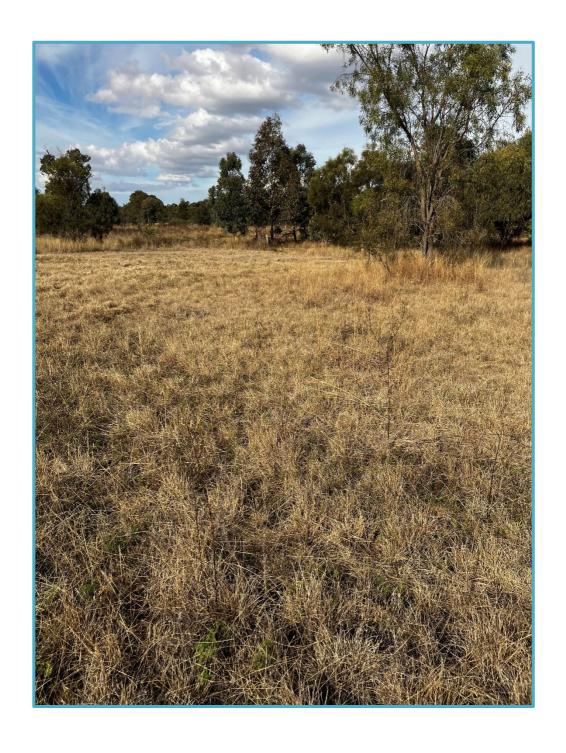
Department of State Development, Infrastructure and Planning (2014) Regional Planning Interests Act Guideline 07/14 (RPI Guideline)

Department of State Development, Infrastructure and Planning (2014) Regional Planning Interests Regulation 2014 (RPI Regulation)

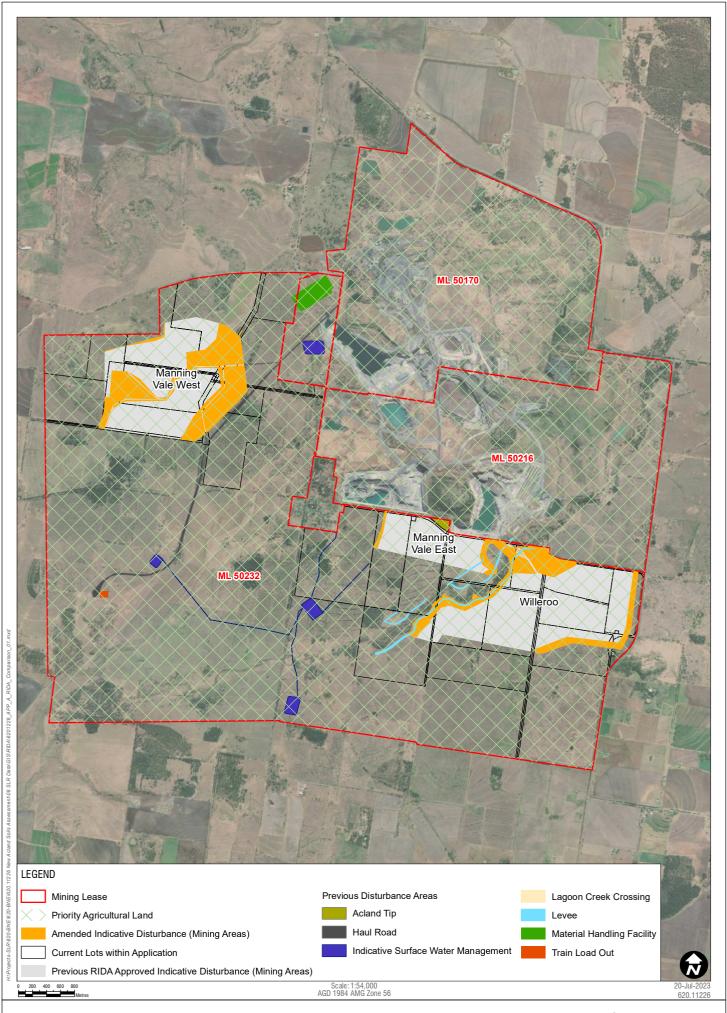


APPENDIX A

Darling Downs Regional Plan PAA



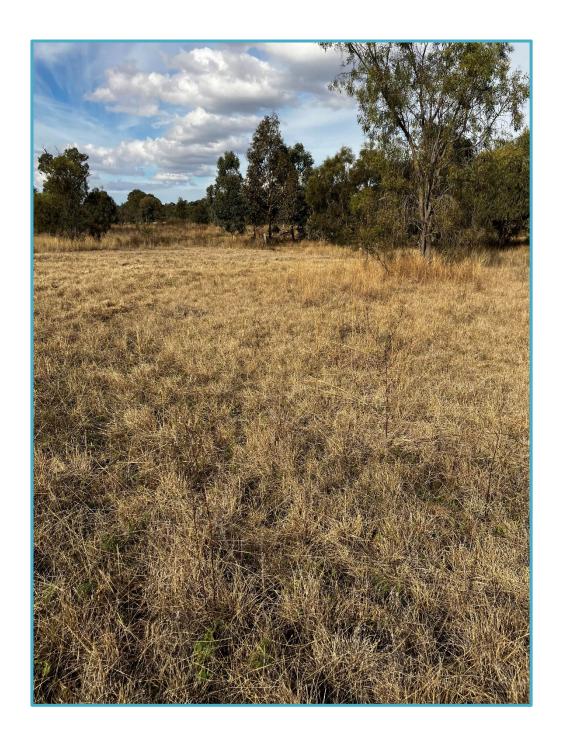




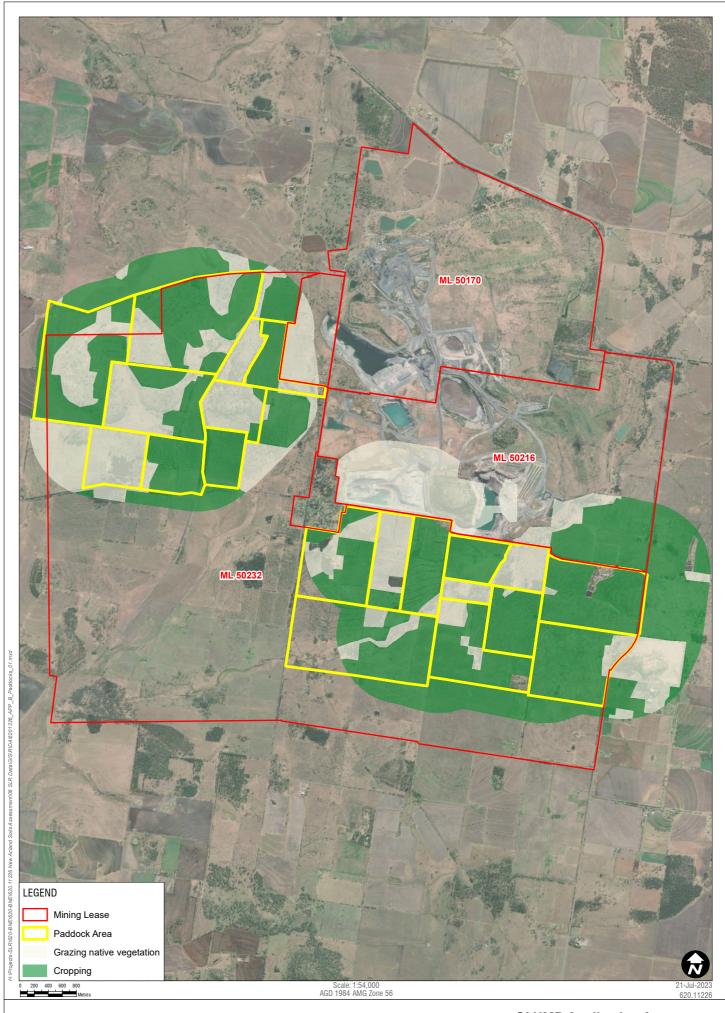


APPENDIX B

Queensland Land Use Mapping Program (QLUMP)



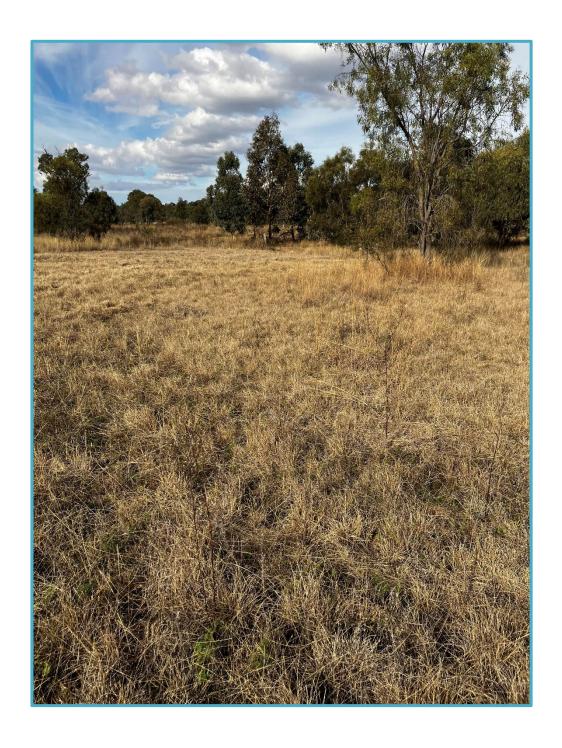






APPENDIX C

Forage Crop Frequency Data





http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/forage

06/07/2023

Lot on Plan: 1AG2605,1RL5240,2AG2605,3293A341 etc.

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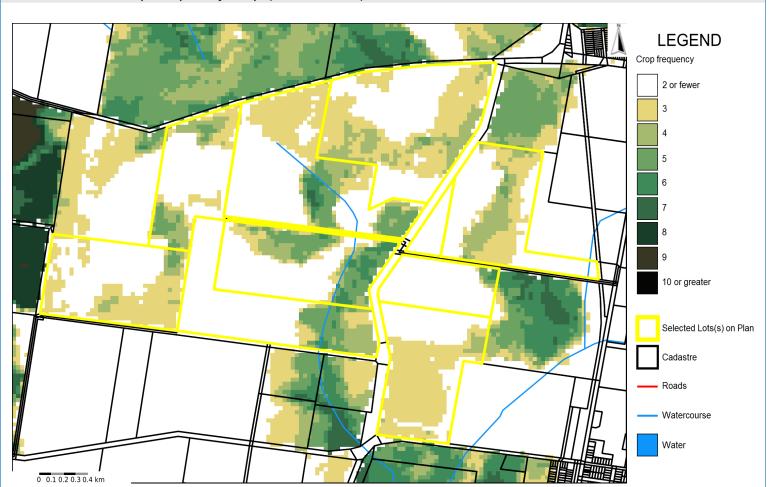
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Introduction

This report presents maps of crop frequency for your chosen area, and chosen time period. Maps are based on time-series analysis of satellite imagery (30m spatial resolution), for both the summer and winter growing seasons, aimed at detecting cycles of vegetation greenness. Composite satellite images that display the maximum greenness within a summer or winter growing season for each year are also provided, as a visual reference. For further information refer to the FORAGE User Guide (https://data.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/static/forage_user_guide.pdf).



Estimated total crop frequency map (2013 - 2022)



How to interpret the information

Crop-frequency mapping: Coloured areas on the maps indicate locations where actively growing crops have been detected three or more times for the time period specified.

The map on this page shows the "Total Crop Frequency". For example, a total crop frequency value of 5 indicates that there have been 5 crops for the entire time period which can be made up of either summer crops or winter crops or combination of both seasons. The maps on the following page show the summer and winter crop frequency, respectively. Analysis of satellite imagery can result in some misclassification, so it is recommended to view the composite imagery (see below) to help confirm the presence of a crop in a given season.

Composite satellite imagery: Due to the limitations of the automated method used to detect active cropping, it is recommended to view the seasonal composite images (pages 3 onward), compiled to represent the maximum greenness (per pixel) within a growing season. Cropped areas will generally appear bright green in the imagery compared with the surrounding landscape. Even if the frequency mapping does not indicate cropping in an area, it is important to check each composite image to confirm that cropping has not been undertaken. Sometimes it will not be possible to clearly identify cropped areas in the imagery, e.g in relative wet seasons the entire landscape might appear green. In such a case we recommended to undertake further investigation with other information sources.

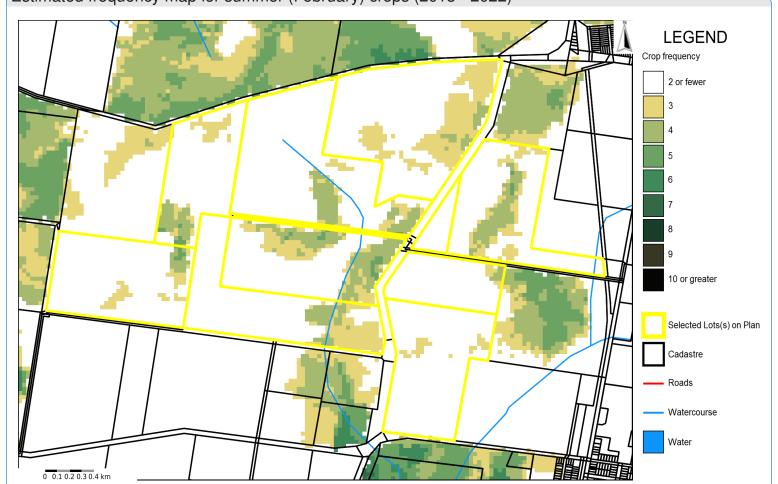
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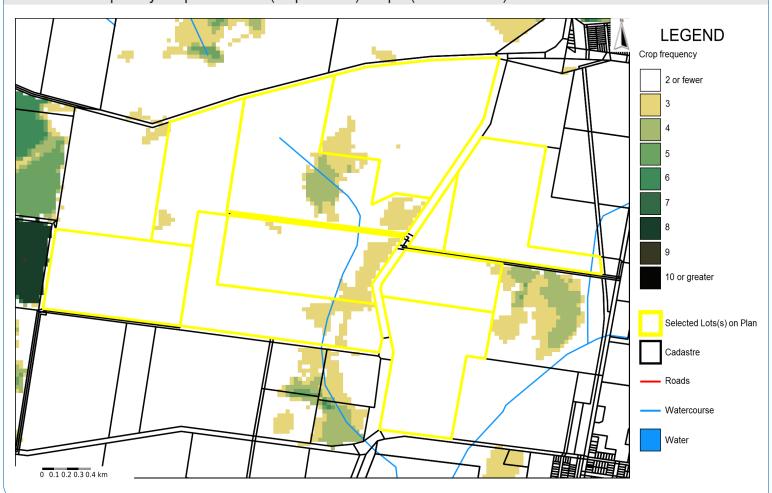
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Queensland Government





Estimated frequency map for winter (September) crops (2013 - 2022)

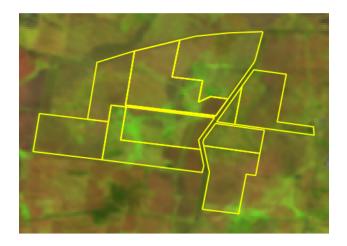


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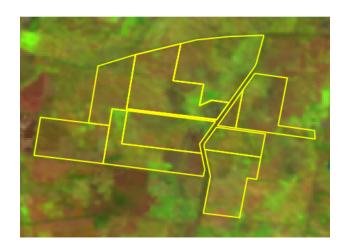
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February (left) and September (right) images for 2014





February (left) and September (right) images for 2015





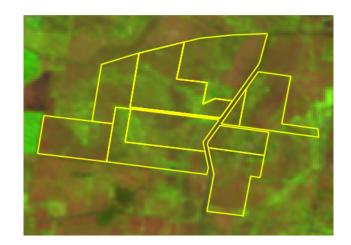
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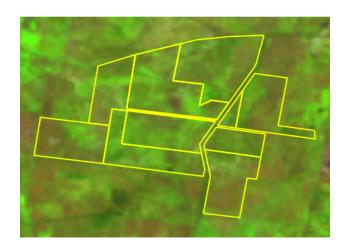
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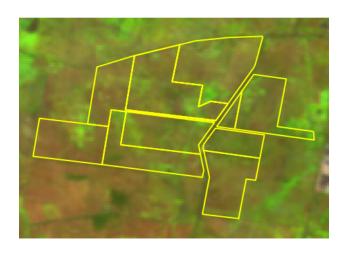


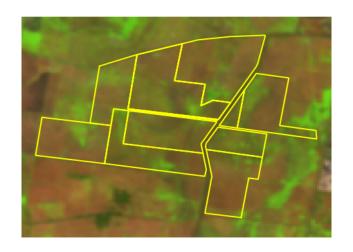
February (left) and September (right) images for 2017





February (left) and September (right) images for 2018





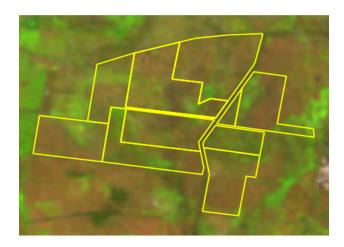
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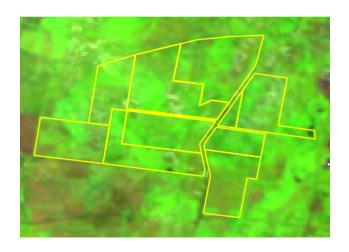
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February (left) and September (right) images for 2019

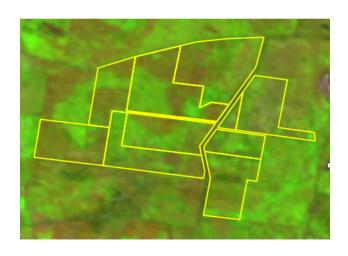


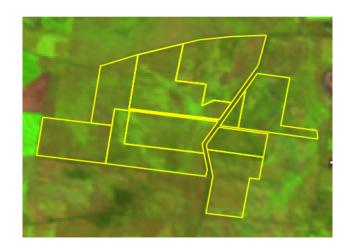


February (left) and September (right) images for 2020









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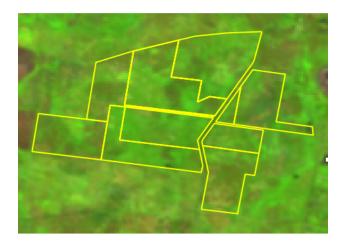
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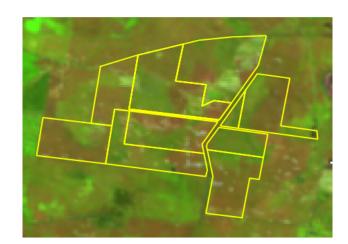
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Label: nacnorth



February (left) and September (right) images for 2022





Reference

Pringle, M., Schmidt, M., and Tindall, D. (2018). Multi-decade, multi-sensor time-series modelling - based on geostatistical concepts - to predict broad groups of crops. Remote Sensing of Environment, 216, 183–200.

Pringle, M. (2021). Detecting the annual extent of sugarcane crops in Queensland, Australia. Remote Sensing Applications: Society and Environment, 22, 100496.

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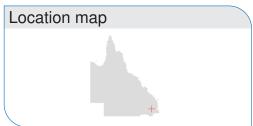
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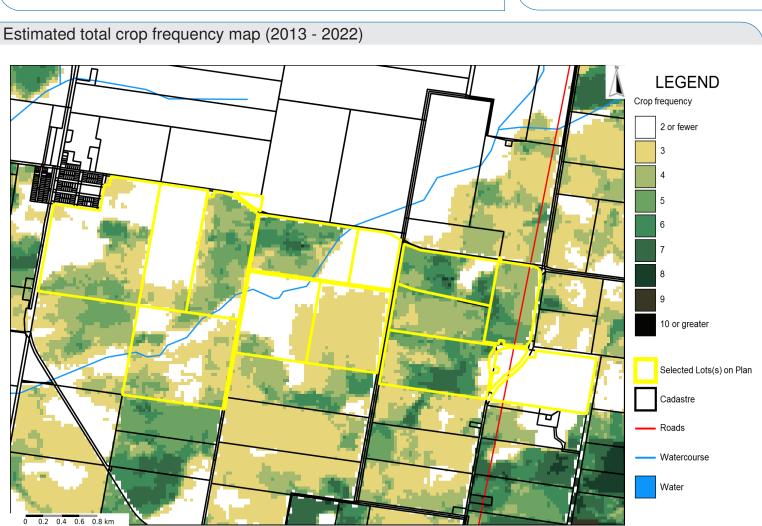
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Queensland Government

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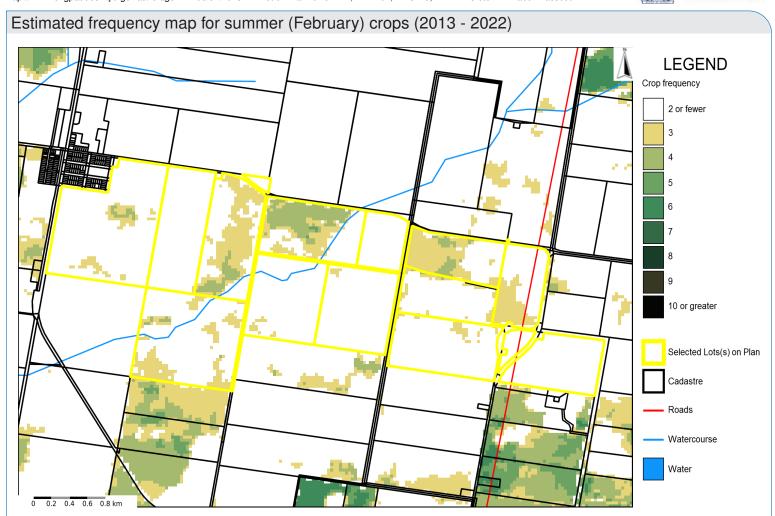
Composite satellite imagery: Due to the limitations of the automated method used to detect active cropping, it is recommended to view the seasonal composite images (pages 3 onward), compiled to represent the maximum greenness (per pixel) within a growing season. Cropped areas will generally appear bright green in the imagery compared with the surrounding landscape. Even if the frequency mapping does not indicate cropping in an area, it is important to check each composite image to confirm that cropping has not been undertaken. Sometimes it will not be possible to clearly identify cropped areas in the imagery, e.g in relative wet seasons the entire landscape might appear green. In such a case we recommended to undertake further investigation with other information sources.

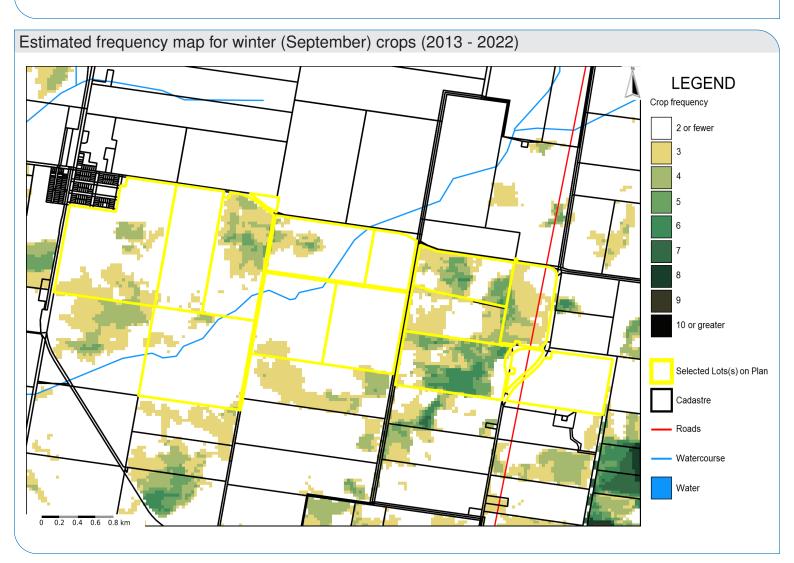
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Label: nacsouth







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06/07/2023 Lot on Plan: 6AG1127,1AP2207,1RL8213,1RP12213 etc.

Label: nacsouth

Queensland Government





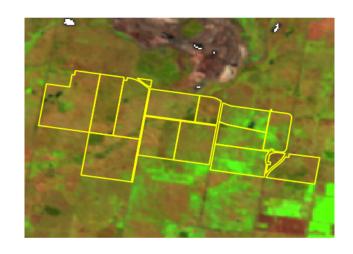
February (left) and September (right) images for 2014





February (left) and September (right) images for 2015



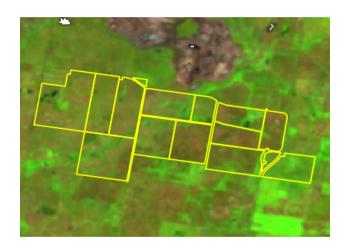


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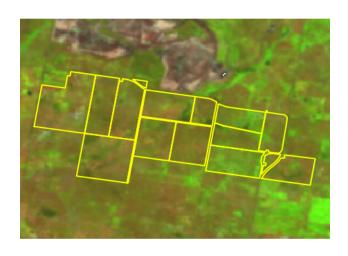


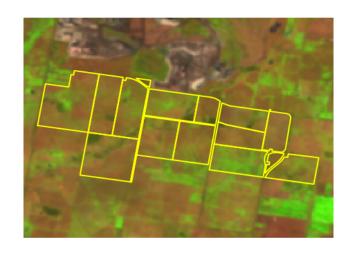
February (left) and September (right) images for 2017





February (left) and September (right) images for 2018



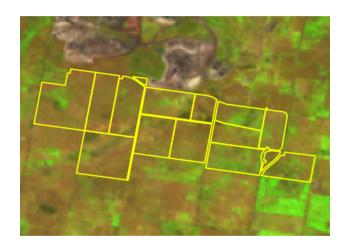


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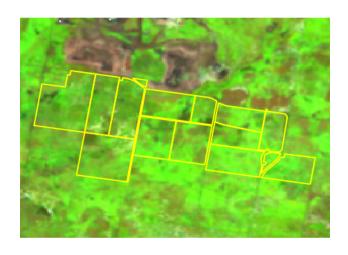
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February (left) and September (right) images for 2020





February (left) and September (right) images for 2021





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06/07/2023

Lot on Plan: 6AG1127,1AP2207,1RL8213,1RP12213 etc.

Label: nacsouth



February (left) and September (right) images for 2022





Reference

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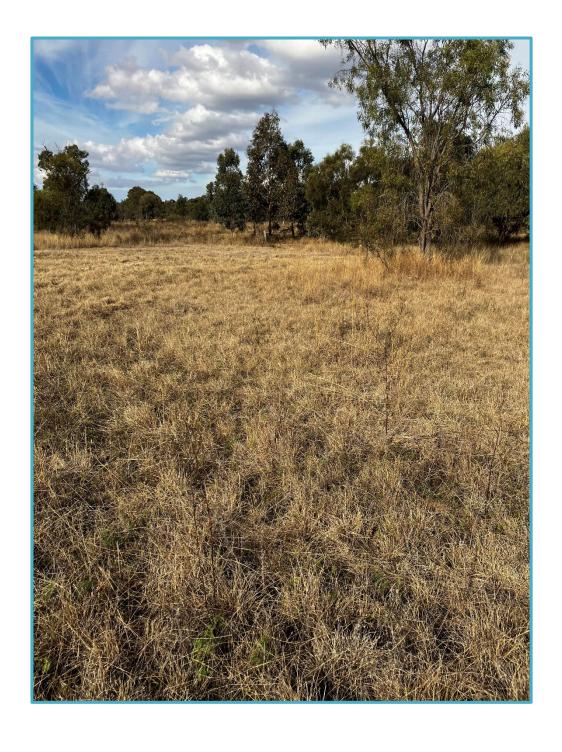
Pringle, M. (2021). Detecting the annual extent of sugarcane crops in Queensland, Australia. Remote Sensing Applications: Society and Environment, 22, 100496.

Disclaimer

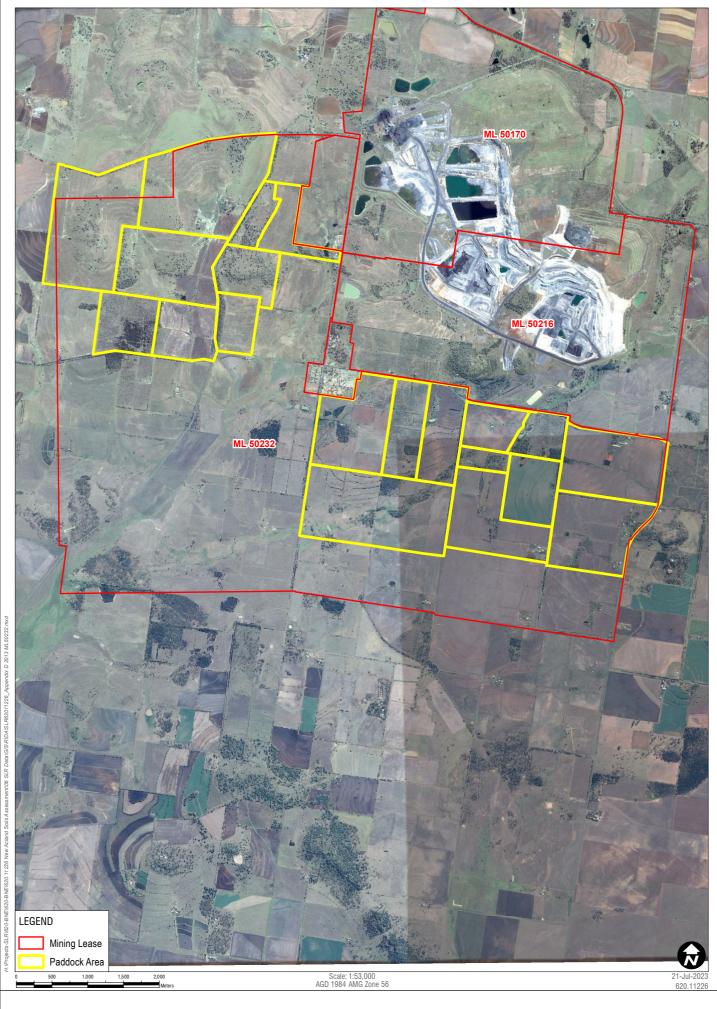
Limitation of liability: the State of Queensland, as represented by the Department of Environment and Science (DES) gives no warranty in relation to the data (including without limitation, accuracy, reliability, completeness or fitness for a particular purpose). To the maximum extent permitted by applicable law, in no event shall DES be liable for any special, incidental, indirect, or consequential damages whatsoever (including, but not limited to, damages for loss of profits or confidential or other information, for business interruption, for personal injury, for loss of privacy, for failure to meet any duty including of good faith or of reasonable care, for negligence, and for any other pecuniary or other loss whatsoever including, without limitation, legal costs on a solicitor own client basis) arising out of, or in any way related to, the use of or inability to use the data. ©The State of Queensland, 2023.

APPENDIX D

Historical Aerial Images

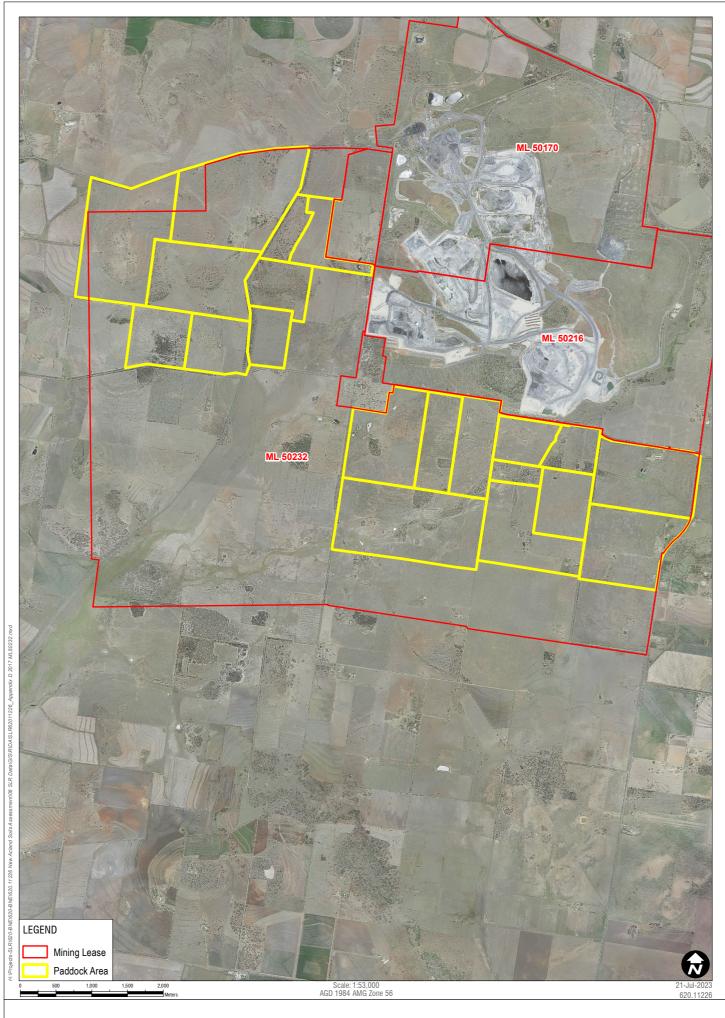




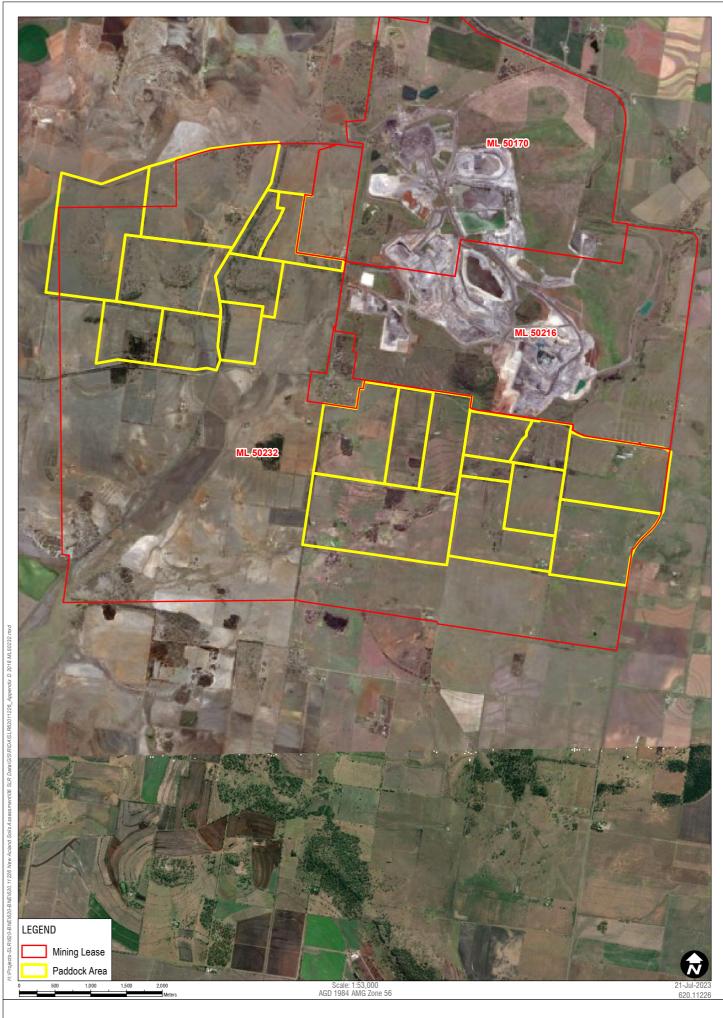


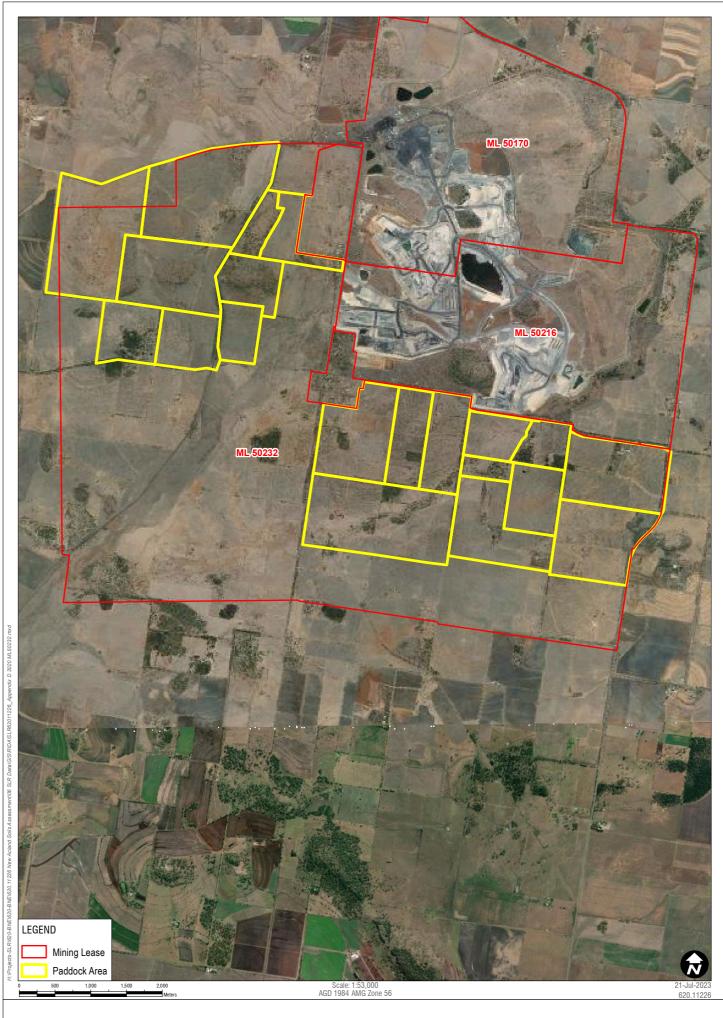


2013



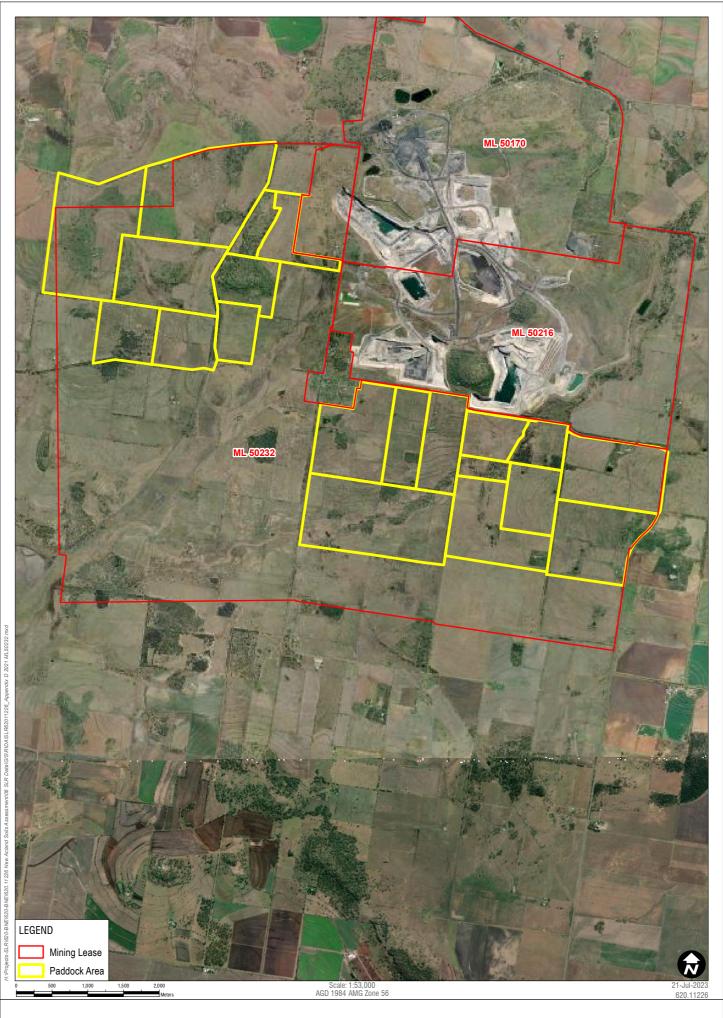




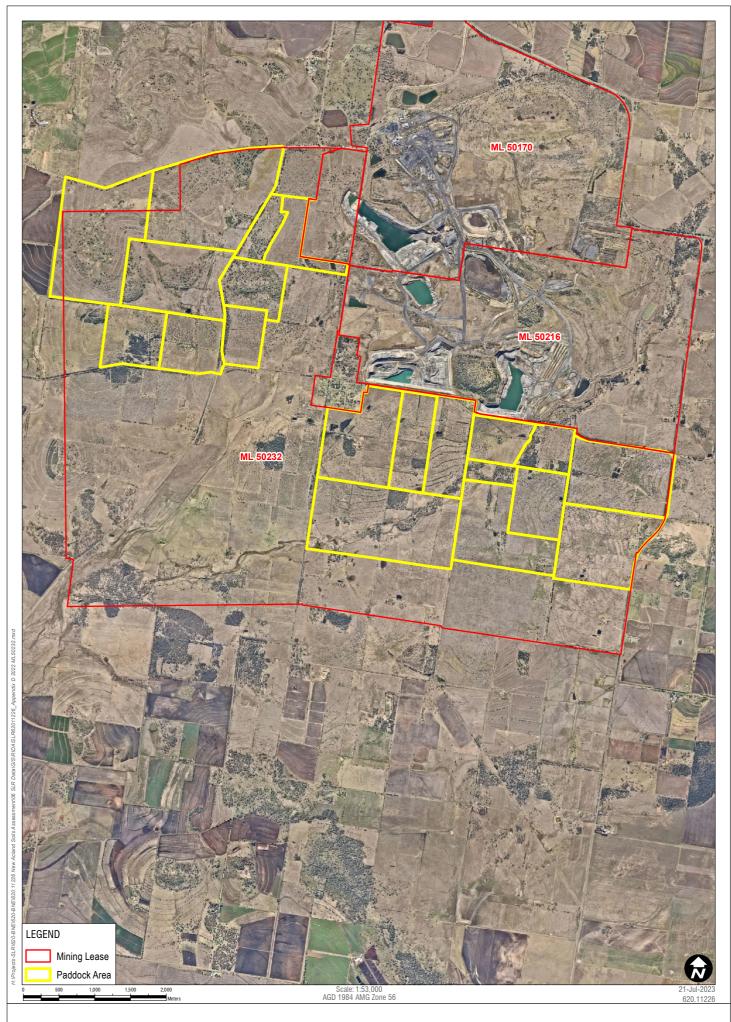




2020

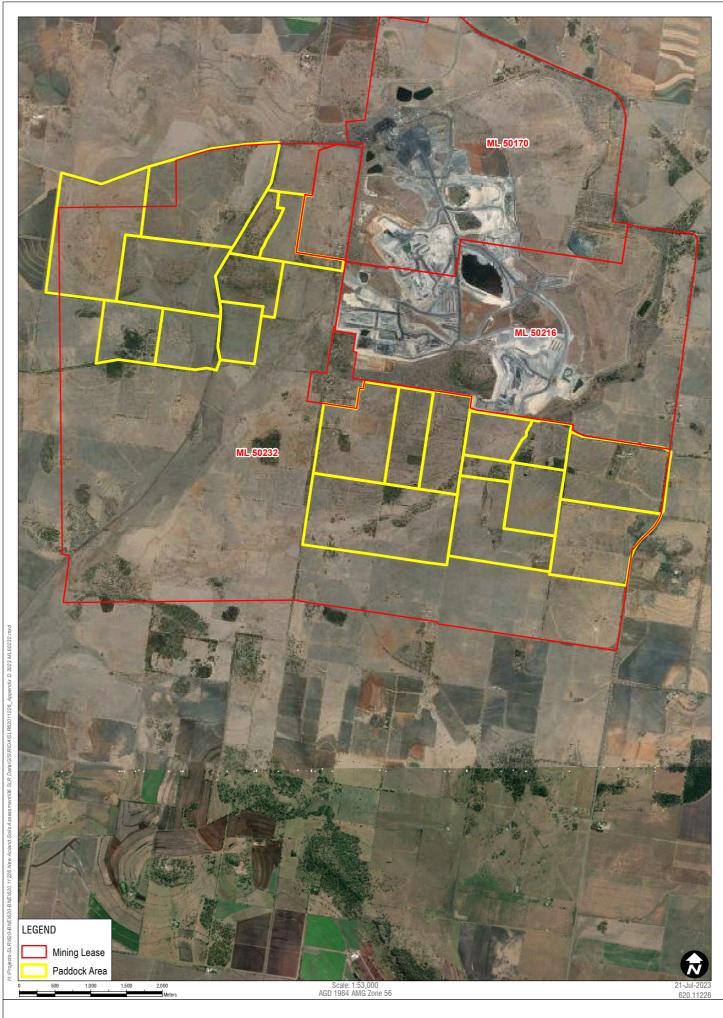








2022





2023

APPENDIX E

Current Site Photos of Paddocks

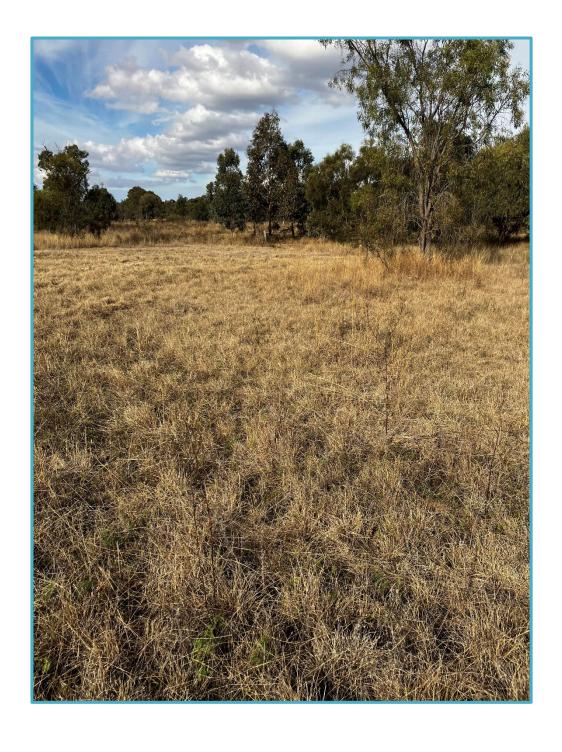




Table 1 Site Paddock 2 Summary

Site Paddock 2	
Inspection Type	Photograph
Paddock	2
Current Land Use	Cattle grazing grass pasture
Historical Cultivation	
2013	No
2014	No
2015	No
2016	No
2017	No
2018	No
2019	No
2020	No
2021	No
2022	No
2023	No
Assessed PALU	No
Field Cultivation Observation	Cultivated >10 years ago

Site Paddock 2 Photos



South



Groundcover



East



West



Site Paddock 4a

Table 2 Site Paddock 4a Summary

Site Paddock 4a	
Inspection Type	Photograph
Paddock	4a
Current Land Use	Cattle grazing grass pasture
Historical Cultivation	
2013	No
2014	No
2015	No
2016	No
2017	No
2018	No
2019	No
2020	No
2021	No
2022	No
2023	No
Assessed PALU	No
Field Cultivation Observation	Cultivated >10 years ago

Site 4a Paddock Photos



South



Groundcover



East



West



Site Paddock 4b

Table 3 Site Paddock 4b Summary

Site Paddock 4b	
Inspection Type	Photograph
Paddock	4b
Current Land Use	Cattle grazing grass pasture
Historical Cultivation	
2013	No
2014	No
2015	No
2016	No
2017	No
2018	No
2019	No
2020	No
2021	No
2022	No
2023	No
Assessed PALU	No
Field Cultivation Observation	Cultivated >10 years ago

Site 4b Paddock Photos



South



Groundcover



East



West



Table 4 Site Paddock 5 Summary

Site Paddock 5	
Inspection Type	Photograph
Paddock	5
Current Land Use	Cattle grazing grass pasture
Historical Cultivation	
2013	No
2014	No
2015	No
2016	No
2017	No
2018	No
2019	No
2020	No
2021	No
2022	No
2023	No
Assessed PALU	No
Field Cultivation Observation	Cultivated >10 years ago

Site 5 Paddock Photos



South



Groundcover



East



West



Table 5 Site Paddock 6 Summary

Site Paddock 6	
Inspection Type	Photograph
Paddock	6
Current Land Use	Cattle grazing grass pasture
Historical Cultivation	•
2013	No
2014	No
2015	No
2016	No
2017	No
2018	No
2019	No
2020	No
2021	No
2022	No
2023	No
Assessed PALU	No
Field Cultivation Observation	Cultivated >10 years ago

Site 6 Paddock Photos



South



Groundcover



East



West



Site Paddock 6a

Table 6 Site Paddock 6a Summary

Site Paddock 6	
Inspection Type	Photograph
Paddock	6a
Current Land Use	Cattle grazing grass pasture
Historical Cultivation	
2013	No
2014	No
2015	No
2016	No
2017	No
2018	No
2019	No
2020	No
2021	No
2022	No
2023	No
Assessed PALU	No
Field Cultivation Observation	Cultivated >10 years ago

Site 6a Paddock Photos



South



Groundcover



East



West



Table 7 Site Paddock 7 Summary

Site Paddock 7	
Inspection Type	Photograph
Paddock	7
Current Land Use	Cattle grazing grass pasture
Historical Cultivation	•
2013	No
2014	No
2015	No
2016	No
2017	No
2018	No
2019	No
2020	No
2021	No
2022	No
2023	No
Assessed PALU	No
Field Cultivation Observation	Cultivated >10 years ago
	•

Site 7 Paddock Photos

North



South



Groundcover



East



West



Table 8 Site Paddock 9 Summary

Site Paddock 9	
Inspection Type	Photograph
Paddock	9
Current Land Use	Cattle grazing grass pasture
Historical Cultivation	
2013	No
2014	No
2015	No
2016	No
2017	No
2018	No
2019	No
2020	No
2021	No
2022	No
2023	No
Assessed PALU	No
Field Cultivation Observation	Cultivated >10 years ago

Site 9 Paddock Photos



South





East



West



Table 9 Site Paddock 11 Summary

Site Paddock 11	
Inspection Type	Photograph
Paddock	11
Current Land Use	Cattle grazing grass pasture
Historical Cultivation	•
2013	No
2014	No
2015	No
2016	No
2017	No
2018	No
2019	No
2020	No
2021	No
2022	No
2023	No
Assessed PALU	No
Field Cultivation Observation	Cultivated >10 years ago

Site 11 Paddock Photos



South



Groundcover



East



West



Table 10 Site Paddock 17 Summary

Site Paddock 17	
Inspection Type	Photograph
Paddock	17
Current Land Use	Cattle grazing grass pasture
Historical Cultivation	
2013	No
2014	No
2015	No
2016	No
2017	No
2018	No
2019	No
2020	No
2021	No
2022	No
2023	No
Assessed PALU	No
Field Cultivation Observation	Cultivated >10 years ago
	· -

Site 17 Paddock Photos



South



Groundcover



East



West



Table 11 Site Paddock 18 Summary

ph azing grass pasture
azing grass pasture
azing grass pasture

Site 18 Paddock Photos



South



Groundcover



East



West



Site Paddock 18a

Table 12 Site Paddock 18a Summary

Site Paddock 18a	
Inspection Type	Photograph
Paddock	18a
Current Land Use	Cattle grazing grass pasture
Historical Cultivation	
2013	No
2014	No
2015	No
2016	No
2017	No
2018	No
2019	No
2020	No
2021	No
2022	No
2023	No
Assessed PALU	No
Field Cultivation Observation	Cultivated >10 years ago

Site 18a Paddock Photos



South



Groundcover



East



West



Site Paddock 18b

Table 13 Site Paddock 18b Summary

Site Paddock 18b	
Inspection Type	Photograph
Paddock	18b
Current Land Use	Cattle grazing grass pasture
Historical Cultivation	
2013	No
2014	No
2015	No
2016	No
2017	No
2018	No
2019	No
2020	No
2021	No
2022	No
2023	No
Assessed PALU	No
Field Cultivation Observation	Cultivated >10 years ago

Site 18b Paddock Photos



South



Groundcover



East





Table 14 Site Paddock 20 Summary

Site Paddock 20	
Inspection Type	Photograph
Paddock	20
Current Land Use	Cattle grazing grass pasture
Historical Cultivation	
2013	No
2014	No
2015	No
2016	No
2017	No
2018	No
2019	No
2020	No
2021	No
2022	No
2023	No
Assessed PALU	No
Field Cultivation Observation	Cultivated >10 years ago

Site 20 Paddock Photos





Groundcover



East





Table 15 Site Paddock 21 Summary

Site Paddock 21	
Inspection Type	Photograph
Paddock	21
Current Land Use	Cattle grazing grass pasture
Historical Cultivation	
2013	No
2014	No
2015	No
2016	No
2017	No
2018	No
2019	No
2020	No
2021	No
2022	No
2023	No
Assessed PALU	No
Field Cultivation Observation	Cultivated >10 years ago

Site 21 Paddock Photos



South



Groundcover



East



West



Table 16 Site Paddock 22 Summary

Site Paddock 22	
Inspection Type	Photograph
Paddock	22
Current Land Use	Cattle grazing grass pasture
Historical Cultivation	
2013	No
2014	No
2015	No
2016	No
2017	No
2018	No
2019	No
2020	No
2021	No
2022	No
2023	No
Assessed PALU	No
Field Cultivation Observation	Cultivated >10 years ago

Site 22 Paddock Photos



South



Groundcover



East





Site Paddock 22a

Table 17 Site Paddock 22a Summary

Site Paddock 22a	
Inspection Type	Photograph
Paddock	22a
Current Land Use	Cattle grazing grass pasture
Historical Cultivation	
2013	No
2014	No
2015	No
2016	No
2017	No
2018	No
2019	No
2020	No
2021	No
2022	No
2023	No
Assessed PALU	No
Field Cultivation Observation	Cultivated >10 years ago

Site 22a Paddock Photos





Groundcover



East



West



Table 18 Site Paddock 23 Summary

Site Paddock 23	
Inspection Type	Photograph
Paddock	23
Current Land Use	Cattle grazing grass pasture
Historical Cultivation	•
2013	No
2014	No
2015	No
2016	No
2017	No
2018	No
2019	No
2020	No
2021	No
2022	No
2023	No
Assessed PALU	No
Field Cultivation Observation	Cultivated >10 years ago

Site 23 Paddock Photos



South



Groundcover



East



West



Table 19 Site Paddock 27 Summary

Site Paddock 27	
Inspection Type	Photograph
Paddock	27
Current Land Use	Cattle grazing grass pasture
Historical Cultivation	
2013	No
2014	No
2015	No
2016	No
2017	No
2018	No
2019	No
2020	No
2021	No
2022	No
2023	No
Assessed PALU	No
Field Cultivation Observation	Cultivated >10 years ago

Site 27 Paddock Photos



South



Groundcover



East

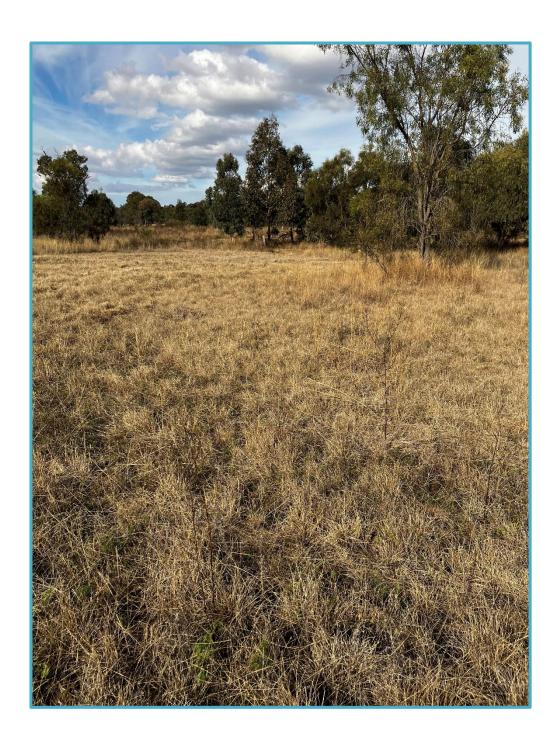


West



APPENDIX F

Letter from APC Farm Manager







12 May 2023

Chief Executive
Department of State Development, Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning
PO Box 15009
City East QLD 4002
RPIAct@dsdmip.qld.gov.au

Attention: Ms Morag Elliott (Manager, Development Assessment Division - Planning Group)

Dear Sir

New Acland Coal Mine Stage 3 Project – RIDA RPI19/009 – Minor Amendment Application

I refer to New Acland Coal Pty Ltd's minor amendment application for its Regional Interest Development Approval (RIDA) RPI19/009, and in relation to this minor amendment application, I provide the following advice.

As Pastoral Manager of the Acland Pastoral Company, I can confirm that no cropping (dryland or irrigation) or other priority agricultural land uses have occurred in any of the paddocks within New Acland Stage 3 Project's Mining Lease 50232, since the grant of RIDA RPI19/009 on 25 August 2020.

The Acland Pastoral Company owns all the land within Mining Lease 50232 and is responsible for the management of all agricultural activities on this land.

If you possess any further questions or queries in relation to this matter, please do not hesitate to contact Ms Melanie Ballantine (Senior Environmental Advisor, New Hope Group) by telephone on 0418184303 or by email at MBallantine@newhopegroup.com.au. Thank you.

Yours Sincerely
Acland Pastoral Company Pty Ltd

Sam Noller

Pastoral Manager

SANGOUM

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