



# **PLANNING AND REGULATORY COMMITTEE MEETING**

## **AGENDA**

**26 MARCH 2019**

*Your attendance is required at a meeting of the Planning and Regulatory Committee to be held in the Council Chambers, 232 Bolsover Street, Rockhampton on 26 March 2019 commencing at 9.00am for transaction of the enclosed business.*

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "C. P.", written in a cursive style.

**CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER**  
21 March 2019

Next Meeting Date: 09.04.19

**Please note:**

In accordance with the *Local Government Regulation 2012*, please be advised that all discussion held during the meeting is recorded for the purpose of verifying the minutes. This will include any discussion involving a Councillor, staff member or a member of the public.

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**1 OPENING**

**2 PRESENT**

Members Present:

Councillor C E Smith (Chairperson)  
The Mayor, Councillor M F Strelow  
Councillor N K Fisher  
Councillor C R Rutherford  
Councillor M D Wickerson

In Attendance:

Ms C Worthy – General Manager Community Services (Executive Officer)  
Mr E Pardon – Chief Executive Officer

**3 APOLOGIES AND LEAVE OF ABSENCE**

**4 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES**

Minutes of the Planning and Regulatory Committee held 26 February 2019

**5 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST IN MATTERS ON THE AGENDA**

**6 BUSINESS OUTSTANDING**

Nil

## 7 PUBLIC FORUMS/DEPUTATIONS

### 7.1 DEPUTATION - D/120-2018 - APPLICATION FOR A MATERIAL CHANGE OF USE FOR A TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITY

**File No:** D/120-2018  
**Attachments:** Nil  
**Authorising Officer:** Evan Pardon - Chief Executive Officer  
**Author:** Evan Pardon - Chief Executive Officer

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#### **SUMMARY**

*Council has received four deputation requests from residents in Mount Morgan regarding this application.*

#### **OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION**

THAT the deputation be received.

#### **BACKGROUND**

Council has received four deputation requests from residents in Struck Oil regarding the application for a Material Change of Use for a Telecommunications Facility (reference D/120-2018) at 346A Archer Road, Mount Morgan.

Councillor Smith and Councillor Rutherford conducted a site inspection of the subject area with Senior Planning Officer, Thomas Gardiner on 21 March 2019.

Councillor Smith, as Chairperson of the Planning and Regulatory Committee, has spoken with the residents who submitted deputation requests and has agreed to 2 spokespersons addressing the Committee on their concerns regarding the application.

## 8 OFFICERS' REPORTS

### 8.1 D/120-2018 - DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION FOR A MATERIAL CHANGE OF USE FOR A TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITY

**File No:** D/120-2018

**Attachments:**

1. [Locality Plan](#)
2. [Site Plan](#)
3. [Floor Plan](#)
4. [Elevation Plan](#)
5. [EME Report](#)

**Authorising Officer:** Tarnya Fitzgibbon - Coordinator Development Assessment  
Steven Gatt - Manager Planning and Regulatory Services  
Colleen Worthy - General Manager Community Services

**Author:** Jonathon Trevett-Lyall - Planning Officer

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#### SUMMARY

*Development Application Number:* D/120-2018

*Applicant:* Telstra c/- Visionstream

*Real Property Address:* Lot 16 on SP208184, Parish of Calliungal

*Common Property Address:* 346A Archer Road, Mount Morgan

*Area of Site:* 8.1 hectares

*Planning Scheme:* Rockhampton Region Planning Scheme 2015

*Planning Scheme Zone:* Rural Zone

*Planning Scheme Overlays:* Biodiversity Overlay  
Bushfire Hazard Overlay

*Existing Development:* Dwelling House

*Existing Approvals:* Nil

*Approval Sought:* Development Permit for a Material Change of Use for a Telecommunications Facility

*Level of Assessment:* Impact Assessable

*Submissions:* Six (6)

*Referral Agency(s):* Department of State Development, Manufacturing, Infrastructure and Planning

*Infrastructure Charges Area:* Charge Area 3

*Application Progress:*

<i>Application Lodged:</i>	8 November 2018
<i>Acknowledgment Notice issued:</i>	22 November 2018
<i>Submission period commenced:</i>	18 January 2019
<i>Submission period end:</i>	12 February 2019
<i>Government Agency Response:</i>	18 January 2019
<i>Last receipt of information from applicant:</i>	8 March 2019



Statutory due determination date:	5 April 2019
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**OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION****RECOMMENDATION A**

THAT in relation to the application for a Development Permit for a Material Change of Use for Telecommunications Facility, made by Telstra c/- Visionstream, on land located at 346A Archer Road, Mount Morgan, described as Lot 16 on SP208184, Parish of Calliungal, Council resolves to Approve the application subject to the following conditions:

**1.0 ADMINISTRATION**

- 1.1 The Developer and his employee, agent, contractor or invitee is responsible for ensuring compliance with the conditions of this development approval.
- 1.2 Where these Conditions refer to "Council" in relation to requiring Council to approve or to be satisfied as to any matter, or conferring on the Council a function, power or discretion, that role may be fulfilled in whole or in part by a delegate appointed for that purpose by the Council.
- 1.3 All conditions, works, or requirements of this development must be undertaken, completed, and be accompanied by a Compliance Certificate for any operational works required by this development approval:
- 1.3.1 to Council's satisfaction;
- 1.3.2 at no cost to Council; and
- 1.3.3 prior to the commencement of the use,  
unless otherwise stated.
- 1.4 Infrastructure requirements of this development approval must be contributed to the relevant authorities, where applicable, at no cost to Council, prior to the commencement of the use, unless otherwise stated.
- 1.5 The following further Development Permits must be obtained prior to the commencement of any works associated with their purposes:
- 1.5.1 Operational Works:
- (i) Access Works; and
- 1.5.2 Building Works.
- 1.6 All works must be designed, constructed and maintained in accordance with the relevant Council policies, guidelines and standards, unless otherwise stated.
- 1.7 All engineering drawings/specifications, design and construction works must be in accordance with the requirements of the relevant *Australian Standards* and must be approved, supervised and certified by a Registered Professional Engineer of Queensland.

**2.0 APPROVED PLANS AND DOCUMENTS**

- 2.1 The approved development must be completed and maintained generally in accordance with the approved plans and documents, except where amended by any condition of this development approval:

<u>Plan/Document Name</u>	<u>Plan/Document Reference</u>	<u>Dated</u>
Site Access and Locality Plan	Q115564 S1, Rev 2	18 November 2018
Site Layout	Q115564 S1-1, Rev 2	18 November 2018
Antenna Layout	Q115564 S1-2, Rev 2	18 November 2018

North West Elevation	Q115564 S3, Rev 2	18 November 2018
Antenna Configuration Table	Q115564 S3-1, Rev 2	18 November 2018
Ecological Assessment Report	PR132412-45, Ver 3	7 December 2018

- 2.2 Where there is any conflict between the conditions of this development approval and the details shown on the approved plans and documents, the conditions of this development approval must prevail.
- 2.3 Where conditions require the above plans or documents to be amended, the revised document(s) must be submitted for approval by Council prior to the commencement of the use.
- 3.0 ACCESS WORKS
- 3.1 A Development Permit for Operational Works (access works) must be obtained prior to the commencement of any access works on the development site.
- 3.2 All access works must be designed and constructed in accordance with the approved plans (refer to condition 2.1), *Capricorn Municipal Development Guidelines*.
- 3.3 The existing access from Archer Road to the development must be upgraded to comply with the requirements of the *Capricorn Municipal Development Guidelines*.
- 3.4 All vehicles must ingress and egress the development in a forward gear.
- 4.0 SITE WORKS
- 4.1 All earthworks must be undertaken in accordance with *Australian Standard AS3798 "Guidelines on earthworks for commercial and residential developments"*.
- 4.2 Site works must be constructed such that they do not, at any time, in any way restrict, impair or change the natural flow of runoff water, or cause a nuisance or worsening to surrounding land or infrastructure.
- 5.0 ASSET MANAGEMENT
- 5.1 Any alteration necessary to electricity, telephone, water mains, sewerage mains, and/or public utility installations resulting from the development or in connection with the development, must be undertaken and completed at no cost to Council.
- 6.0 ENVIRONMENTAL
- 6.1 An Erosion Control and Stormwater Control Management Plan in accordance with the *Capricorn Municipal Design Guidelines*, must be implemented, monitored and maintained for the duration of the development works, and until all exposed soil areas are permanently stabilised (for example, turfed, hydromulched, concreted, or landscaped). The plan must be available on-site for inspection by Council Officers whilst all works are being carried out.
- 6.2 Implement the mitigation measures outlined in the Ecological Assessment Report (refer to condition 2.1).
- 7.0 ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH
- 7.1 Any lighting devices associated with the development, such as sensory lighting, must be positioned on the development site and shielded so as not to cause glare or other nuisance to nearby residents and motorists. Night lighting must be designed, constructed and operated in accordance with *Australian Standard AS4282 "Control of the obtrusive effects of outdoor lighting"*.
- 7.2 Noise emitted from the activity must not cause an environmental nuisance.
- 7.3 Operations on the site must have no significant impact on the amenity of adjoining premises or the surrounding area due to the emission of light, noise or dust.

7.4 When requested by Council, nuisance monitoring must be undertaken and recorded within three (3) months, to investigate any genuine complaint of nuisance caused by noise, light or dust. An analysis of the monitoring data and a report, including nuisance mitigation measures, must be provided to Council within fourteen (14) days of the completion of the investigation.

#### 8.0 OPERATING PROCEDURES

8.1 All construction materials, waste, waste skips, machinery and contractors' vehicles must be located and stored or parked within the development site. Storage of materials or parking of construction machinery or contractors' vehicles must not occur within residential Streets.

8.2 The hours of operations for the construction of the development site must be limited to 0700 hours to 1800 hours on Monday to Friday only, with no operations on Saturdays, Sundays or Public Holidays.

#### ADVISORY NOTES

##### NOTE 1. Aboriginal Cultural Heritage

It is advised that under section 23 of the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003*, a person who carries out an activity must take all reasonable and practicable measures to ensure the activity does not harm Aboriginal cultural heritage (the "cultural heritage duty of care"). Maximum penalties for breaching the duty of care are listed in the Aboriginal cultural heritage legislation. The information on Aboriginal cultural heritage is available on the Department of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and Partnerships website [www.datsip.qld.gov.au](http://www.datsip.qld.gov.au).

##### NOTE 2. General Environmental Duty

General environmental duty under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* prohibits unlawful environmental nuisance caused by noise, aerosols, particles, dust, ash, fumes, light, odour or smoke beyond the boundaries of the development site during all stages of the development including earthworks, construction and operation.

##### NOTE 3. General Safety Of Public During Construction

The *Work Health and Safety Act 2011* and *Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices* must be complied with in carrying out any construction works, and to ensure safe traffic control and safe public access in respect of works being constructed on a road.

##### NOTE 4. Works in Road Reserve Permit

It is advised that a Works in Road Reserve Permit (including a fee for the vehicle crossover and compliant with Standard *Capricorn Municipal Development Guidelines, Standard Drawings*) may be accepted in place of the application for a Development Permit for Operational Works (access works).

#### **RECOMMENDATION B**

That in relation to the application for a Development Permit for a Material Change of Use for a Telecommunications Facility, that in relation to the application for a Development Permit for a Material Change of Use for Telecommunications Facility, made by Telstra c/- Visionstream, on land located at 346A Archer Road, Mount Morgan, described as Lot 16 on SP208184, Parish of Calliungal, Council resolves not to issue an Infrastructure Charges Notice.

#### **BACKGROUND**

#### **PROPOSAL IN DETAIL**

The proposal is to establish a 50 metre Telecommunications Facility and base station. The tower will include a lightning finial which will protrude to 52.8 metres above the ground level. The tower will have eight (8) antennas mounted on a rotatable headframe. The equipment mounted on the headframe of the telecommunications tower will include a GPS antenna, parabolic dish, panel antennae, amplifiers, remote radio units, diplexers, combiners, feeders and other ancillary equipment.

The compound will cover an area of 110 square metres and will have a 7.5 square metre equipment shelter in the north-western corner of the compound area. The compound area will be accessed by a four (4) metre wide access track from Archer Road. The site area will require the removal of some vegetation around the tower area and access track.

The proposed Telecommunications Facility will be self-contained and will operate on a continuous unstaffed basis. Once established the tower will only require the occasional maintenance inspection.

### **SITE AND LOCALITY**

The subject site is located in the Rural Zone under the *Rockhampton Region Planning Scheme 2015* and is approximately 8.1 hectares in area. The adjoining properties are located in the Rural Zone and are predominately improved with dwelling houses. The site falls from south to north and is relatively flat where the proposed tower and access track will be located. The adjoining properties to the north, east and south are all predominantly on higher ground than the subject site and the site adjoining to the west is a similar height to the subject site.

The site is encumbered by the Biodiversity Overlay for Matters of Local Significance – High. The majority of the canopy cover is up to approximately twenty (20) metres in height. The site is located in an area that requires improved mobile phone coverage as identified in the Australian Government's Mobile Black Spot Program.

### **PLANNING ASSESSMENT**

#### **MATTERS FOR CONSIDERATION**

This application has been assessed by relevant Council planning, engineering, environmental health, and other technical officers as required. The assessment has been in accordance with the assessment process provisions of the Development Assessment Rules, based on consideration of the relevant State Planning Policy; State Government guidelines; the Council's Town Planning Scheme, Planning Policies and other general policies and procedures, as well as other documents as considered relevant.

#### **Development Engineering Comments – 3 December 2018**

Support, subject to conditions.

#### **Public and Environmental Health Comments – 22 November 2018**

Support, subject to conditions.

#### **Other Staff Technical Comments**

Not applicable as the application was not referred to any other technical staff.

### **TOWN PLANNING COMMENTS**

#### ***Central Queensland Regional Plan 2013***

The *Central Queensland Regional Plan 2013* is a statutory document which came into effect on 18 October 2013. The development is not required to be assessed against the Regional Plan if this document is appropriately reflected in the local planning scheme. It is considered that the Regional Plan is appropriately reflected in the current local planning scheme.

#### ***State Planning Policy 2017***

The current State Planning Policy (SPP) came into effect on 3 July 2017 and replaces the previous SPP (April 2016). The new policy expresses the state's interests in land-use planning and development and contains a number of changes to better align with the

Planning Act 2016. This policy requires development applications to be assessed against its requirements where they have not been appropriately reflected in the local planning scheme.

### **1. Planning for liveable communities and housing**

#### Housing supply and diversity

Not Applicable.

#### Liveable communities

Not Applicable.

### **2. Planning for economic growth**

#### Agriculture

Not Applicable.

#### Development and construction

Not Applicable.

#### Mining and extractive resources

Not Applicable.

#### Tourism

Not Applicable.

### **3. Planning for environment and heritage**

#### Biodiversity

Complies. The proposal is located in an area identified as having matters of local environmental significance (High). An Ecological Assessment Report was submitted as part of the application which identified that there would be no adverse impacts on the environment due to the development.

#### Coastal environment

Not Applicable.

#### Cultural heritage

Not Applicable.

#### Water quality

Not Applicable.

### **4. Planning for safety and resilience to hazards**

#### Emissions and hazardous activities

Not Applicable.

#### Natural hazard, risk and resilience

Complies. The proposal will not create an increase in risk to people or property in the event of a bushfire.

### **5. Infrastructure**

#### Energy and water supply

Not Applicable.

#### Infrastructure integration

Complies. The proposal will provide greater access to telecommunications coverage in regional Australia as per the Australian Government's Mobile Black Spot Program.

Transport infrastructure

Not Applicable.

Strategic airports and aviation facilities

Not Applicable.

Strategic ports

Not Applicable.

**Vegetation Management Act 1999**

The Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy provided written acceptance that the clearing is for a relevant purpose under section 22A of the *Vegetation Management Act 1999*.

**Telecommunications Act 1997**

This proposal will comply with the requirements of the *Telecommunications Act 1997*.

**Telecommunications (Low-Impact Facilities) Determination 2018**

This proposal does not fall within the definition of a 'low impact' facility under the *Telecommunications (Low-Impact Facilities) Determination 2018*.

**Rockhampton Region Planning Scheme 2015****Strategic framework**

This application is situated within the Rural Designation under the scheme's strategic framework map. The strategic framework themes and their strategic outcomes, as identified within Part 3 of the *Rockhampton Region Planning Scheme 2015* are applicable:

**(i) Settlement pattern – Specific Outcomes (Rural)**

- (1) Rural land has important economic, environmental and scenic values and provides for uses including primary production, mining and tourism.
- (2) Rural land is not used for urban development within the 25 year planning horizon and is to be protected for its productive, landscape and natural resource values.**
- (3) Sensitive land use(s) in rural areas are not supported when in proximity to incompatible development (for example industrial and intensive rural uses) where the impacts cannot be mitigated. The special management area overlay provides a separation distance between industry (such as the Lakes Creek meatworks, Bajool explosives reserve, Marmor limeworks, landfill sites and the Gracemere industrial area) and new sensitive land use(s). Within this overlay no further subdivision or the establishment of new sensitive land use(s) is supported.
- (4) Development will not alienate or impact on the productive agricultural capacity of rural areas unless:**
  - (a) there is a significant and demonstrated need and public benefit from the proposal. It must also be demonstrated that the proposal cannot be located on alternative sites of lesser agricultural value; or**
  - (b) the subject land is located so that farming, either alone or in association with surrounding parcels, is not practicable.**
- (5) Subdivision of rural land will be regulated by minimum lot sizes established to maintain land in viable sized parcels (no further fragmentation), aimed at maximising the productive potential of the land.
- (6) Subdivision of rural land into rural residential lots will not be supported, including areas adjoining land designated for rural residential development.

- (7) Residential and rural residential development is directed away from historical subdivisions as these areas are subject to constraints (such as flooding), have limited or no access to services and infrastructure and are isolated from community and other urban facilities.
- (8) Intensive rural uses that will have a negative impact on the water quality in mapped wetlands and waterways, in particular the Fitzroy River and Dam 7 at Mount Morgan will not be supported.
- (9) The cropping and intensive horticulture precinct identifies areas where land use and development is primarily associated with cropping and intensive horticulture and the amalgamation of existing smaller lots into larger portions is encouraged.
- (10) Intensive animal industry (particularly feedlots), is a potential growth industry but will be required to be located away from sensitive land use(s), areas subject to natural hazards and areas of environmental significance. These uses will also need to consider the impact and location with respect to the local transport network.
- (11) The establishment of farm-stays and ecotourism will be supported to capitalise on the natural and scenic attractiveness of the area.
- (12) Value-adding cottage industries in proximity to horticultural areas that could lead to strengthening of the local economy and promotion of collocated like uses will be supported. However, they should not detract from the productive capacity of the land and environmental and scenic values.
- (13) Other uses with a nexus to rural uses will be accommodated where they do not impact on adjoining or nearby uses, on the capacity and safety of state controlled roads or result in fragmentation of rural land.
- (14) Transport and freight uses, which do not meet the definition of a home based business (heavy vehicle business), must be located within designated industrial areas or areas specifically identified elsewhere within this strategic framework rather than in rural areas.
- (15) Renewable energy technology uses will be supported where potential adverse impacts on adjoining and nearby uses can be mitigated, including impacts associated with noise, light, emissions, infrastructure requirements or transport movements on transport networks.
- (16) Sustainable forestry and processing of forestry products will be encouraged in preferred locations such as designated state forest areas.
- (17) The ongoing use of the Benedict Road, Peak Hill and Pink Lily key resource areas will be protected from the encroachment of incompatible uses by appropriate separation distances. Expansion of extractive operations in key resource areas and new extractive operations is supported, but will be required to minimise potential conflicts with nearby land uses, the natural environment and naturally occurring hazards. They must maintain a suitable standard of infrastructure services.

**Complies** - The proposed Telecommunications Facility will not impact nor compromise the future productive agricultural capacity and natural resource values of the surrounding rural land. The applicant provided a candidate assessment summary for the selected site which demonstrated that the selected site was the best site available for a Telecommunications Facility to meet the coverage requirements. The Rural Zone is an ideal location for a Telecommunications Facility as it will not be in close proximity to sensitive land uses located in the region's major urban footprint.

**(ii) Natural environment and hazards**

- (1) The natural environment and landscape are highly valued by the community for their contribution to the planning scheme area's biodiversity, economic prosperity, culture, character and sense of place. These areas are to be protected from incompatible development.**

- (2) Development does not create unsustainable impacts on:
  - (a) the natural functioning of floodplains;
  - (b) environmentally significant areas, including areas of state and locally significant vegetation, which provide fauna habitat and support biodiversity; and
  - (c) the quality of water entering waterways, wetlands and local catchments.
- (3) Development does not increase the risk to human life and property in areas that are affected, or potentially affected, by storm-surge, erosion, sea-level rise or other coastal processes, flooding, bushfire, or landslide. This occurs through the avoidance of natural hazards in new development areas, particularly greenfield areas and the mitigation of risks in existing built up areas.
- (4) Strategic and iconic scenic and landscape values are protected from potential adverse impacts of development.

**Complies** – The proposed Telecommunications Facility is located in a landscape area that is valued by the community. The Telecommunications Facility will be located so as to minimise the clearing of native vegetation and to not be visible from Archer Road. The design of the Telecommunications Facility will be a lattice tower and painted in a non-reflecting factory grey colour which will blend more naturally into the sky as a backdrop. Therefore, the Telecommunications Facility will be designed and located to not have a significant impact on the scenic and landscape values of the surrounding area.

**(iii) Community identity and diversity**

- (1) The quality of life of residents is enhanced through equitable access to social infrastructure, community services and facilities necessary to support community health and well-being.**
- (2) The community is self-sufficient and does not rely on services and facilities located in other regions. Development contributes to the provision of new social infrastructure, including land.
- (3) Cultural heritage including character housing and heritage buildings are conserved and enhanced.
- (4) Public places are safe, functional, characterised by good urban design, and include a range of facilities to encourage healthy and active lifestyles.
- (5) Crime prevention through environmental design is achieved in urban areas including public spaces to improve public safety.

**Complies** – The location of the proposed Telecommunications Facility will enhance the community's health and well-being by providing access to required infrastructure in an area identified by the Australian Government's Mobile Black Spot Program. The Electromagnetic Emission report shows that the Telecommunications Facility will have EME levels that are 0.15% of the maximum public exposure limit identified by ARPANSA. As this level is a low percentage of the maximum limit, there will be no impact on the quality of the community's health and safety.

**(iv) Access and mobility**

- (1) Connectivity is achieved between residential uses, employment centres and services through the provision of active transport infrastructure integrated with efficient public transport services.
- (2) The trunk transport network (as shown on the strategic framework maps SFM-9 to SFM-12 and in plans for trunk infrastructure in the local government infrastructure plan) supports the settlement pattern and the local economy by facilitating the efficient and safe movement of people and goods both within the planning scheme area (especially between the main urban centres of Rockhampton and Gracemere), and to and from other locations.



- (3) The transport network encourages and supports active living in centres by providing for integrated walking, cycling, and public transport infrastructure to support a progressive reduction in car dependency.
- (4) The safety and efficiency of transport infrastructure, including the Bruce and Capricorn highways and other state and local roads, rail, airport and seaports, are not compromised by development.

**Not applicable** – The proposed Telecommunications Facility will not impact on the access and mobility of the area.

**(v) Infrastructure and services**

- (1) Infrastructure and services are planned and delivered in a logical and cost efficient manner in support of the planned settlement pattern. It is fit for purpose and is sensitive to cultural and environmental values. In particular:**
  - (a) efficient, affordable, reliable, timely and lasting infrastructure makes best use of public resources;
  - (b) the long-term needs of the community, industry and business are met;** and
  - (c) the desired standards of service in Part 4 — Local government infrastructure plan are achieved.

Inter-regional networks - Specific outcomes

- (1) Key sites and corridors for current and future infrastructure and services are identified, preserved and protected (for example through the use of separation areas). These sites and corridors include those shown on the strategic framework maps (SFM-9 to SFM-12).
- (2) Federal, state and approved private infrastructure networks are delivered in an integrated and coordinated way that support the settlement pattern.
- (3) Telecommunications infrastructure meets the needs of the community, industry and business by ensuring reliable connection to national and international services.**
- (4) Utility installations and infrastructure services and their corridors including bulk water supply and networks, gas pipelines and electricity transmission and distribution lines, are protected from encroachment and impacts of development. The location of these installations will be considerate of the amenity and safety of sensitive land use(s) (as shown on the strategic framework maps SFM-9 to SFM-12).
- (5) Development provides for the safe and efficient provision of energy infrastructure adequate to satisfy community's needs and where possible accommodate sustainable/alternative energy options such as solar.
- (6) Development in urban expansion areas provides adequate suitable land for electricity infrastructure, including land for substations and transmission lines, required to service or traverse the area.

Local area networks – Specific outcomes

- (1) The local function component of state and federal infrastructure networks is recognised as a legitimate and integral function of these networks.
- (2) Local areas are supplied with infrastructure meeting specified desired standards of service which meet the need of residents and other users, in a timely way and in accordance with the local government infrastructure plan.
- (3) Urban development is serviced by or connected to:**
  - (a) a reliable supply of potable water;
  - (b) a reliable sewerage network;

- (c) effective stormwater drainage and treatment;
  - (d) an effective and safe transport network;
  - (e) a reliable and safe electricity network; and
  - (f) communication networks (including the National Broadband Network).**
- (4) Waste is safely and efficiently managed to meet relevant environmental standards at the optimal cost.
  - (5) Opportunities for renewable and alternative energy generation are supported where local environmental and community impacts can be mitigated.
  - (6) The design and location of infrastructure maximises the use and benefits of existing infrastructure and minimises the need for additional infrastructure and services.
  - (7) Development contributes to the delivery of necessary infrastructure to the extent provided for by the local government infrastructure plan and formal Council infrastructure charging and conditioning arrangements

**Complies** – The proposed Telecommunications Facility will provide for the long-term needs of the community, industry and business by providing telecommunications services in an area identified by the Australian Government’s Mobile Black Spot Program. The Telecommunications Facility will provide the surrounding area with the means to be serviced by and connected to communication networks, enabling productivity improvements through reliable connection to national and international services.

**(vi) Natural resources and economic development**

- (1) The economy of the planning scheme area continues to grow and provides the community with diverse and new employment opportunities. Rockhampton continues to strengthen as the retail, service, cultural and administrative centre for both the planning scheme area and the wider Central Queensland region.
- (2) The strategic importance of Rockhampton for transport and logistics industries is fostered, given its central location at the junction of the Bruce Highway, the Capricorn Highway (through to the Landsborough Highway) and the Burnett Highway (through to the Leichhardt Highway).
- (3) The local community continues to value its traditional economic assets and natural resources and protects and conserves them and the contribution they make to maintaining and growing the region’s economic prosperity, culture, character and sense of place. The region’s traditional economic sectors of tourism and agriculture (including the iconic beef industry) continue to strengthen.
- (4) Development protects and, where possible, leverages the intrinsic economic value of the region’s natural resources, including productive grazing, agricultural and forestry land, extractive and mineral resources, marine and coastal resources, and existing and planned water resources, including watercourses, water bodies and groundwater.
- (5) Natural assets identified by this planning scheme are protected as they underpin current and emerging tourism opportunities and important lifestyle values for residents.

**Not applicable** – The proposed Telecommunications Facility will not impact on the natural resources or economic development of the area.

The proposed Telecommunications Facility is located in an area that requires minimal clearing of native vegetation and will be screened from the public on Archer Road. The proposal will implement best practice methodologies in regard to the environmental standards for flora and fauna management as outlined in the approved Ecological Assessment Report (PR132412-45, Ver 3, dated: 7 December 2018).

The design of the Telecommunications Facility will incorporate a non-reflecting factory grey colour to the external surface to better visually integrate into the natural environment. The maximum EME level is 0.15% of the public exposure limit identified by ARPANSA. The proposed Telecommunications Facility is ideally located in a rural area as it will not be in close proximity to sensitive land uses and is situated outside of the region's major urban footprint. Based on the above, the proposed Telecommunications Facility will not significantly impact on the amenity, health or safety of the surrounding area. Therefore, the performance assessment of the proposed Telecommunications Facility demonstrates that the development will not compromise the strategic outcomes under the *Rockhampton Region Planning Scheme 2015*.

### **Rural Zone**

The subject site is situated within the Rural Zone under the *Rockhampton Region Planning Scheme 2015*. The purpose of the Rural Zone identifies that:

(1) The purposes of the rural zone code is to:

- (a) ensure that land with productive capacity is maintained for a range of existing and emerging rural uses that are significant to the economy of the planning scheme area;
- (b) recognise that different types of rural land are suited to specific uses such as animal industries, horticulture, cropping, intensive animal industries, intensive grazing and extractive industries;
- (c) prevent the establishment of development which may limit the productive capacity of the land;
- (d) provide for diversification of rural industries where impacts can be managed; and
- (e) maintain the environmental values of all rural land.

(2) **The purpose of the zone will be achieved through the following outcomes:**

- (a) development in the zone accommodates predominantly rural uses;
- (b) **development:**
  - (i) **does not detract from the scenic landscape features of rural land including the Fitzroy River, floodplains, lagoons, wetlands, salt pans, mountains and ridges and the coastline;**
  - (ii) **is responsive to the environmental characteristics and constraints of the land, and minimises impacts on natural features such as waterways, wetlands and remnant vegetation;**
  - (iii) has legal and practical access to the road hierarchy;
  - (iv) is serviced by infrastructure that is commensurate with the needs of the use; and
  - (v) maximises energy efficiency and water conservation;
- (c) non-rural uses may be appropriate where they do not detract from the productivity or residential amenity of rural areas and can demonstrate:
  - (i) a direct relationship with the rural use in the immediate locality; or
  - (ii) the potential to make a contribution to primary production or the diversification of rural industries; or
  - (iii) a need to be remote from urban uses as a result of their impacts; or
  - (iv) they cannot be located in an urban area (for example, due to land area requirements);
- (d) transport and freight uses, which do not meet the definition of a home based business involving (heavy vehicles), are not established in the rural zone;

- 
- (e) development does not alienate or impact on the productive agricultural capacity of rural areas and agricultural land is protected from incompatible development;
  - (f) all rural land is maintained in large land holdings to protect the agricultural production capacity. In this regard, the reconfiguration of land only occurs when lot size is 100 hectares unless otherwise stated in a precinct;
  - (g) animal keeping (being kennels and catteries), intensive animal industries, intensive horticulture, aquaculture and rural industries establish where they:
    - (i) are located on sites that are large enough to accommodate appropriate buffering to sensitive land use(s), residential, township and emerging community zones. Intensive animal industries are preferred in proximity to the lower Fitzroy River, west of Ridgeland;
    - (ii) do not cause adverse impacts on sensitive land use(s) in relation to traffic, noise and air quality;
    - (iii) do not cause a negative impact on water quality;
    - (iv) protect natural, scenic and environmental values;
    - (v) do not diminish the productive capacity of other land nearby;
    - (vi) gain access from roads which are constructed to accommodate the traffic generated by the use; and
    - (vii) are not located in areas identified on the agricultural land classification (ALC) overlay maps (except for intensive horticulture);
  - (h) Rural workers' accommodation is appropriate where:
    - (i) directly associated with the primary rural use undertaken at the site;
    - (ii) compatible with the rural character of the zone;
    - (iii) not compromising the existing or potential future operation of rural uses on adjoining lots; and
    - (iv) not located in areas identified on the agricultural land classification (ALC) overlay maps;
  - (i) urban and rural residential development is contained within the designated growth areas and does not expand into the rural zone;
  - (j) sensitive land use(s) are adequately separated from animal keeping (being kennels and catteries), intensive animal industry, aquaculture, rural industry, and industrial zoned areas (including the Gracemere industrial area, Stanwell power station, Bajool explosives reserve and Bouldercombe brickworks);
  - (k) renewable energy facilities are located on sites that are large enough to accommodate appropriate buffering from sensitive land use(s) and minimise adverse impacts on the natural environment;
  - (l) extractive industries (including Marmor limeworks) on rural land are protected from encroachment by incompatible uses;
  - (m) extractive industry minimises environmental and traffic impacts. Once the operation has ceased the site is rehabilitated;
  - (n) aquaculture activities may be integrated with horticulture operations, where benefits of diversification are evident and there are no adverse impacts on amenity, ecological values and existing fish habitats; and
  - (o) the establishment of two (2) precincts within the zone where particular requirements are identified:
    - (i) Alton Downs precinct; and
    - (ii) Cropping and intensive horticulture precinct.
-

The proposed Telecommunications Facility will not have a significant impact on the scenic landscape features and will have minimal impact on the natural features of the surrounding land. The Telecommunications Facility is located outside of the urban footprint and positioned away from sensitive land uses. The Telecommunications Facility will not prevent existing or future rural activities taking place over the subject site and surrounds. Therefore, this application is consistent with the purpose of the Rural Zone.

**Rockhampton Regional Planning Scheme Codes**

The following codes are applicable to this application:

- Rural Zone Code;
- Biodiversity Overlay Code;
- Bushfire Hazard Overlay Code;
- Steep Land Overlay Code; and
- Telecommunications Facilities and Utilities Code.

An assessment has been made against the requirements of the abovementioned codes and the proposed development generally complies with the relevant Performance outcomes and Acceptable outcomes. An assessment of the Performance outcome/s which the application is in conflict with, is outlined below:

<b>Rural Zone Code</b>	
<b>Performance Outcome/s</b>	<b>Officer’s Response</b>
PO1 Development does not adversely impact on the rural character of the locality, having regard to the scale and visibility of buildings.	<p>The proposed Telecommunications Facility will exceed the height of the existing tree canopy. Although the upper sections of the Telecommunications Facility will be visible to the adjoining landowners to the north, east and west, the dwellings are located a minimum of 300 metres from the tower, limiting the impact on the visual amenity. In addition, the tower will be of a lattice design and will be painted a non-reflecting factory grey colour limiting the visibility of the Telecommunications Facility.</p> <p>The siting of the proposed Telecommunications Facility, approximately 90 metres from the road reserve, will not be visible from Archer Road.</p> <p>Based on the above, the proposed Telecommunications Facility is considered to have a minimal impact on the rural character of the locality.</p>
PO16 Ecological values, habitat corridors and soil and water quality are protected, having regard to: (a) maximisation of vegetation retention and protection of vegetation from the impacts of development; (b) avoidance of potential for erosion and minimisation of earthworks; (c) retention and protection of	<p>The proposed Telecommunications Facility requires the removal of only a small portion of the existing vegetation as part of the access track, development area and bushfire buffer area. The majority of the area identified for the development has already been cleared of vegetation, minimising the extent of clearing required.</p> <p>Furthermore, an Ecological Assessment Report for the clearing of vegetation was submitted and assessed by the Department</p>

	<p>natural drainage lines and hydrological regimes; and</p> <p>(d) avoidance of leeching by nutrients, pesticides or other contaminants, or potential for salinity.</p>	<p>of State Development, Manufacturing, Infrastructure and Planning. This report was approved as part of the Department's referral agency response and conditioned by Council for approval.</p>
PO31	<p>Development does not unduly impact on the existing amenity and character of the locality having regard to:</p> <p>(a) the scale, siting and design of buildings and structures;</p> <p>(b) visibility of buildings and structures when viewed from roads and other public view points; and</p> <p>(c) any heritage places.</p>	<p>The proposed Telecommunications Facility will exceed the height of the existing tree canopy. Although the upper sections of the Telecommunications Facility will be visible to the adjoining landowners to the north, east and west, the dwellings are located a minimum of 300 metres from the tower, limiting the impact on the visual amenity. In addition, the tower will be of a lattice design and will be painted a non-reflecting factory grey colour limiting the visibility of the Telecommunications Facility.</p> <p>The siting of the proposed Telecommunications Facility, approximately 90 metres from the road reserve, will not be visible from Archer Road.</p> <p>Based on the above, the proposed Telecommunications Facility is considered to have a minimal impact on the existing amenity and character of the locality with regard to roads and public view points.</p>
PO32	<p>Development responds sensitively to on-site and surrounding topography, drainage patterns, utility services, access, vegetation and adjoining land uses, such that:</p> <p>(a) any hazards to people or property are avoided;</p> <p>(b) any earthworks are minimised;</p> <p>(c) the retention of natural drainage lines is maximised;</p> <p>(d) the retention of existing vegetation is maximised;</p> <p>(e) leeching by nutrients, pesticides or other contaminants, or potential for salinity is minimised;</p> <p>(f) damage or disruption to sewer, stormwater and water infrastructure is avoided; and</p> <p>(g) there is adequate buffering, screening or separation to adjoining development.</p>	<p>The proposed Telecommunications Facility is in a location that requires only minimal clearing of vegetation. Only a small portion of the site is required to be hardstand/impervious and any changes to stormwater flows will be negligible.</p> <p>The Telecommunications Facility will be adequately screened from directly adjoining properties by the dense vegetation that characterises the area, meaning that there will be no impact on visual and scenic amenity features of the surrounding landscape.</p>
PO33	<p>Development is designed and managed so that it provides appropriate protection for community safety and health and</p>	<p>The EME from the proposed Telecommunications Facility is 0.15% of the safe public exposure levels identified by ARPANSA. Therefore, the EME from the</p>

	avoids unacceptable risk to life and property.	Telecommunications Facility is not expected to negatively impact on the safety and health of the surrounding community.
<b>Biodiversity Overlay Code</b>		
<b>Performance Outcome/s</b>		<b>Officer's Response</b>
PO1	<p>Development is located, designed and operated to retain and protect significant natural assets, habitat and values to the greatest extent possible. Where this is not possible, impacts are minimised by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) retaining native vegetation;</li> <li>(b) allowing for the regeneration of native vegetation to the area, or rehabilitating with locally endemic plants in non-vegetated areas of the site;</li> <li>(c) landscaping with locally native plants;</li> <li>(d) locating and designing public access to avoid disturbance of ecological values;</li> <li>(e) ensuring alterations to natural landforms, hydrology and drainage patterns do not significantly affect ecological values; and</li> <li>(f) incorporating measures that avoid the disruption of threatened wildlife and their habitat by allowing for their safe movement through the site.</li> </ul>	<p>The proposed Telecommunications Facility requires the removal of only a small portion of the existing vegetation as part of the access track, development area and bushfire buffer area. The majority of the area identified for the development has already been cleared of vegetation, minimising the extent of clearing required.</p> <p>Furthermore, an Ecological Assessment Report (EAR) for the clearing of vegetation was submitted and assessed by the Department of State Development, Manufacturing, Infrastructure and Planning and was approved as part of the referral agency response, and conditioned by Council for approval.</p> <p>The EAR identified mitigation measures to limit the potential impacts on the environmental values of the development site and surrounds. The mitigation measures will form part of the conditions of approval. The mitigation measures include using a Department of Environment and Science Spotter to survey the area prior to any clearing and introducing a restricted speed limit to prevent vehicle strikes with native fauna.</p>
PO10	During construction and operation of development, ongoing management, monitoring and maintenance is undertaken to ensure impacts on environmentally significant areas, biodiversity values and ecological processes, including water quality and hydrology, are avoided or minimised.	The EAR identified monitoring and maintenance measures during construction and operation. These mitigation measures will limit the potential impacts on the environmental values of the development site and surrounds. The mitigation measures will form part of the conditions of approval.
<b>Telecommunications Facilities and Utilities Code</b>		
<b>Performance Outcome/s</b>		<b>Officer's Response</b>
PO2	<p>Development is visually integrated with the surrounding area to ensure it does not visually dominate and is not visually obtrusive, having regard to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) scale;</li> <li>(b) height;</li> </ul>	The proposed Telecommunications Facility will exceed the height of the existing tree canopy. Although the upper sections of the Telecommunications Facility will be visible to the adjoining landowners to the north, east and west, the dwellings are located a minimum of 300 metres from the tower,

	<p>(c) bulk;                  (d) materials and colour; and                  (e) aesthetic appearance.</p>	<p>limiting the impact on the visual amenity                  The siting of the proposed Telecommunications Facility, approximately 90 metres from the road reserve, will not be visible from Archer Road.                  The lattice tower will be painted a non-reflecting factory grey colour which, due to its' height, will be appropriate to blend more naturally into the sky.                  Based on the above, the proposed Telecommunications Facility is considered to not visually dominate the surrounding area.</p>
PO3	<p>Development:                  (a) is camouflaged through use of colours and materials which blend into the visual landscape (earth tones); and                  (b) incorporates a range of non-reflective materials, textures and finishes that reflect the character of the surrounding area.</p>	<p>The proposed Telecommunications Facility comprises of three (3) elements: the tower, the equipment shelter and the fence.                  The lattice tower will be a non-reflecting factory grey colour which, due to its height, will be appropriate to blend more naturally into the sky.                  The equipment tower and fence will be a natural grey colour and will be located in an area that will not be visible external to the site due to the existing vegetation.</p>
PO9	<p>Development prevents or minimises the generation of any noise such that:                  (a) nuisance is not caused to adjoining premises or other nearby noise sensitive areas;                  (b) applicable legislative requirements are met; and                  (c) desired ambient noise levels for residential zoned areas are not exceeded.</p>	<p>The proposed Telecommunications Facility will have some noise during the construction phase, which will only be during standard hours with no weekend operations.                  The Telecommunications Facility will have an air-conditioning unit to maintain the internal temperature of the equipment shelter. The noise from the air-conditioner will be similar to that of a domestic air-conditioner. The unit will comply with the background noise levels outlined in <i>Australian Standard AS 1055</i>. Furthermore, the surrounding vegetation will help to mitigate any noise external to the site.</p>

Based on a performance assessment of the above mentioned codes, it is determined that the proposal is acceptable and generally complies with the relevant Performance Outcomes and where there is deviation from the codes, sufficient justification has been provided.

**Planning Scheme Policies**

Policy	Officer's Response
SC6.5 Bushfire management planning scheme policy	The proposed Telecommunications Facility will be an unmanned facility, have access via a 90 metre access track to Archer Road and will have a ten (10) metre bushfire clearance area around the structure to reduce possible bushfire impacts.
SC6.8 Ecological assessment planning scheme policy	An ecological assessment report was submitted with the application in accordance



	with this PSP.
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As evident from the above assessment, the proposal generally complies with the requirements of the applicable planning scheme policies.

**INFRASTRUCTURE CHARGES**

*Adopted Infrastructure Charges Resolution (No. 5) 2015* for non-residential development applies to the application and it falls within Charge Area 3. A Telecommunications Facility under the *Adopted Infrastructure Charges Resolution (No. 5) 2015* is a minor use which has no charge for Infrastructure Charges. Therefore, no Infrastructure Charges are payable and an Infrastructure Charges Notice will not be issued for the development.

**CONSULTATION**

The proposal was the subject of public notification between 18 January 2019 and 12 February 2019, as per the requirements of the *Planning Act 2016* and the Development Assessment Rules, and six (6) properly made submissions were received.

The following is a summary of the submissions lodged, with Council officer comments:

Issue	Officer’s Response
<p>The electromagnetic energy (EME) report only showed the maximum EME level emitted from a height of 1.5m from the ground level of the Telecommunications Facility. Our home is located about 25 metres higher than the ground level of the Telecommunications Facility which would make the EME levels higher than the report indicated.</p>	<p>Council requested the submission of a further EME report to address this concern raised in the public submission (dated: 5 March 2019) to identify EME levels at each of the submitter’s premises. The report provided clear evidence that none of the EME levels at these locations exceeded the previously identified level of 0.15% of the public exposure limit. Therefore, the results of the EME report demonstrate that the risks to public health and safety are minimised.</p>
<p>The future co-location by other carriers will result in increased EME levels.</p>	<p>Any future co-location at the subject site must meet the requirements of the <i>Telecommunication (Low-impact Facilities) Determination 2018</i> (Low Impact Determination). If the future co-location did not meet the requirements of a ‘low-impact facility’, then a further material change of use application to Council would be required. The application would have to demonstrate that the future co-location would still comply with ARPANSA’s requirements for the public exposure limit to EME.</p>
<p>Concerned about the health impacts of EME.</p>	<p>The Australian safety standard for EME is set by ARPANSA and is based on the safety guidelines recommended by the World Health Organisation (WHO). ARPANSA and the WHO continually examine the scientific evidence regarding possible health effects due to exposure to EME. Current research indicates that there are no established health effects from low exposure to EME from mobile phone base station antennas. For this application, the additional EME report submitted to Council</p>

Issue	Officer's Response
	(dated: 5 March 2019) identified the maximum EME level of 0.15% of the public exposure limit. Therefore, the results of the EME report demonstrate that the risks to public health and safety are minimised.
The location of the Telecommunications Facility will lead to further decreases to the value of their properties.	Property values are not a relevant planning matter.
Concerned that any lighting from the Telecommunications Facility will impact on the local residents and fauna.	The height and location of the tower does not require any lighting by the Civil Aviation Safety Authority. There will be no lighting at the facility, including the tower, so there will be no impact on the local residents or fauna. A condition will be added for the development to be in accordance with the relevant Australian Standard for outdoor lighting.
The EME will impact on the local bat colony and the queen bees in their bee hives.	The WHO information sheet on Electromagnetic Fields (EMF) and Public Health states that there is little to no evidence of a significant environmental impact to terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems due to EMF.
The television reception will be adversely impacted by the EME and will require signal boosters to compensate.	Interference on TV signals and internet services from a Telecommunications Facility are usually caused by strong signals outside of TV frequencies which overload the amplifier. Fixes to this problem can include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• installing a simple filter at the appropriate receiving point;</li> <li>• replacing the antenna with one that has the filter built in;</li> <li>• removing a signal booster if not needed; and</li> <li>• relocating the antenna location.</li> </ul> Therefore it is unlikely that signal boosters would be required as there are alternative, cheaper solutions.
The condition of the road will further deteriorate due to the heavy machinery that will be used during the construction phase of the development and the increased traffic flow due to the Telecommunications Facility.	The applicant considers the access road to be dry weather access only and will not use heavy vehicles on this road if there has been more than a short-term moderate rainfall event. The use of heavy vehicles for access during the construction phase will be limited as far as possible. The Telecommunications Facility will be an unmanned station and will only require three (3) to four (4) visits per year for maintenance.
The applicant did not do their due diligence	As part of the Mobile Black Spot Program

Issue	Officer's Response
<p>in searching for other candidate sites that were located further away from the local residences.</p>	<p>limited areas for their scope are identified and the candidate sites are reviewed from this scope area.</p> <p>The applicant provided a more detailed summary of their candidate assessment to Council on 25 February 2019. Based on this information the selected site was their second favoured site; however the land owner would not support the Telecommunications Facility on the other site.</p>

**REFERRALS**

The application was referred to the Department of State Development, Manufacturing, Infrastructure and Planning as the proposal involves clearing of Category B vegetation. The Department has approved the application subject to conditions.

**STATEMENT OF REASONS**

<b>Description of the development</b>	<p>The proposed development is for Material Change of Use for a Telecommunications Facility</p>
<b>Reasons for Decision</b>	<p>a) The proposed Telecommunications Facility is ideally situated in a Rural Zone because it is not in proximity to any sensitive land uses and is located outside of the Rockhampton region's major urban footprint;</p> <p>b) The siting and design of the proposed Telecommunications Facility will have minimal impacts on visual, landscape and scenic amenity values on the surrounding community;</p> <p>c) The proposed Telecommunications Facility is located in a location on the subject site that requires minimal clearing of native vegetation;</p> <p>d) The electromagnetic emissions from the proposed Telecommunications Facility are 0.15% of the safe levels identified by ARPANSA and will have minimal public health effects on the surrounding local community;</p> <p>e) The proposed use does not compromise the strategic framework in the <i>Rockhampton Region Planning Scheme 2015</i>;</p> <p>f) Assessment of the development against the relevant zone purpose, planning scheme codes and planning scheme policies demonstrates that the proposed development will not cause significant adverse impacts on the surrounding natural environment, built environment and infrastructure, community facilities, or local character and amenity;</p> <p>g) The proposed development does not compromise the relevant State Planning Policy; and</p> <p>h) On balance, the application should be approved because the circumstances favour Council exercising its discretion to approve the application even though the development does not comply with an aspect of the assessment benchmarks.</p>
<b>Assessment Benchmarks</b>	<p>The proposed development was assessed against the following assessment benchmarks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rural Zone Code;</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biodiversity Overlay Code;</li> <li>• Bushfire Hazard Overlay Code;</li> <li>• Steep Land Overlay Code; and</li> <li>• Telecommunications Facilities and Utilities Code.</li> </ul>	
<b>Compliance with assessment benchmarks</b>	The development was assessed against all of the assessment benchmarks listed above and complies with all of these with the exceptions listed below.	
	<b>Assessment Benchmark</b>	<b>Reasons for the approval despite non-compliance with benchmark</b>
	Rural Zone Code	The height and location of the Telecommunications Facility will not unduly impact on the existing amenity and character of the locality. The colour and design of the proposed Telecommunications Facility will limit the visual impact on the adjoining area.
	Biodiversity Overlay Code	The siting of the Telecommunications Facility will only require the removal of minimal vegetation. The clearing of vegetation was identified in an Ecological Assessment Report and mitigation measures were identified to limit the potential impacts on the environmental values of the development site and surrounds.
	Telecommunications Facilities and Utilities Code	The height of the Telecommunications Facility is necessary in order to meet the required coverage requirements. The tower will be painted in a colour that will blend as much as possible into the surrounding area.
<b>Relevant Matters</b>	<p>The proposed development was assessed against the following relevant matters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The proposed Telecommunications Facility is infrastructure that has been identified as necessary under the Australian Government's Mobile Black Spot Program to improve mobile phone coverage and competition in regional and remote Australia.</li> </ul>	
<b>Matters raised in submissions</b>	<b>Issue</b>	<b>How matter was dealt with</b>
	The EME report shows a value that will be different to the location of our home due to elevation.	Council requested the submission of a further EME report to address this concern raised in the public submission (dated: 5 March 2019) to identify EME levels at each of the submitter's premises. The report provided clear evidence that none of the EME levels at these locations exceeded the previously identified level of 0.15% of the public exposure limit.
	The EME levels will increase with future	Any future co-location at the subject site must meet the requirements of the

	co-location.	<i>Telecommunication (Low-impact Facilities) Determination 2018</i> (Low Impact Determination). If the future co-location did not meet the requirements of a 'low-impact facility', then a further material change of use application to Council would be required. The application would have to demonstrate that the future co-location would still comply with ARPANSA's requirements for the public exposure limit to EME.
	Concerned about the health impacts of EME.	The current research that ARPANSA bases their EME public exposure limits from indicates that there are no established health effects from low exposure to EME from mobile phone base station antennas.
	Property prices will decrease due to the Telecommunications Facility.	Property values are not a planning matter.
	The effect that any lighting will have on the local residents and fauna.	The height and location of the tower does not require any lighting by the Civil Aviation Safety Authority. There will be no lighting at the facility, including the tower, so there will be no impact on the local residents or fauna. A condition will be added for the development to be in accordance with the relevant Australian Standard for outdoor lighting.
	The impact of EME on the bat and bee colonies.	There is limited evidence to show that EME has any significant environmental impact on flora and fauna.
	The television reception will be impacted and will require signal boosters to compensate.	Interference with TV signals and internet services from Telecommunications Facility are usually caused by strong signals outside of TV frequencies which overload the amplifier. A signal booster would not fix this problem and there are other alternate, cheaper solutions available if there are any issues.
	The heavy machinery used during the construction of the Telecommunications Facility will cause further deterioration of the local road.	The applicant will only use the roads if there has been no more than short-term moderate rain on the road. Once constructed there will be minimal visits required as it will be an unmanned station.
	The applicant could have selected other sites ahead of this site.	The applicant's scope was limited by the Mobile Black Spot Program and the best site was selected following a candidate site study within the scope area.

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<b>Matters prescribed by regulation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The <i>State Planning Policy – Part E</i>;</li><li>• The <i>Central Queensland Regional Plan</i>;</li><li>• The <i>Rockhampton Region Planning Scheme 2015</i>; and</li><li>• The common material, being the material submitted with the application.</li></ul>
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**CONCLUSION**

The proposal for establishing a Telecommunications Facility within the Rural Zone is considered to be a consistent use and can be supported by the *Rockhampton Region Planning Scheme 2015*. Therefore, the proposal for a Material Change of Use for a Telecommunications Facility at 346A Archer Road, Mount Morgan generally complies with the requirements of the planning scheme and is recommended for approval subject to conditions.

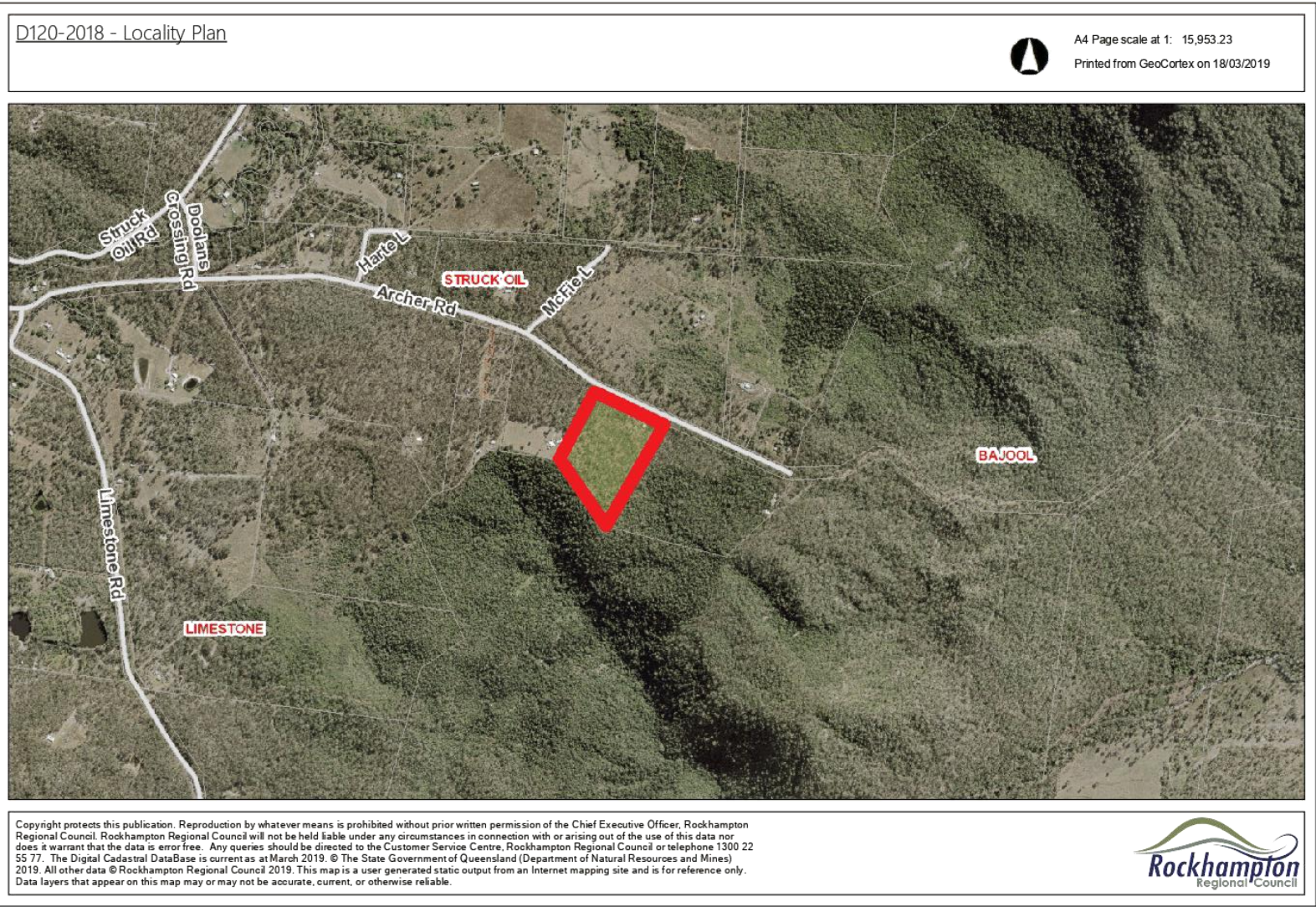
**D/120-2018 - DEVELOPMENT  
APPLICATION FOR A MATERIAL  
CHANGE OF USE FOR A  
TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITY**

**Locality Plan**

**Meeting Date: 26 March 2019**

**Attachment No: 1**





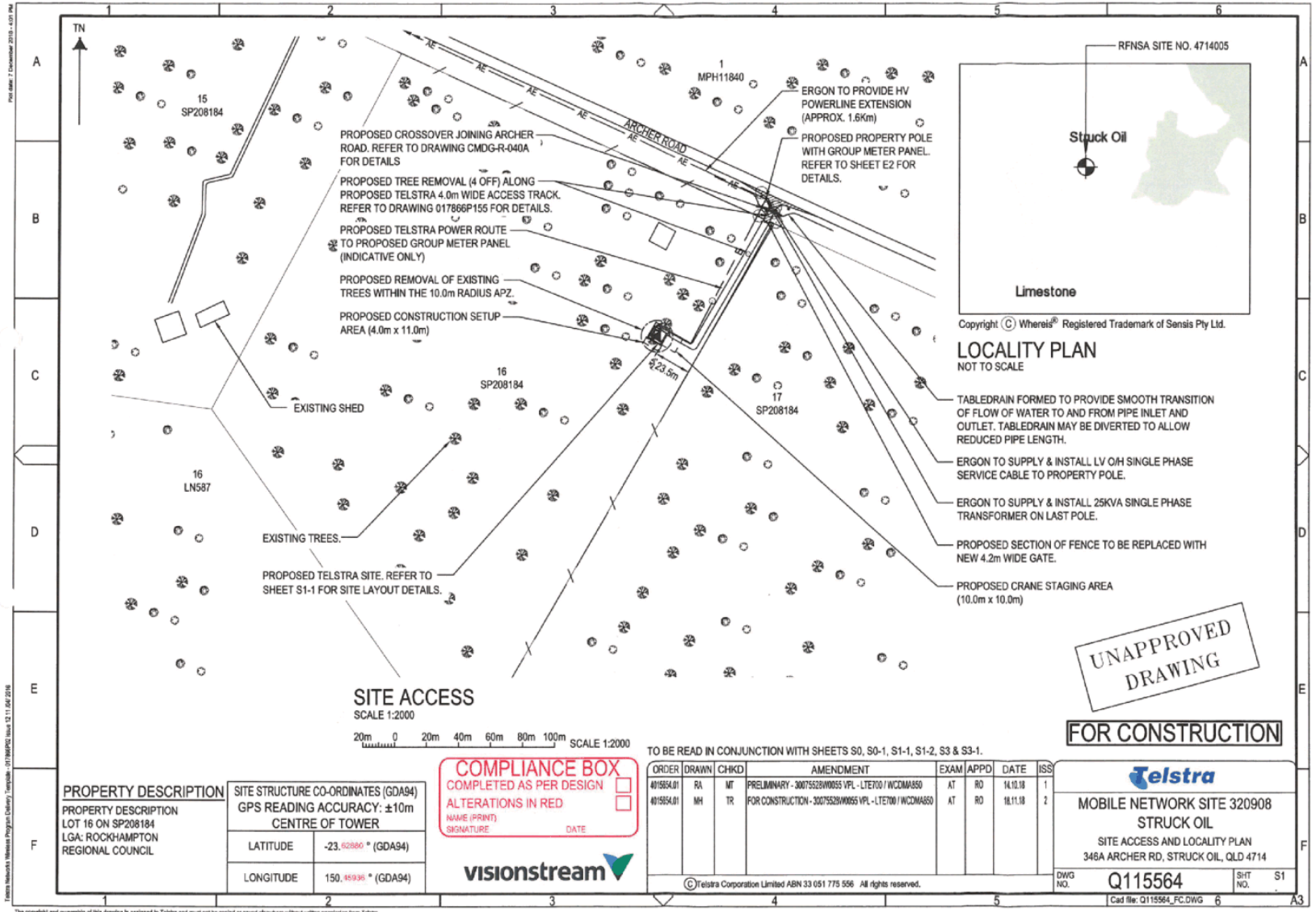


**D/120-2018 - DEVELOPMENT  
APPLICATION FOR A MATERIAL  
CHANGE OF USE FOR A  
TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITY**

**Site Plan**

**Meeting Date: 26 March 2019**

**Attachment No: 2**



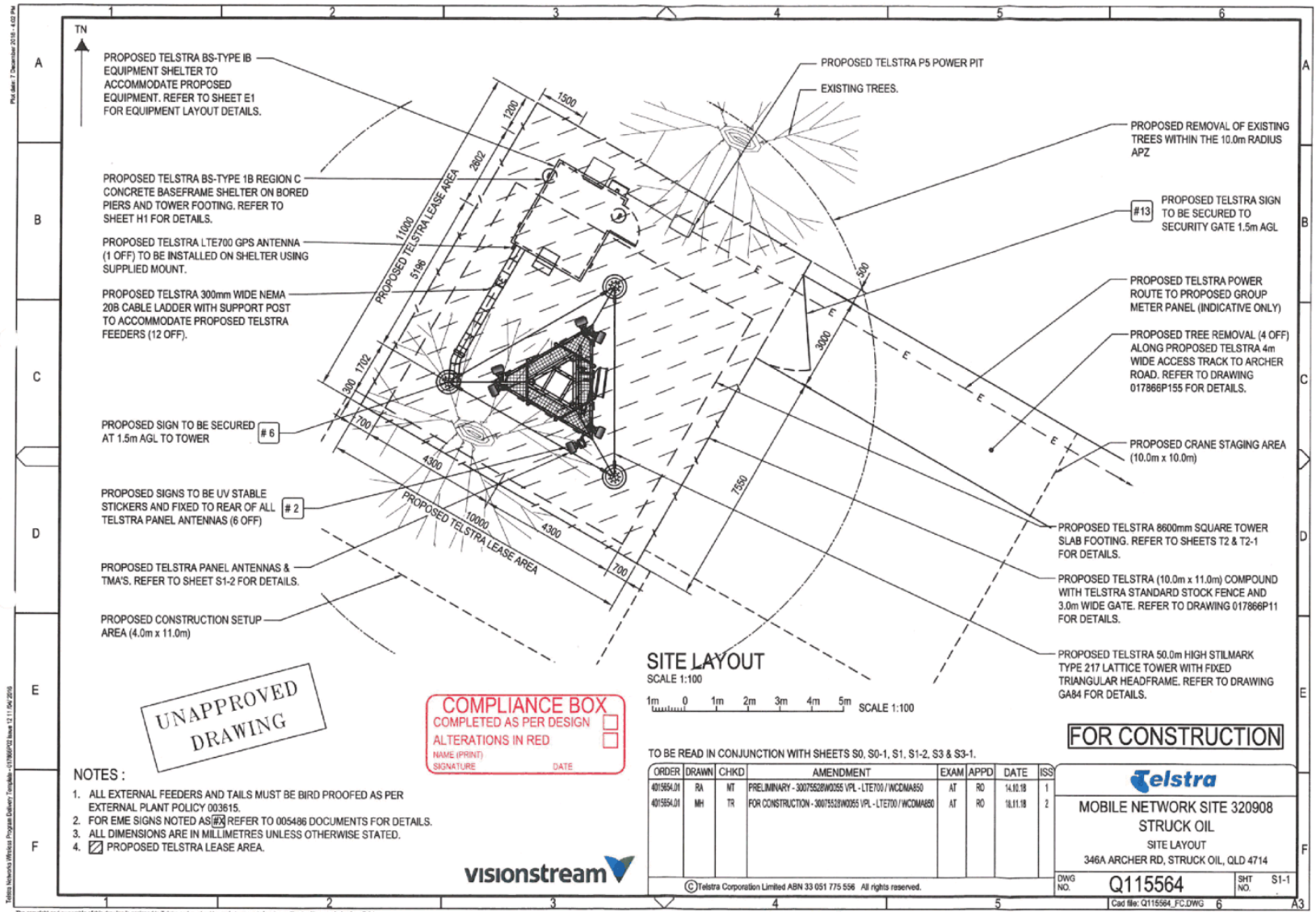
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**D/120-2018 - DEVELOPMENT  
APPLICATION FOR A MATERIAL  
CHANGE OF USE FOR A  
TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITY**

**Floor Plan**

**Meeting Date: 26 March 2019**

**Attachment No: 3**



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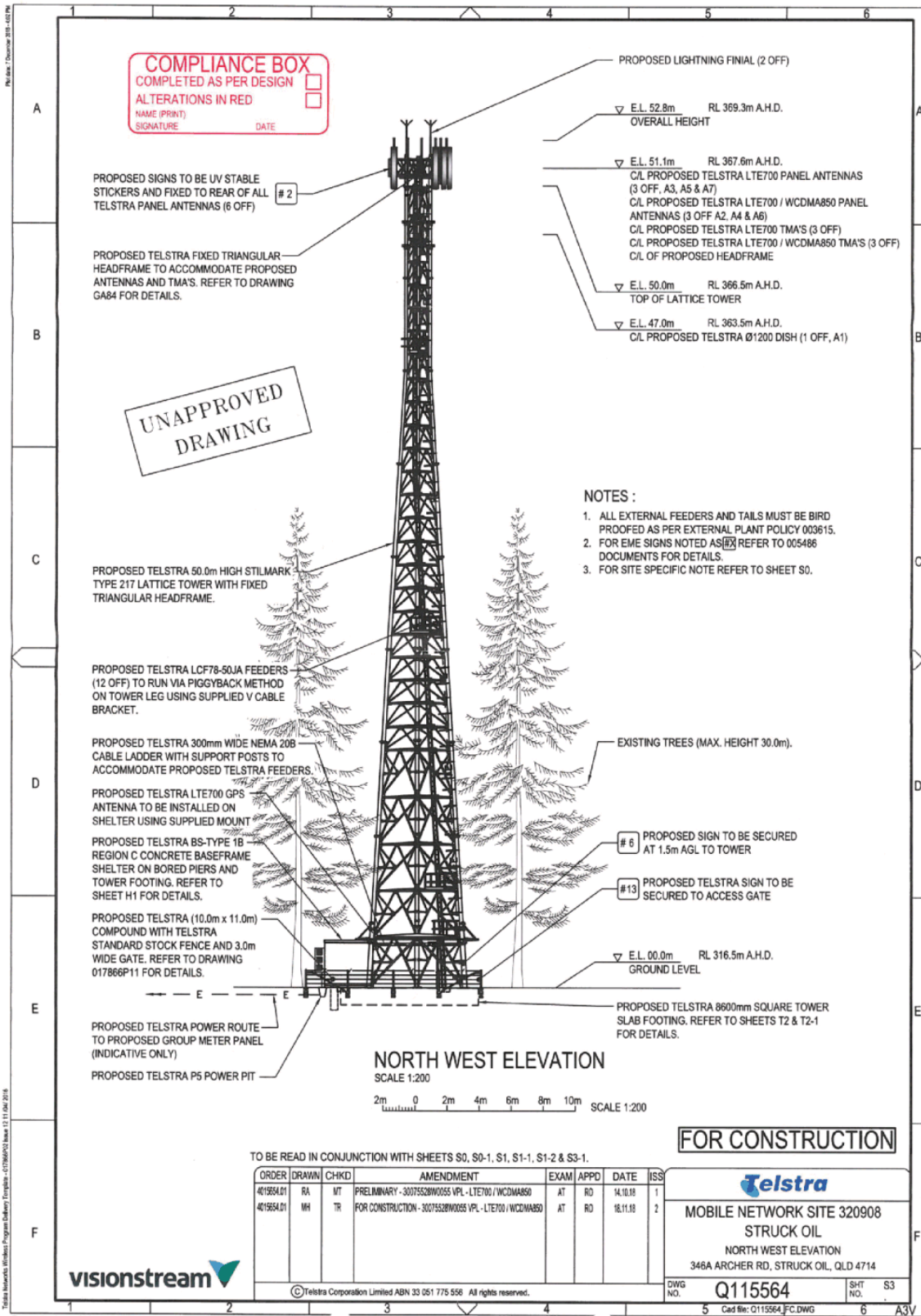
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**D/120-2018 - DEVELOPMENT  
APPLICATION FOR A MATERIAL  
CHANGE OF USE FOR A  
TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITY**

**Elevation Plan**

**Meeting Date: 26 March 2019**

**Attachment No: 4**



**D/120-2018 - DEVELOPMENT  
APPLICATION FOR A MATERIAL  
CHANGE OF USE FOR A  
TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITY**

**EME Report**

**Meeting Date: 26 March 2019**

**Attachment No: 5**





# Environmental EME Report

<b>Location</b>	346A ARCHER RD, STRUCK OIL QLD 4714		
<b>Date</b>	05/03/2019	<b>RFNSA No.</b>	4714005

## How does this report work?

This report provides a summary of levels of radiofrequency (RF) electromagnetic energy (EME) around the wireless base station at 346A ARCHER RD, STRUCK OIL QLD 4714. These levels have been calculated by Visionstream using methodology developed by the Australian Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Agency (ARPANSA).

A document describing how to interpret this report is available at ARPANSA's website:

[A Guide to the Environmental Report.](#)

## A snapshot of calculated EME levels at this site


There are currently no existing radio systems for this site.

The maximum EME level calculated for the **proposed** changes at this site is

# 0.15%

out of 100% of the public exposure limit, 312 m from the location.

EME levels with the proposed changes	
Distance from the site	Percentage of the public exposure limit
0-50 m	0.012%
50-100 m	0.02%
100-200 m	0.059%
200-300 m	0.15%
300-400 m	0.15%
400-500 m	0.12%



For additional information please refer to the EME ARPANSA Report annexure for this site which can be found at <http://www.rfnsa.com.au/4714005>.

## Radio systems at the site

This base station currently has equipment for transmitting the services listed under the existing configuration. The proposal would modify the base station to include all the services listed under the proposed configuration.

Carrier	Existing		Proposed	
	Systems	Configuration	Systems	Configuration
Telstra			3G, 4G	LTE700 (proposed), WCDMA850 (proposed)



### An in-depth look at calculated EME levels at this site

This table provides calculations of RF EME at different distances from the base station for emissions from existing equipment alone and for emissions from existing equipment and proposed equipment combined. All EME levels are relative to 1.5 m above ground and all distances from the site are in 360° circular bands.

Distance from the site	Existing configuration			Proposed configuration		
	Electric field (V/m)	Power density (mW/m <sup>2</sup> )	Percentage of the public exposure limit	Electric field (V/m)	Power density (mW/m <sup>2</sup> )	Percentage of the public exposure limit
0-50m				0.41	0.45	0.012%
50-100m				0.54	0.78	0.02%
100-200m				0.92	2.26	0.059%
200-300m				1.5	5.94	0.15%
300-400m				1.5	5.97	0.15%
400-500m				1.34	4.77	0.12%

### Calculated EME levels at other areas of interest

This table contains calculations of the maximum EME levels at selected areas of interest, identified through consultation requirements of the [Communications Alliance Ltd Deployment Code C564:2018](#) or other means. Calculations are performed over the indicated height range and include all existing and any proposed radio systems for this site.

#### Maximum cumulative EME level for the proposed configuration

Location	Height range	Electric field (V/m)	Power density (mW/m <sup>2</sup> )	Percentage of the public exposure limit
Residence - 272 Archer Road, Struck Oil	0-4 m	1.33	4.7	0.12%
Residence - 327 Archer Road, Struck Oil	0-4 m	0.67	1.2	0.031%
Residence - 345 Archer Road, Struck Oil	0-4 m	1.0	2.64	0.067%
Residence - 346 Archer Road, Struck Oil	0-4 m	1.18	3.72	0.095%
Residence 269 Archer Road, Struck Oil	0-4 m	0.69	1.27	0.033%
Residence - 235 Archer Road, Struck Oil	0-4 m	0.77	1.57	0.04%

**8.2 FERAL PIG PLAN 2019 - 2023**

<b>File No:</b>	<b>2557</b>
<b>Attachments:</b>	<b>1. Draft Feral Pig Management Plan 2019 - 2023</b>
<b>Authorising Officer:</b>	<b>Steven Gatt - Acting General Manager Community Services</b>
<b>Author:</b>	<b>Karen Moody - Coordinator Health and Environment</b>

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**SUMMARY**

*This report presents the Rockhampton Regional Council Draft Feral Pig Management Plan 2019-2023 (The Plan) for Council's consideration and adoption. The Plan forms a sub plan under Council's Biosecurity Plan 2017-2021 and was a key objective of the Biosecurity Plan. This plan was designed to build on current activities and provides an adopted proactive, strategic approach for feral pig management for the next 4 years.*

**OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION**

THAT Council adopts the Feral Pig Management Plan 2019-2023.

**COMMENTARY**

Feral pigs are known to have adverse impacts on economic, social, environmental and agricultural values of people within the Rockhampton Regional Council area.

The Plan has been developed to establish and promote cooperative management of the impacts of feral pigs within the region and provide direction to Pest Management Officers for the coming four years.

The Plan forms a sub-plan under Council's Biosecurity Plan and addresses one of the actions of that plan.

The Plan outlines and addresses five key objectives to feral pig control being:

- To achieve effective control of feral pigs across all tenures;
- To reduce feral pig impacts in rural areas through community action;
- To reduce feral pig impacts in urban and peri-urban areas;
- To develop and implement a communication and education program to ensure landholders and stakeholders are aware of their responsibility; and
- To develop and implement a surveillance program for feral pigs.

The Plan includes an action plan for the coming four years, available control methods and a hierarchy of control, especially in the peri urban areas.

**PREVIOUS DECISIONS**

The Biosecurity Plan, which included an outcome to develop a Feral Pig Management Plan, was approved by Council on the 12 December 2017.

**BUDGET IMPLICATIONS**

The Plan will be implemented with the current budget resources.

Relevant equipment is currently being procured through existing budget (eg. remote surveillance technology).

**LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT**

The *Biosecurity Act 2014* places a general biosecurity obligation on a person to take all reasonable and practical measures to prevent or minimise a biosecurity risk. Under the Act, Council is required to have a Biosecurity Plan, the Feral Pig Management Plan will sit under the Biosecurity plan as a sub-plan.

**CONCLUSION**

Approval is sought to adopt the Feral Pig Management Plan 2019-2023 which builds on current activities and provides an adopted proactive, strategic approach to managing feral pigs and provides a clear direction for Pest Management Officers and the community for the next four years.

# **FERAL PIG PLAN 2019 - 2023**

## **Draft Feral Pig Management Plan 2019 - 2023**

**Meeting Date: 26 March 2019**

**Attachment No: 1**

# FERAL PIG MANAGEMENT PLAN 2019 - 2023



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# FERAL PIG MANAGEMENT PLAN



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# FERAL PIG MANAGEMENT PLAN



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## SUMMARY

Feral pigs are known to have adverse impacts on economic, social, environmental and agricultural values in the Rockhampton Region. Landholders have a responsibility to control feral pigs on their land. Feral pig territories typically occur over numerous properties, and are therefore difficult to effectively control on a single property basis. A coordinated approach to feral pig management is required and there is a community expectation that Council will facilitate this.

Under the *Biosecurity Act 2014*, local governments must have a biosecurity plan for invasive biosecurity matter in their local government area. Biosecurity matter includes feral pig (*Sus scrofa*). The difficulty in managing an adaptable, mobile animal has led to Council taking a nil tenure approach of working with a number of stakeholders on appropriate management solutions.

This plan integrates pest management principals, legal obligations, community expectations, scientific knowledge and animal welfare considerations to provide a framework for the control of feral pigs by landholders, Council and other key stakeholders.

This plan forms a sub plan under the Council's Biosecurity Plan 2017-2021.





## BACKGROUND

Pigs were introduced to Australia by the first early settlers, as settlement spread, pigs were taken into new areas and subsequently, turned out to fend for themselves or escaped from enclosures.

Feral pigs are widespread in all habitats throughout Queensland including urban and peri-urban areas. Feral pigs tend to be smaller, leaner and more muscular than domestic pigs with well-developed shoulders, necks and smaller, shorter hindquarters. An adult female feral pig usually weighs 60-75kgs and males 90-110kgs.

Feral pigs are omnivorous, opportunistic feeders and thrive in a variety of habitats. They prefer dense cover to avoid direct sunlight and high temperatures. Because pigs have few sweat glands. They tend to drink more often, and wallow in water or mud to cool off in high temperatures.

Feral pigs have a higher reproductive potential than other large mammals in Australia, in good seasons, breeding may occur all year round. However, many piglets are lost to dingoes and wild dogs, starvation and loss of contact with their mother.

Feral pigs live in a variety of social structures, which is based on a matriarchal society. The most common group (sounder) consists of related sows and their young. Bachelor groups (usually siblings) form when sexually mature males leave or are chased from the group. Older males operate alone or in pairs and join female groups for mating purposes. Group sizes varies from solitary animals to 100 or more.

Feral pigs have a defined home range and habitually make use of trails, shelter areas, feeding and watering areas, rubbing and tusking trees and wallows. Feral pigs tend not to be territorial. The size of the home range depends on a number of factors including gender, resources and seasons.

## IMPACTS

Feral pigs can impact almost all crops from sowing to harvest, starting with the uprooting of seeds and seedlings to feeding on or trampling mature crops.

Feral pigs will feed on seed, sugar cane and grain crops (except safflower), fruit and vegetable crops. They destroy pastures by grazing and rooting.

Feral pigs can target, and take lambs. They may also predate on native fauna including marsupials, reptiles, insects and ground nesting birds and their eggs.

Wallowing pigs damage and foul water in tanks and bore drains and silt up troughs. Feral pig activity degrades water quality which is a habitat for small terrestrial and aquatic animals. They destroy the vegetation that prevents erosion and provides food and nesting sites for native wildlife around the edges of watercourses and swamps.

They can damage fences and dam walls. Feral pigs can spread invasive plant species and ground disturbance by pigs may result in weed seeds germinating rapidly in the disturbed soils.

Feral pigs are known to cause extensive damage of Council assets, including parks, and open spaces. They are attracted to revegetation projects and tracks around Mt Archer.

Feral pigs carry infectious diseases and internal and external parasites. Many of the diseases can spread to domestic pigs, other livestock and humans.

## PURPOSE

The purpose of this plan is to set the overarching framework for the management of feral pigs within the Rockhampton Region. The plan will be supported by the subsequent development of underlying associated documents including action plans, work instructions and strategies.

# FERAL PIG MANAGEMENT PLAN



## OBJECTIVE AND OUTCOMES

The actions for feral pig management in the Rockhampton Region will be delivered based on five desired outcomes and related objectives.

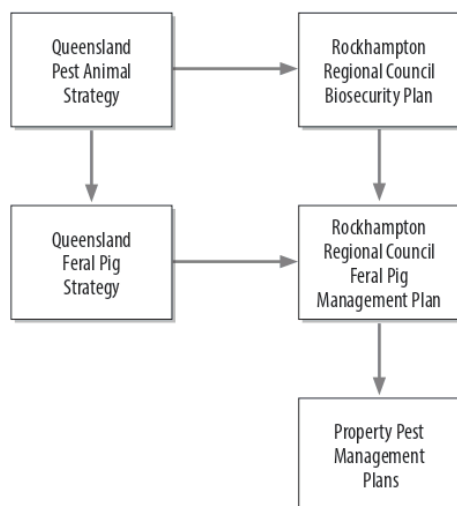
OBJECTIVE				
To achieve effective control of feral pigs across all tenures	To reduce feral pig impacts in rural areas through community action	To reduce feral pig impacts in urban and peri-urban areas	To develop and implement a communication and education program to ensure landholders and stakeholders are aware of their responsibility	To develop and implement surveillance programs of feral pigs
OUTCOME				
Feral pigs are managed within the Rockhampton Regional Council area	Feral pig impacts in rural areas are reduced	Feral pig impacts in urban and peri-urban areas are reduced	The community has greater knowledge of feral pigs and feral pig management	Council has an increased knowledge of feral pig activity and behaviour within the region

An action plan to achieve the priority objectives is outlined in Appendix 1



## INTEGRATION

This management plan is designed to be consistent with plans from surrounding local government areas and other Rockhampton Regional Council plans (eg wild dog plan). This ensures effective integration across all levels of government. This relationship is illustrated below.



## STAKEHOLDERS

A number of stakeholders have interest in feral pig management within the Rockhampton Regional Council area. Effective engagement of all relevant parties is critical to the success of feral pig management programs. Stakeholders include:

- Department of Agriculture and Fisheries (including Biosecurity Queensland)
- Department of Environment and Science (including former National Parks, Sport and Racing)
- Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy
- Local Government
- Landholders/ managers
- Industry groups; and
- Natural resources management (NRM) groups.

## LEGISLATION

Under the *Biosecurity Act 2014* feral pigs (*Sus scrofa*) are restricted invasive animals. A feral pig must not be moved, given away, sold, fed or released to the environment without a permit.

The Act requires everyone to take all reasonable and practicable steps to minimise the risks associated with invasive plants and animals under their control, including feral pigs.

The *Biosecurity Act 2014* requires local governments to have a biosecurity plan in place to manage pest animal impacts in their local government area. Council’s Biosecurity Plan 2017-2021 has been adopted by Council. This plan forms a sub plan under the Biosecurity Plan.

Under the *Health (Drugs and Poisons) Regulation 1996*, the toxins 1080 and strychnine are classified as Schedule 7 poisons. Biosecurity Queensland is responsible for the provision of 1080 in association with Queensland Health. Council officers will inject baits with poison in accordance with the legislation.

Queensland Health can issue landholders with a permit for strychnine for their own land only.

In order to become an authorised 1080 or strychnine operator, an applicant including a local government employee, must undergo a Biosecurity Queensland training course and pass a Queensland Health examination. Queensland Health, may at any time, conduct an inspection for compliance with the persons licence conditions.

The management of feral pigs is also regulated by the:

- *Animal Care and Protection Act 2001*
- *Biosecurity Act 2014*
- *Civil Aviation Regulation 1988*
- *Health (Drugs and Poisons) Regulation*
- *Nature Conservation Act 1992*
- *Nature Conservation Regulation 1994*
- *Weapons Act 1990*
- *Work Health and Safety Act 2011*

### FERAL PIG MANAGEMENT PLAN 2019-2023 ... / 7

# FERAL PIG MANAGEMENT PLAN

## PRINCIPALS OF PEST MANAGEMENT

The development and implementation of this plan is based on the management principles for invasive plants and animals being:

- Public awareness
- Commitment
- Consultation and partnership
- Planning
- Prevention and early intervention
- Best practice
- Improvement (research, monitoring, evaluation).

The principles are a common basis for management throughout Queensland. The consideration of all these principles is critical to the success of any management activity.

## CONTROL CONTROL OPERATIONS

The aim of control is to minimise the impacts of feral pigs across the Rockhampton Region.

Effective control requires an integrated, collaborative approach. A nil tenure approach, where a range of control methods are applied across all tenures by all stakeholders in a cooperative and coordinated manner can achieve this.

Ultimately though, it is the responsibility of landholders to determine and implement control measures on their individual land holdings.

## CONTROL METHODS

Control methods employed are based on an understanding of feral pig behaviour, social structure, habitats and food preferences. Control methods are also influenced by concerns for animal welfare and non-target impacts, public

safety, occupational health and safety issues, and by the legislative and practical restrictions on applying some techniques.

Effective control requires an assessment of each individual situation and circumstances surrounding each problem. There is no single 'quick and easy' method that will solve all problems. Best results are achieved through a suite of complementary control methods.

An overview of the main methods for controlling feral pigs, along with their relative efficacy, cost-effectiveness, target specificity and humaneness acceptability is outlined in Appendix 2. Council considers these when determining control measures used.

## CHALLENGES FOR MANAGING FERAL PIGS

The predominant challenges for managing feral pigs in the Rockhampton Region include:

- Difficulties of control in peri-urban and urban areas
- Proximity of protected areas (national parks) to peri-urban and urban areas
- Mobility of feral pigs
- Changing land use and social demographics
- Absentee landholders
- Difficulty in attracting feral pigs to baits or traps, significant free-feeding is required
- Most activity is nocturnal so travelled paths are hard to determine and harbourage of animals can occur many kilometres from where damage is occurring
- Lack of control by landholders only slightly affected but still providing harbourage or unknowingly providing harbourage to pigs
- Concerns over non-target impacts of control methods
- Animal welfare obligations to be acknowledged or accepted which may limit the use of some control methods
- Insufficient resources.





## INTERVENTION IN RURAL AREAS

As feral pigs home range may extend over several properties, broad scale baiting is the most effective and efficient means of controlling feral pigs in rural areas, but may not be suitable for all situations.

When baiting, appropriate selection and presentation of bait material must be considered. The baits must be detectable and palatable to feral pigs. Easily found and target specific baits mean more baits will be available to pigs, thereby reducing the quantity required to implement effective control. Consider the local diet preference when baiting.

Free-feeding of non-toxic baits may be required prior to baiting to ensure that the pigs are attracted to the baits being used. This may also reduce the risk of poisoning non target animals.

Council offers rural landholders the opportunity to participate in 1080 baiting programs to control invasive species on their properties in the Rockhampton Region. These are proactive programs to prevent the build-up of feral pig populations and associated impacts. Programs incorporate a number of neighbouring landholders baiting at the same time to ensure maximum results. Reactive programs may be run after stock losses, agriculture or infrastructure damage are incurred in an area if feral pig activity is seen to approach high levels or when there are safety concerns.

Other options may include trapping, shooting and fencing, including aerial shooting in open country.

Fencing is an expensive option, but may be useful for control on high value crops over small areas. Research has demonstrated that the most successful pig proof fences are also the most expensive.

## INTERVENTION IN PERI-URBAN AND URBAN AREAS

Feral pig home ranges can include areas of high human activity including townships and parks. Feral pigs home range typically occur over numerous properties in peri-urban and urban areas and therefore are difficult to effectively control on single property basis.

Feral pigs are known to inhabit the outskirts of the City of Rockhampton particularly in the Frenchville Road, and Mt Archer areas where residential land adjoins national park. They are also prevalent in recreational areas such as 'First Turkey'.

Certain situations require intervention where problem feral pigs are identified and removed in order to minimise risk to public health and safety or the environment. Council's hierarchy of control of feral pigs is outlined in Appendix 3.

Trapping and baiting options will require pre-feeding to attract the pigs to the food source. Traps may be set up permanently, only activating the gates when significant pig activity is evident.



**FERAL PIG MANAGEMENT PLAN 2019-2023 ... / 9**

# FERAL PIG MANAGEMENT PLAN



## STRATEGY IMPLEMENTATION REVIEW AND PERFORMANCE REPORTING

Operational actions will be assessed against performance indicators regularly.

Appropriate reporting frameworks will be put in place to ensure management can monitor performance and adjust operational effort according to circumstances.

A mid-plan review half way through the duration of the plan will be undertaken to ensure that it identifies and reflects changing priorities, operational capacity and the legislative framework has been afforded adequate financial and staffing resources.

## DEFINITIONS

**ACCEPTABLE METHODS** - control methods that are humane when used correctly.

**CONDITIONALLY ACCEPTABLE METHODS** - control methods that, by the nature of the technique, may not be consistently humane. There may be a period of poor welfare before death.

**FERAL PIG** - A pig that has all of the following morphological features:

- An elongated snout
- Long coarse hair
- Sloping hindquarters

**HUMANENESS** - the overall impact that a control method has on an individual animal's welfare.

**NIL TENURE** - an approach where all tenures are at a 'landscape' (rather than 'property') level.

**NIL TENURE PLANNING PROCESS** - an approach where a range of control methods are applied across all tenures by all stakeholders at a 'landscape' (rather than 'property') level in a cooperative and coordinated manner. This approach focuses on mapping and information gathering from landholders to identify areas of feral pig habitat, movement corridors, historical and recent damage and current control. Replacing the boundaries on the map following the information collection process clearly identifies the responsibilities of each stakeholder with regard to feral pig management in the area.

**NOT ACCEPTABLE** - methods that are considered to be inhumane. The welfare of the animal is very poor before death, often for a prolonged period.

**PERI-URBAN** - landscape that combines urban and rural activities. These areas commonly contain a mixture of land usages including suburban pockets, rural residential lots and small-to-medium agricultural holdings.

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## REFERENCES

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- The State of Queensland (2016), *Feral Pig Factsheet*, Department of Agriculture and Fisheries



# APPENDIX 1 - ACTION PLAN

**Desired Outcome 1: Manage feral pigs within the Rockhampton Region**

Objective 1.1 – To achieve effective control of feral pigs across all tenures

KEY ACTIONS	WHEN	SUCCESS INDICATOR
Participate in coordinated nil tenure planning processes	Ongoing	Participation undertaken
Implement agreed control measures as part of a nil tenure and integrated coordinated approach	Ongoing	Control methods implemented
Review exiting control techniques and identify gaps in control technology and areas for improvement in existing technology in terms of effectiveness, efficiency and humaneness.	June 2019	Review undertaken
Develop work instructions to support the Feral Pig Management Plan	June 2019	Work Instructions developed
Enforce compliance when landowners do not take reasonable steps to control feral pigs.	As appropriate	Compliance gained, including using Biosecurity Orders if required.
Incorporate feral pig management into other related planning and management programs	Ongoing	Feral pig management plan incorporated in other released planning and management programs
Secure adequate resources to carry out the actions in this plan	Ongoing	Adequate resources are secured to undertake actions
Ensure staff responsible for feral pig control activities are appropriately trained and licensed	Ongoing	Staff area appropriately trained and licensed for the duties they undertake
Build and maintain working partnerships between key stakeholders, to generate a holistic approach to feral pig management including a sense of community ownership of the problem	Ongoing	Working partnerships maintained



# APPENDIX 1 - ACTION PLAN

**Desired Outcome 2: To reduce feral pig impacts in rural areas through community action**

Objective 2.1 – Feral pig impacts in rural areas are reduced

KEY ACTIONS	WHEN	SUCCESS INDICATOR
Facilitate the coordination of regional area 1080 baiting programs	Ongoing	1080 baiting programs undertaken
Promote 1080 baiting programs to engage absentee and non participating landholders	Ongoing	New landholders participate in 1080 baiting programs
Investigate the interest in a feral pig working group, similar to the established wild dog working group	April 2019	Expressions of interest called by Council
Support mechanisms to landholders to undertake feral pig control	Ongoing	Support provided
Ensure landholders using Council provided feral pig control services adhere to best practice	As baiting occurs	Landholders adhere to best practice – no justified complaints received

**Desired Outcome 3: To reduce feral pig impacts in urban and peri-urban areas**

Objective 3.1 – Feral pig impacts in urban and peri-urban areas are reduced.

KEY ACTIONS	WHEN	SUCCESS INDICATOR
Partner with other Council Units, Parks and Wildlife Services and Biosecurity Queensland in the management of feral pigs, focusing on the Mt Archer area.	As appropriate	Coordinated management of feral pigs in this area occurs
Partner with Parks and Wildlife Services, Biosecurity Queensland and bordering Councils of Livingstone, Gladstone, Central Highlands and Banana where cross border feral pig activity is occurring.	As appropriate	Coordinated management of feral pigs in this area occurs
Implement agreed control methods on all lands a part of a nil tenure coordinated and integrated program	Ongoing	Agreed control measures implemented
Support mechanisms to landholders to undertake feral pig control	Ongoing	Support provided
Develop and implement targeted education tools for peri-urban and urban landholders	June 2020	Tools developed and implemented
Increase the communities awareness of methods to minimise feral pig encroachment and impact in urban and peri urban areas.	September 2019	Information provided to residents boarding areas where feral pigs are known to inhabit

# APPENDIX 1 - ACTION PLAN

**Desired Outcome 4: To develop and implement a communication and education program to ensure landholders and stakeholders are aware of their responsibility**

Objective 4.1 – The community has greater knowledge of feral pigs and feral pig management.

KEY ACTIONS	WHEN	SUCCESS INDICATOR
Liaise with stakeholders to provided adequate promotion	As appropriate	Liaison undertaken
Conduct field days and other education activities aimed at increasing the awareness of feral pigs, in conjunction with other invasive species.	Biennial	Field days undertaken every 2 years
Develop targeted education tools	June 2020	Tools developed
Prepare media releases and associated messaging for social media	As appropriate	Media releases made

**Desired Outcome 5: To develop and implement surveillance programs of feral pigs.**

Objective 5.1 – Council has in increased knowledge of feral pig activity and behaviour within the region.

KEY ACTIONS	WHEN	SUCCESS INDICATOR
Investigate the purchase of monitoring equipment to track feral pig and understand their behaviour	April 2019	Investigation occurred
Support field evaluations of new control practices	As appropriate	Field evaluations undertaken
Contribute to research on the management of feral pigs	As appropriate	Contribution to research undertaken
Investigate collaboration with universities to undertake projects on feral pig management	June 2020	Investigation undertaken
Investigate the purchase of traps with remote cameras for use in both semi-permanent and temporary instances	April 2019	Investigation occurred and planned for purchase

LETHAL	EFFICACY	COST-EFFECTIVENESS	TARGET SPECIFICITY	HUMANENESS ACCEPTABILITY	COMMENT
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## APPENDIX 2 - OVERVIEW OF CONTROL MEASURES

<b>Ground baiting with 1080</b>	Effective	Very cost effective	Moderate	Conditionally acceptable	The most cost effective technique available. Poison baits are made from grain, fruit, vegetables and meat or manufactured baits are used.  Free-feeding prior to baiting is required to ensure that the pigs are attracted to the bait.
<b>Aerial baiting with 1080</b>	Effective	Very cost effective	Moderate	Conditionally acceptable	Effective for broad scale control in remote and inaccessible areas to complement strategic ground baiting.  Higher possibility of targeting non pig species than ground baiting.
<b>Phosphorous based poison (CSSP)</b>	Effective	Cost Effective	Moderate	Not acceptable	It is toxic to non target species including birds and other animals, and is slow acting. Does not break down readily in the environment. Is considered inhumane and is being phased out in all states and territories.
<b>Ground Shooting</b>	Not efficient for broad scale problem	Cost Effective	Very High	Acceptable	Can be useful for clean-up after another control method has been implemented.
<b>Aerial Shooting</b>	Effective in specific situations	Cost effective	Very High	Conditionally Acceptable	May be suitable in broad acre situations where pig numbers are high
<b>Shooting to euthanise trapped feral pigs</b>	Effective	Cost Effective	High	Acceptable	Must be conducted in conjunction with trapping

NON-LETHAL	EFFICACY	COST-EFFECTIVENESS	TARGET SPECIFICITY	HUMANENESS ACCEPTABILITY	COMMENT
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## APPENDIX 2 - OVERVIEW OF CONTROL MEASURES

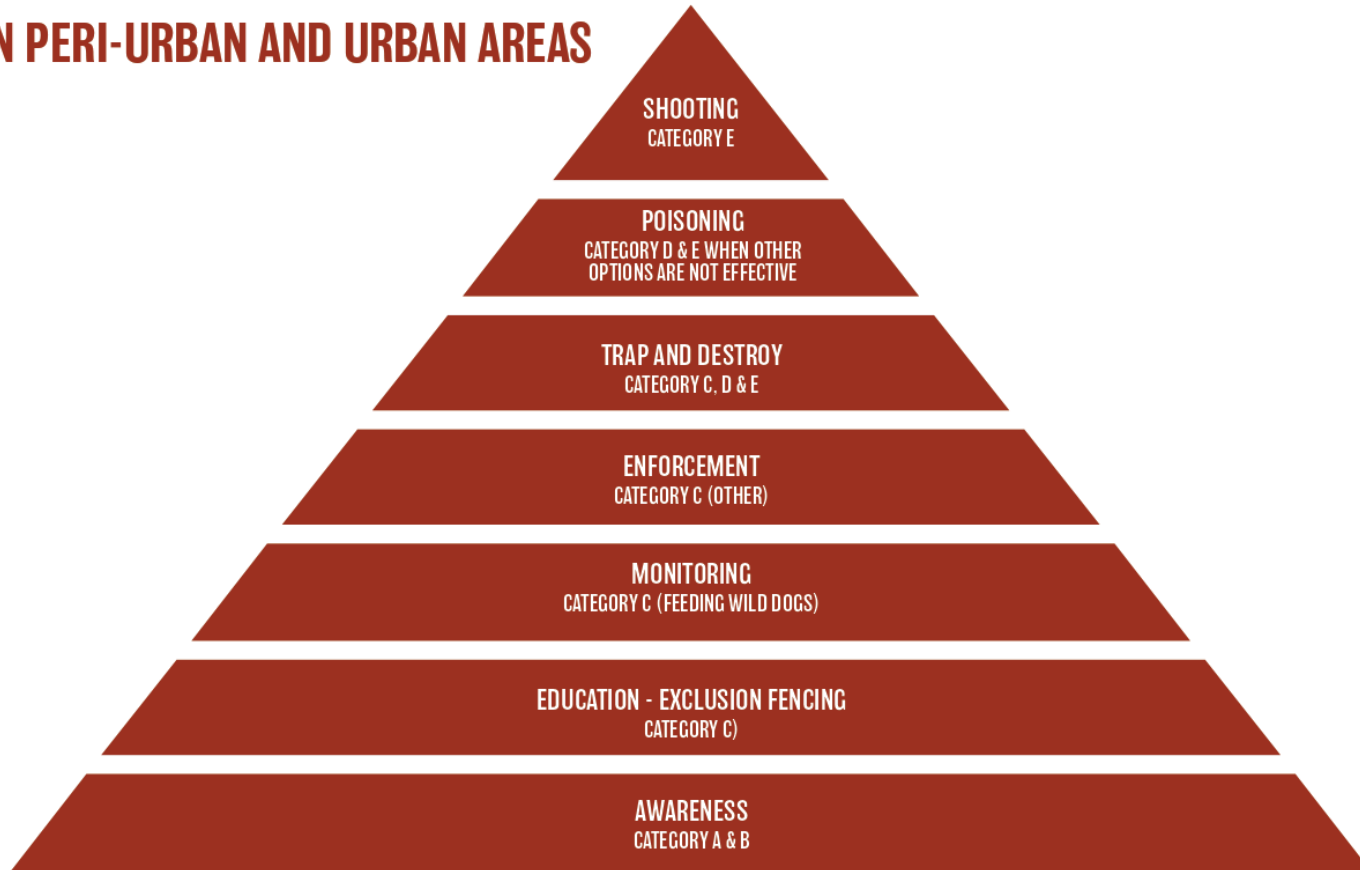
<b>Exclusion Fencing</b>	Effective in suitable areas	Low cost effectiveness	High	Acceptable	May be useful in small situations or individual fields.  The higher the cost of the fence the more effective it has found to be
<b>Pig dogging</b>	Limited efficacy	Cost Effective	High	Not acceptable	Using trained dogs to locate and capture feral pigs. Pigs are either flushed out of cover or bailed up and then subsequently shot or stabbed by hunters.
<b>Judas Pig</b>	Unknown	Low cost effectiveness	High	Acceptable	This method can be used for tracking prior to other lethal control measures being undertaken
<b>Electric Fence</b>	Limited efficiency	Low cost effectiveness	Moderate	Conditionally Acceptable	
<b>Box trap*</b>	Effective on small or individual groups only	Cost Effective	High	Conditionally Acceptable	Portable and designed to fit on the back of the 4WD. Easily relocated.  More suited to individual or small groups only.
<b>Panel/ cage trap*</b>	Effective	Cost - Effective	Medium	Conditionally Acceptable	Series of weldmesh panels wired together and supported with steel posts at the corners and panel centres.  Panel traps are relatively easy to set up and transported.
<b>Silo trap*</b>	Effective	Cost Effective	Medium	Conditionally Acceptable	Built from continuous mesh, stronger than a panel trap while being flexible to prevent pigs from climbing out or breaking mesh  More suitable to semi-permanent trap sites

\* The effectiveness and target specificity of all traps is increased with the ability to have cameras and remote triggers. Remote triggers allows an officer from a location that is different from the trap to remotely engage the door. This reduces the cost of officer time of having to regulatory check the trap, the risk of capturing non target species and to be able to engage the door when the most targeted animals are present in the trapped area.

CATEGORY	ACCESSIBILITY	ASSET DAMAGE	NUMBERS	MANAGEMENT ACTIONS
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# APPENDIX 3 - HIERACHY OF CONTROL

## IN PERI-URBAN AND URBAN AREAS



## APPENDIX 3 - HIERACHY OF CONTROL

<b>Category A</b>	Limited accessibility	No Damage (passing through)	Low – Medium	<b>Complete</b> feral pig sighting and observation spreadsheet <b>Public awareness</b>
<b>Category B</b>	Limited accessibility	No damage (passing through)	High	<b>Complete</b> feral pig sighting and observation spreadsheet <b>Public awareness</b> and education of people <b>Monitor</b> activity - If regular sighting install camera to track
<b>Category C</b>	May be accessible at times	Digging in gardens, minor soil removal	Low – Medium	<b>Complete</b> feral pig sighting and observation sheet <b>Monitor</b> activity and behaviour
		Wallowing/rooting in essential infrastructure	Low	<b>Educate</b> people about feral pigs and exclusion fencing <b>Control</b> using traps if suitable
<b>Category D</b>	May be accessible at times	Wallowing/rooting in essential infrastructure (parks) or on a broad scale	Medium – High	<b>Intense monitoring</b> and documentation of damage Monitoring cameras installed and identify potential sites for trapping
		Digging in gardens, minor soil removal	High	<b>Control</b> If suitable site found, place trap and free- feed if able <b>Public Notification</b> through signage of feral pig sightings in the area
<b>Category E</b>	May be accessible at times	Wallowing/rooting in environmentally significant areas and high value riparian areas	Low – High	<b>Intense monitoring</b> and documentation of behaviour <b>Public notification</b> through relevant media <b>Control</b> using taps, poison or shoot.



**1300 22 55 77**  
**enquiries@rrc.qld.gov.au**  
**www.rrc.qld.gov.au**

250219

**8.3 DECISION UNDER DELEGATION - FEBRUARY 2019**

**File No:** 7028  
**Attachments:** Nil  
**Authorising Officer:** Steven Gatt - Acting General Manager Community Services  
 Colleen Worthy - General Manager Community Services  
**Author:** Tarnya Fitzgibbon - Coordinator Development Assessment

**SUMMARY**

*This report outlines the properly made development applications received in February 2019 and whether they will be decided under delegation or decided by Council.*

**OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION**

THAT this report into the applications lodged in February 2019 be received.

**BACKGROUND**

Matters are referred to Committee for decision where:

- Refusals;
- The development is inconsistent with the intent of the zone;
- Submissions are received during the notification period.

The following properly made applications were received in February 2019. They will be decided in the following manner:

Application type	Address	Decision
D/8-2019 – ROL (1 lot into 2 lots)	87 Bennett Street, Berserker	Already decided under delegation
D/9-2019 – Operational Works for Stormwater, Roof and Allotment Drainage. The primary approval is an MCU for a Warehouse.	68 Hollingsworth Street, Kawana	Delegation
D/10-2019 – Building Works Assessable Against the Planning Scheme for a Dwelling	318 Thirkettle Street, Frenchville	Delegation
D/11-2019 – ROL (3 lots into 3 lots)	777 and 859-865 Yaamba Road Parkhurst	Delegation
D/12-2019 – ROL (1 lot into 2 lots)	Lot 255 Edenbrook Drive, Parkhurst	Delegation
D/13-2019 – ROL (1 lot into 3 lots)	194 Tomkys Street, Berserker	Delegation

For some matters it is not possible to determine if they will go to Committee until the notification period ends. If there have been submissions the application will go to Committee to be decided.

**CONCLUSION**

This report outlines the applications received in February 2019 and the manner in which they will be decided.



**8.4 MONTHLY OPERATIONS REPORT FOR PLANNING & REGULATORY SERVICES - FEBRUARY 2019**

**File No:** 1464

**Attachments:** 1. **Monthly Operations Report for Planning & Regulatory Services - February 2019**[↓](#)

**Authorising Officer:** Colleen Worthy - General Manager Community Services

**Author:** Steven Gatt - Manager Planning and Regulatory Services

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**SUMMARY**

*The Monthly Operations Report for the Planning & Regulatory Services Section for February 2019 is presented for Councillor's information.*

**OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION**

THAT the Planning & Regulatory Services Monthly Operations Report for February 2019 be 'received'.

**COMMENTARY**

The monthly operations report for Planning & Regulatory Services is attached for Council's consideration. The performance information contained within the attached report relates directly to the adopted 2019/2020 Operational Plan Key Performance Indicators.

**MONTHLY OPERATIONS REPORT FOR  
PLANNING & REGULATORY  
SERVICES - FEBRUARY 2019**

**Monthly Operations Report for  
Planning & Regulatory Services -  
February 2019**

**Meeting Date: 26 March 2019**

**Attachment No: 1**

# MONTHLY OPERATIONS REPORT

## PLANNING & REGULATORY SERVICES

### PERIOD ENDED FEBRUARY 2019



## 1. Operational Summary

### Local Laws

In light of the nature of parking related complaints received by Council and common breaches observed particularly around schools, relevant parking information was issued to schools to be included in the school newsletter or on school Facebook pages.

The Local Laws Unit received a good response from the schools and we are continuing to work in partnership to educate the community in keeping our children safe.

**Do you know...**

With the start of the new school year it is a good time to consider school drop off and pick up parking habits to keep our children safe around schools.

Are you aware that it is both unsafe and illegal to:-

- park in No Stopping and No Parking zones
- park or stop on a road in a way that blocks access to a path or driveway
- park or stop on a bicycle path, footpath, shared path, dividing strip, nature strip, or painted island
- park or stop where there is a continuous yellow line painted along the edge of the road
- double park

<https://www.qld.gov.au/transport/safety/rules/schools>

To keep children safe around schools, Council Local Laws Officers monitor school parking areas and enforce parking zones and restrictions. Failure to follow these Queensland road rules may lead to a \$52 fine.

Our children are still learning about road safety and look to us to keep them safe. Following the rules will role model appropriate road safety behaviours.

**what the parking rules are around our schools?**

**No Stopping**  
A driver must not stop on a length of road where a No Stopping Sign applies (typically accompanied with yellow linemarking)

**No Parking (Set Down Area)**  
A driver must not stop on a length of road where a No Parking Sign applies unless to drop off or pick up passengers, and does not leave the vehicle unattended. The time limit to stop in a 'No Parking Zone' is 2 minutes maximum.

**Yellow line**  
A driver must not stop on a length of road where a yellow line is painted along the edge of the road.

**Yellow diamond sign**  
A driver must not stop on a length of road where a yellow diamond sign is displayed.

**Rockhampton Regional Council**

### Development Engineering

The Edenbrook Variation Deed to the Infrastructure Agreement (IA) has been finalised and signed by all parties. The Variation Deed modifies the original IA to remove the trunk items previously required and reverts back to the Local Government Infrastructure Plan regarding works required and timing associated.

Officers from the Development Engineering Team attended the Engineers Australia – Central Regional Forum themed, *Future – Proofed: Developing Central Queensland*. Topics included Shoalwater Bay Army Upgrade, Rockhampton Northern Access Upgrade, Surf Lakes Wave Pool, Bundaberg Flood Levy etc. The forum was very insightful.

### Development Assessment

The Development Assessment team, Building, Plumbing & Compliance team and the Development Engineering team had a visit from Brent Lillywhite and Lauren Turner from Corrs Chambers Westgarth to deliver five short seminars as part of the FastFacts@Corrs annual training. Topics included existing lawful use rights, lawful point of discharge, when operational works can be a material change of use, offsets for trunk infrastructure and drafting lawful and enforceable conditions. The seminars were very insightful and both teams learnt a great deal from Brent and Lauren.

**Environmental Health**

King tides around the 20<sup>th</sup> of February and subsequent strong SE winds has resulted in an inundation of Aedes Vigilax mosquitoes impacting Rockhampton, Bouldercombe, Gracemere, Stanwell and surrounding areas. Due to the size of the tides, water inundates areas where Vector Staff do not have access to assess or treat. Vector Management Officers have responded by undertaking proactive and reactive misting activities. This work will continue into March.

An EHO undertook a food safety presentation with a local scout troupe. This presentation also included several interactive activities. Environmental Health Officer's are now using workflows when completing all enquiry customer requests.

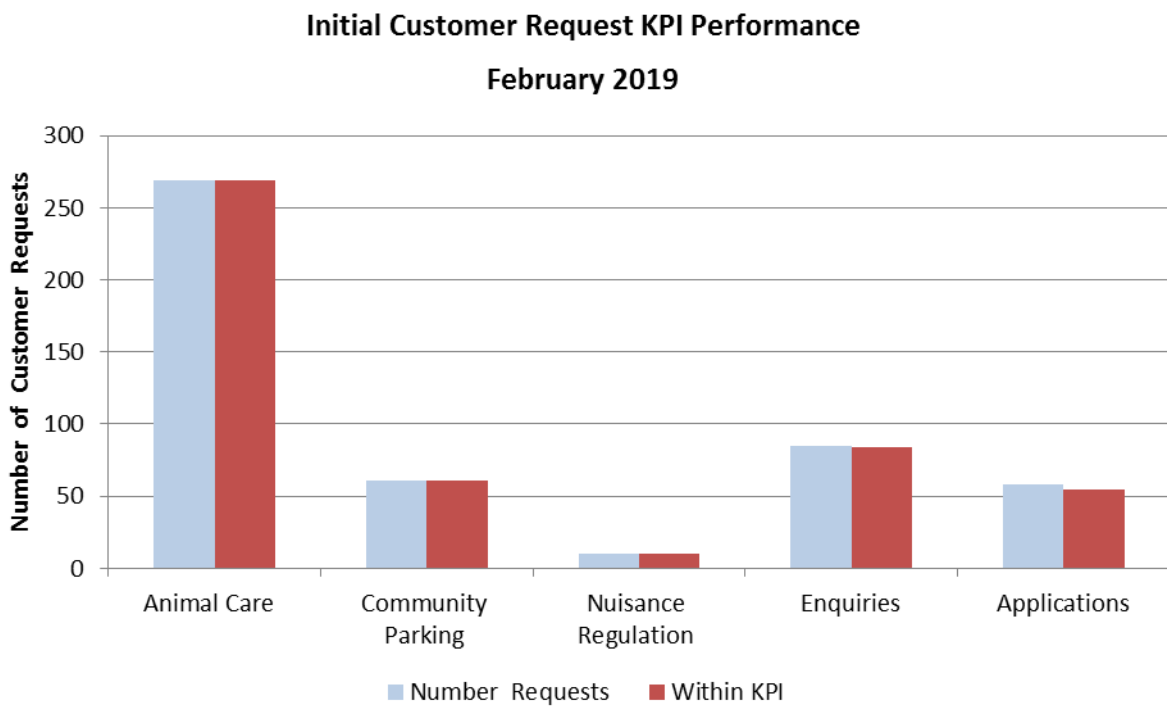
## 2. Customer Service Requests

The Planning and Regulatory Services section has received in the vicinity of 2,197 customer requests from January 2019 to date. Of these, 1,704 have been completed giving an average completion rate of 77% across the spectrum of operations.

### Local Laws

- The Local Laws unit received 610 requests in February resolving 373 requests in the period.
- Response times for completing customer requests in this reporting period for February 2019 are within the set timeframes for our KPIs.

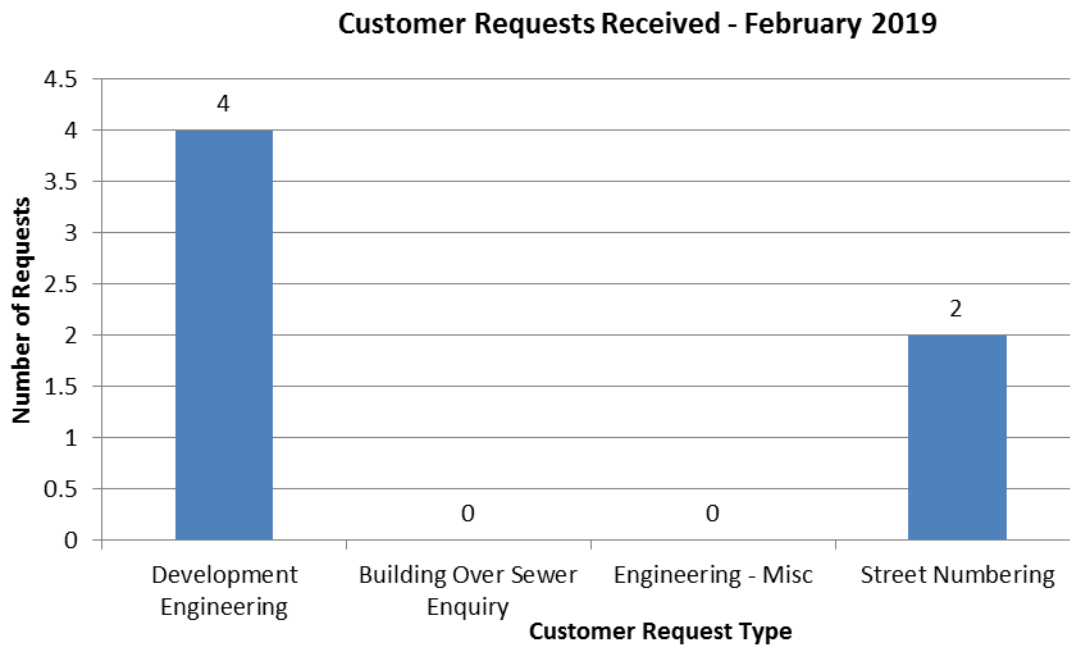
Graph 2.1



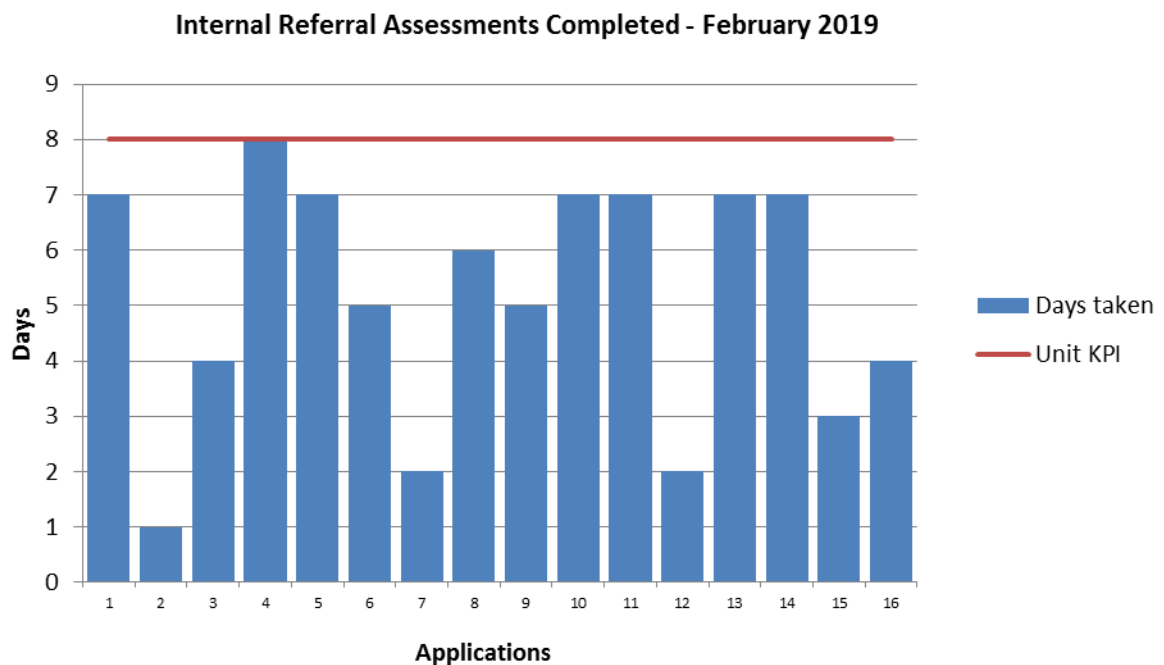
**Development Engineering (DEU)**

Response times for completing customer requests in this reporting period for February 2019 are within the set timeframes.

Graph 2.2



Graph 2.3



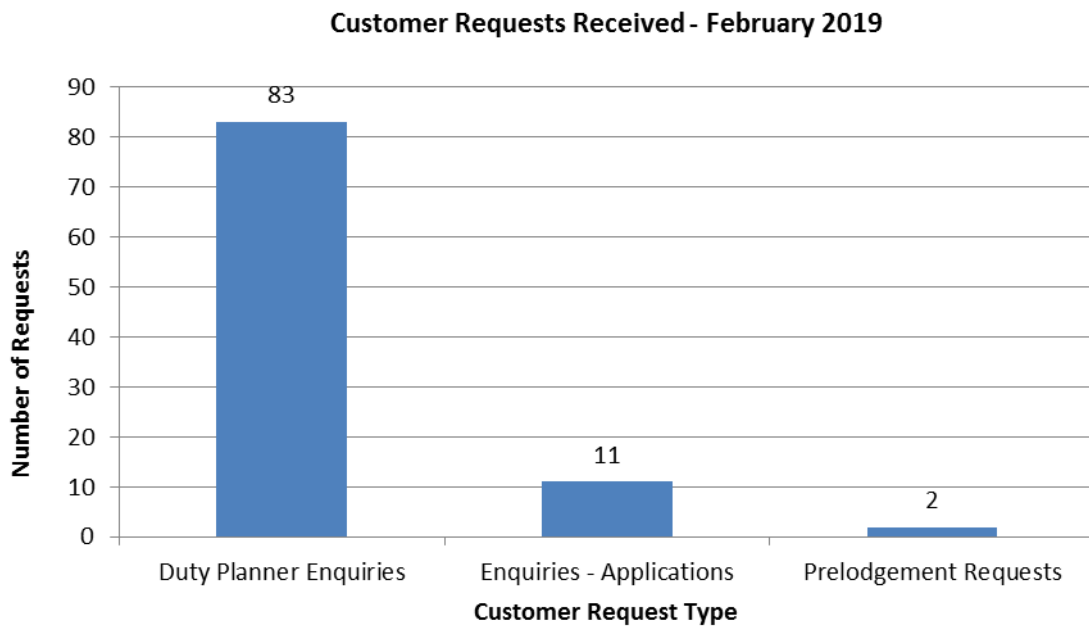
The number of development applications referred to DEU for the period of February was 16. The units KPI for completing the assessment of applications is 90% within 8 business days of receiving the application. All applications were completed within this timeframe.

**Development Assessment**

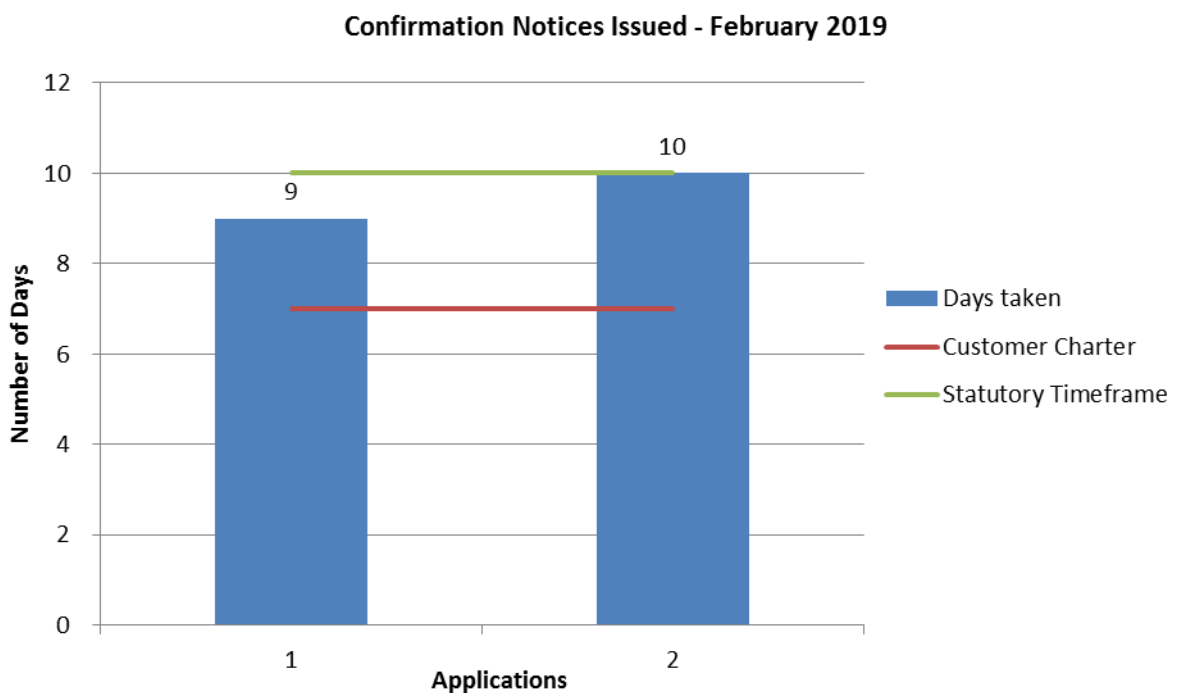
Response times for completing customer requests in this reporting period for February 2019 are generally within the set timeframes. The team received 94 customer requests during the month. There were only two incomplete customer requests as at 1 March 2019.

There were four decisions which exceeded the 35 business day timeframe for giving decision notices, however, all four were extended as required under the Act. The decision that took 56 days was an Operational Works for Water Works application and time was required for the technical aspects of the works. The decision that took 188 days was for a combined MCU for a Transport Depot and Warehouse and Operational Works for Access Works, Stormwater and Earthworks. The applicant had numerous extensions to respond to the information request and a supplementary informal information request.

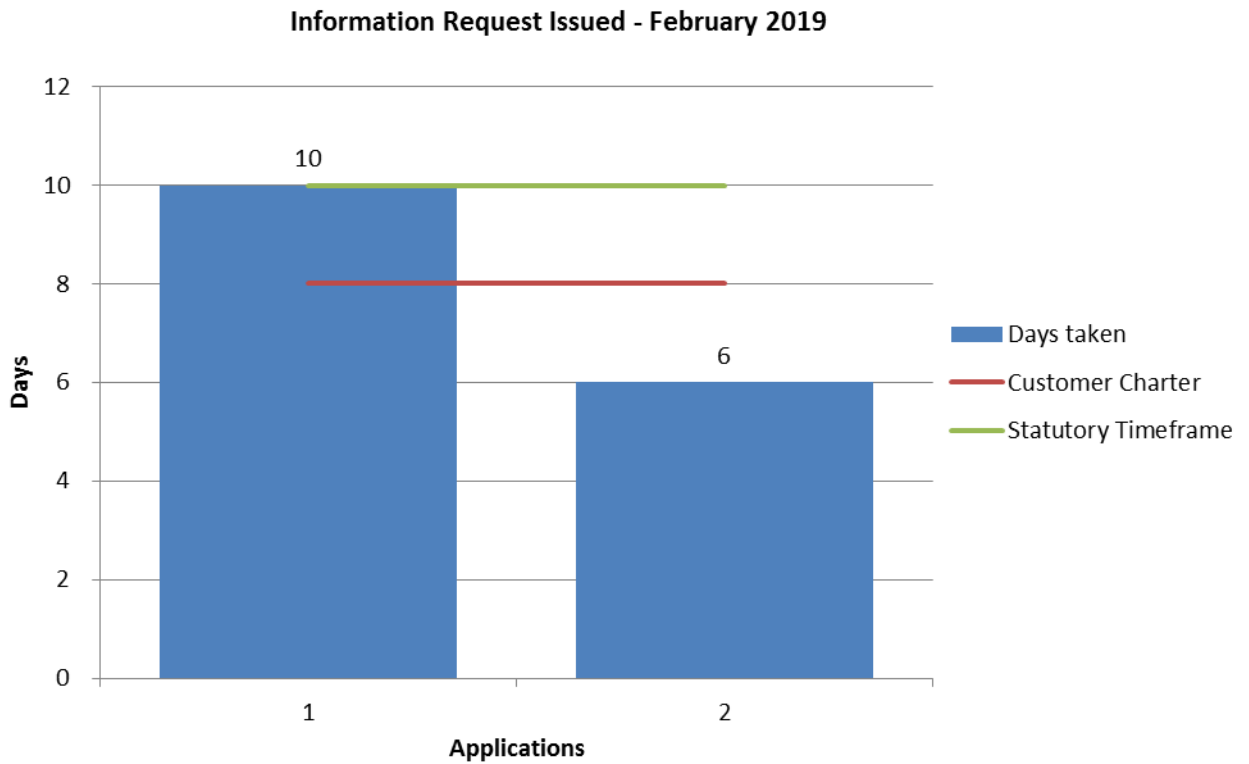
Graph 2.4



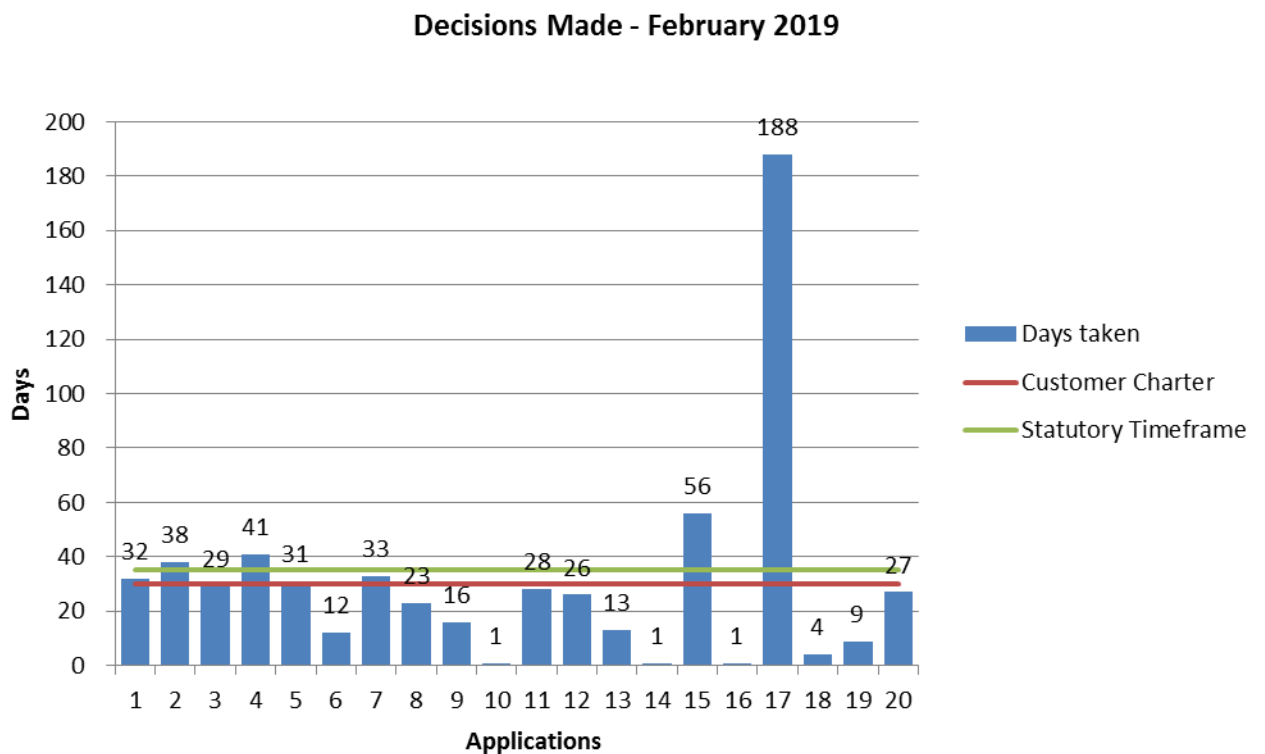
Graph 2.5



Graph 2.6



Graph 2.7

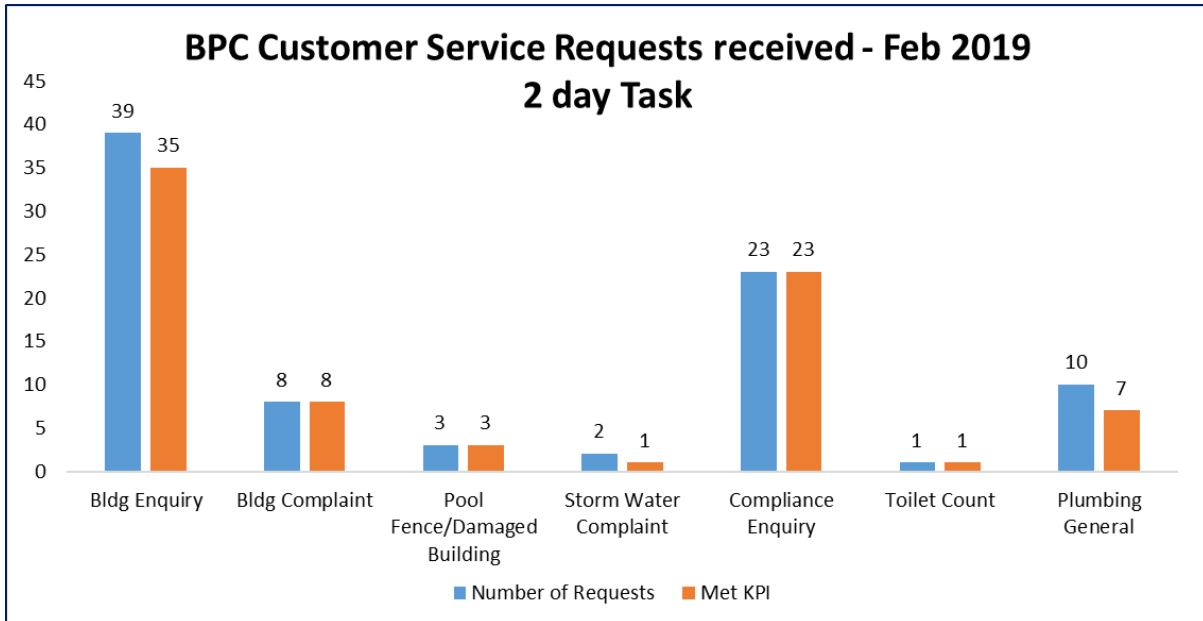




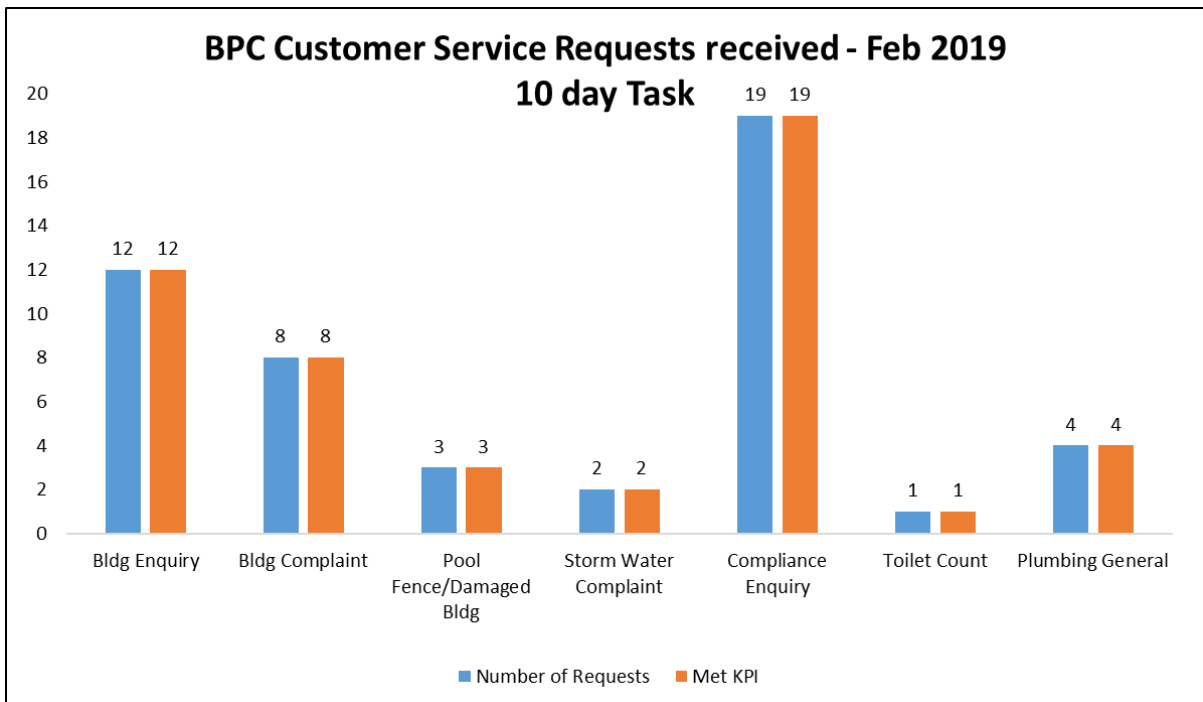
**Building, Plumbing & Compliance**

The team received 113 requests in February 2019. The unit currently carries a total of 130 outstanding requests. Response times for completing customer requests in this reporting period are generally within the set timeframes.

Graph 2.8



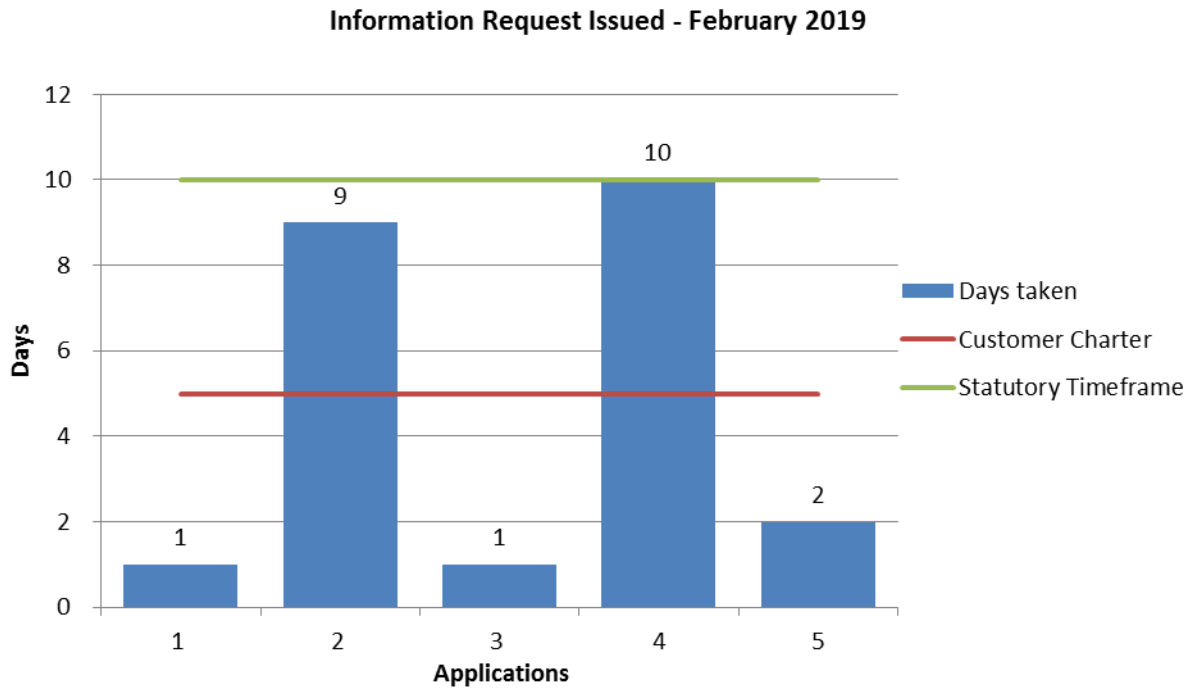
Graph 2.9



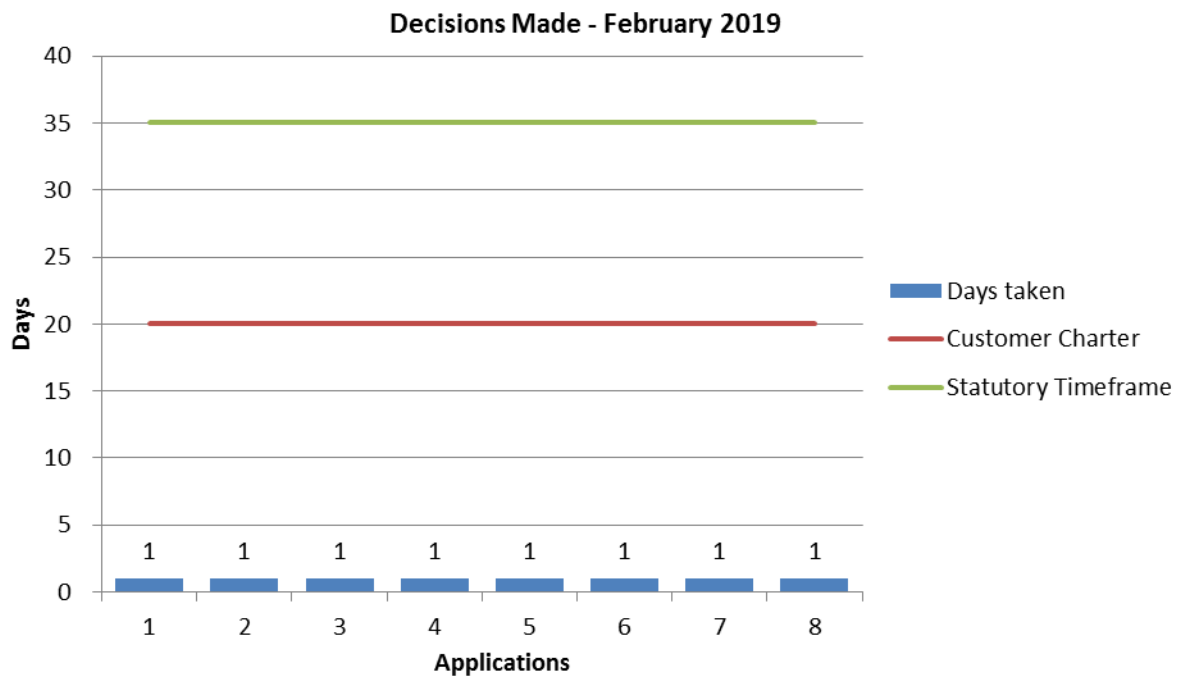
Building Applications

Building application decisions were completed within the statutory and customer time frames. Information requests are within statutory time frames; however the customer charter timeframes have not been met on two occasions. This was as a result of waiting on information from outside agencies.

Graph 2.10



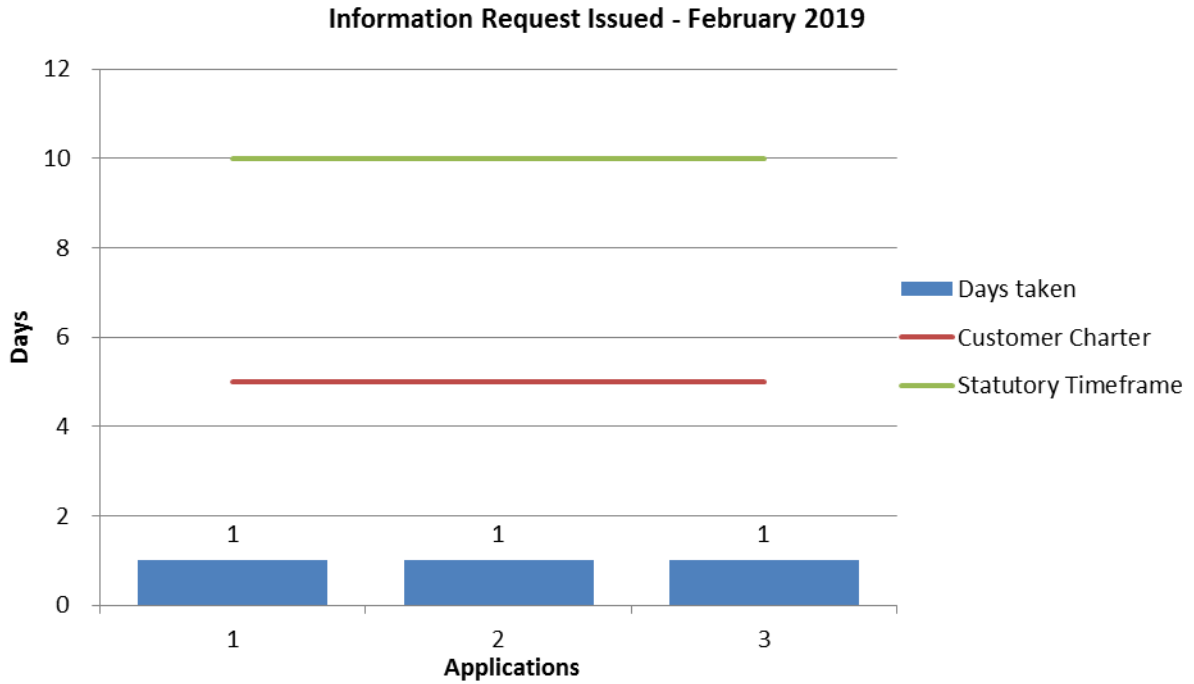
Graph 2.11



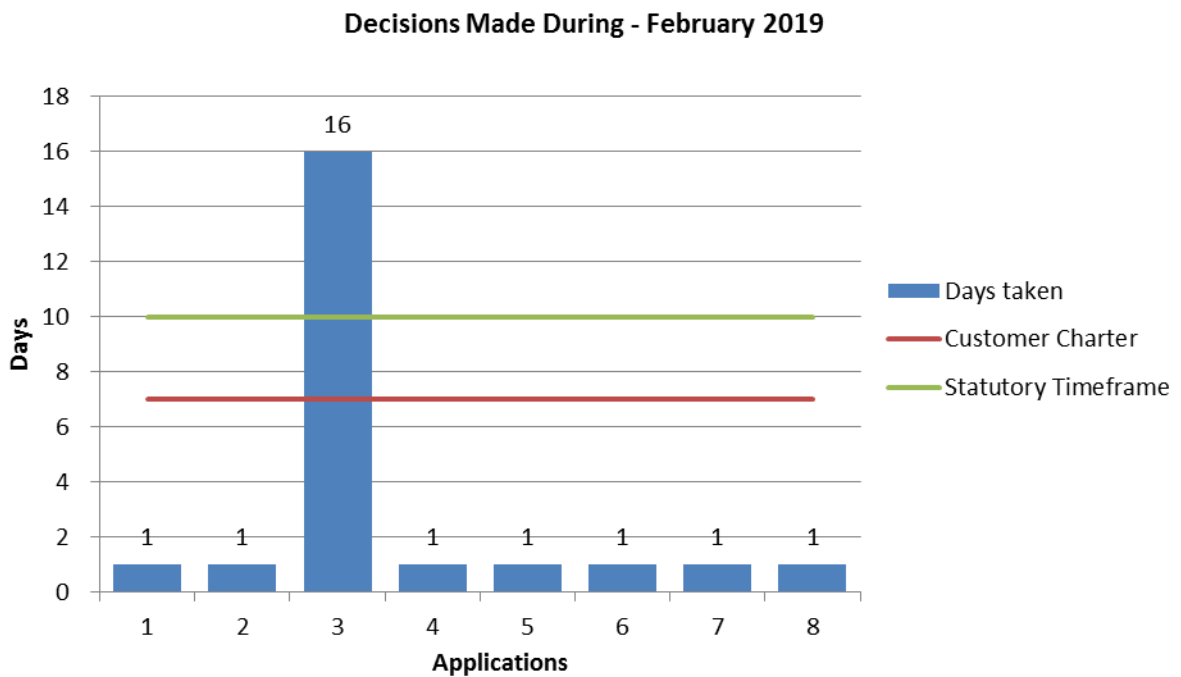
Referral Agency Applications

Statutory and Customer Charter timeframes have been met except for one application for carport. The applicant agreed to extend the assessment process due to the involvement of DNRME. This was not identified in the reporting and has now been resolved for future reporting.

Graph 2.12



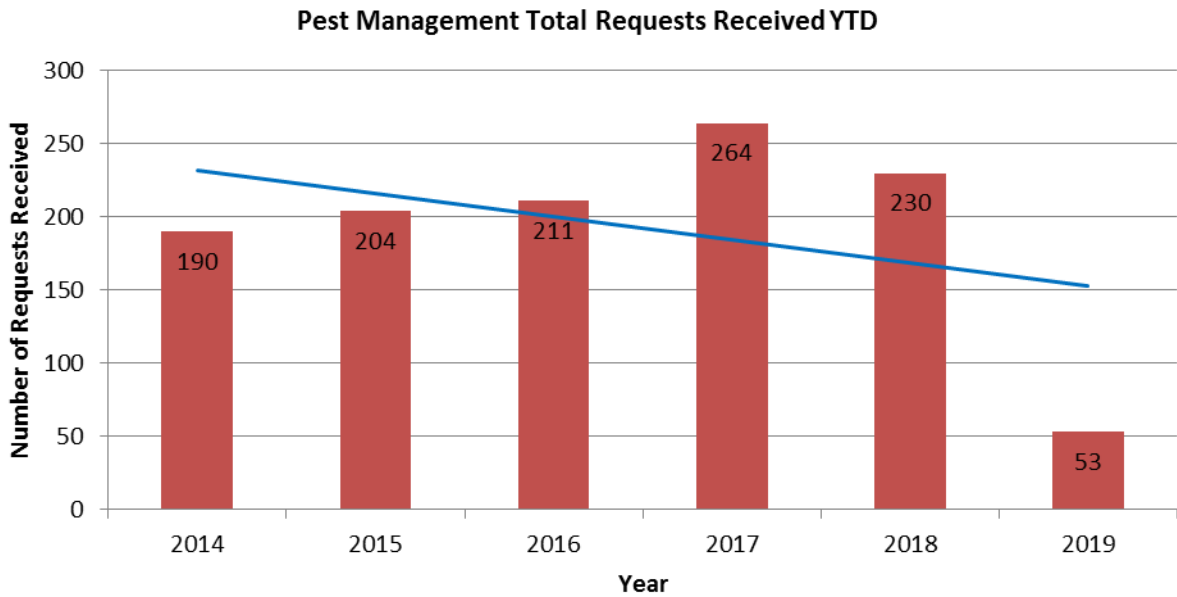
Graph 2.13



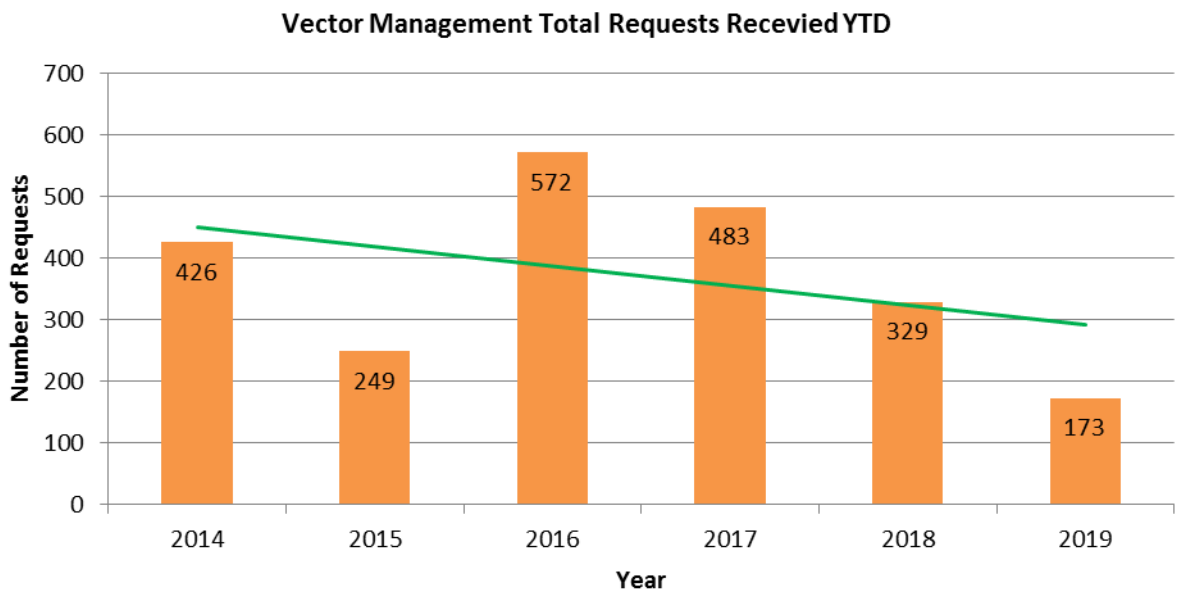
**Environmental Health**

The Health and Environment Unit responded to 116 requests during February, with 31 vector misting requests and 24 food enquiries received these being the most common request types received during the month. The majority of misting requests were received towards the end of February due to the king tides and this trend has continued into the beginning of March. Response times to contacting the customer and completing requests were generally within set timeframes.

Graph 2.14

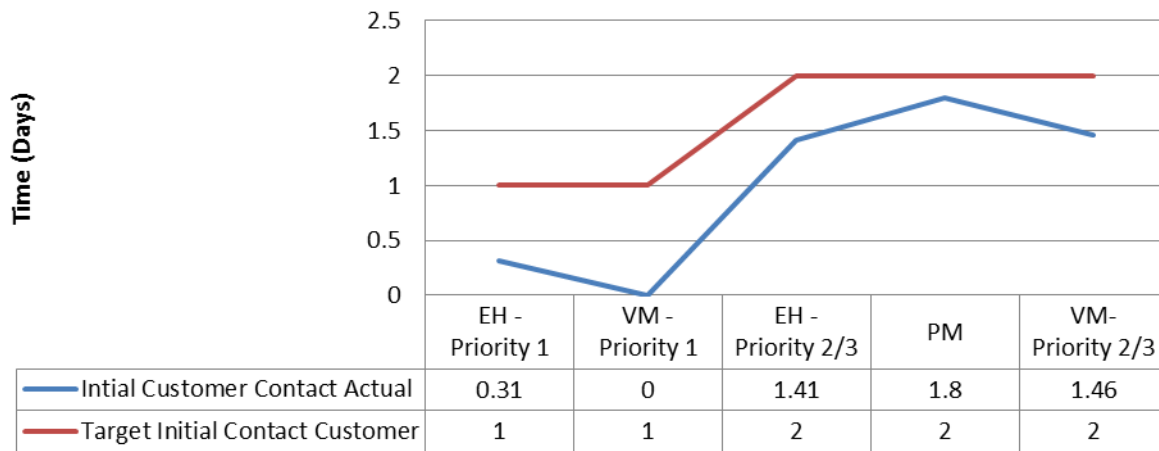


Graph 2.15



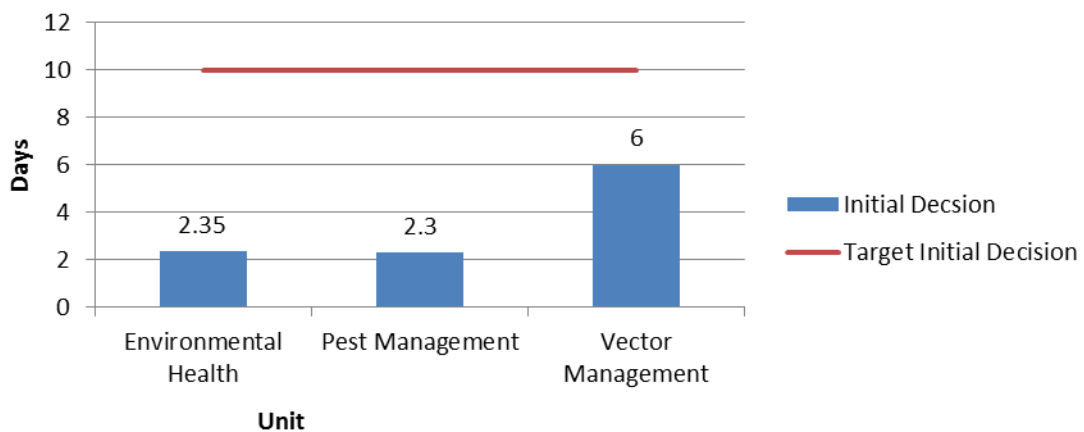
Graph 2.16

Average Time to Contact Customer - All Enquiries and Complaints - February 2019

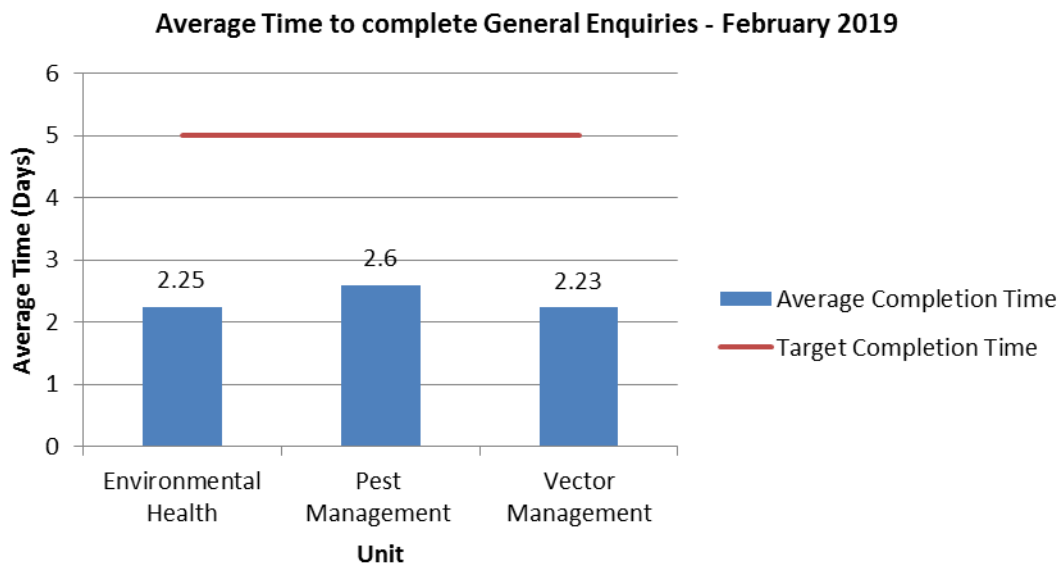


Graph 2.17

Average Time to Make Initial Complaint Decision - February 2019









Graph 2.18



### 3. Operational Projects

As at period ended February 2019 – 66% of year elapsed.

Project	Planned Start Date	Planned End Date	On Track	Comment	Budget Estimate	YTD actual (incl committals)
<b>Local Laws</b>						
<i>Issuing of Dog Registration Renewals</i>	<i>Jun 18</i>	<i>Sept 19</i>		<i>In progress.</i>	<i>\$20,000</i>	<i>\$16,341.99</i>
<i>Puppy/Dog Microchipping &amp; Vaccination Drive</i>	<i>Oct 18</i>	<i>Feb 19</i>		<i>Project completed.</i>	<i>Operational</i>	<i>\$5,687.00</i>
<i>Approved Inspection Program</i>	<i>May 19</i>	<i>Jun 19</i>		<i>In planning.</i>	<i>Operational</i>	<i>Within Budget</i>
<b>Development Assessment</b>						
<i>Outstanding Infrastructure Charges</i>	<i>Jun 17</i>	<i>Dec 18</i>		<i>Project nearing completion.</i>	<i>Operational</i>	<i>Within Budget</i>
<b>Development Engineering</b>						
<i>Capricorn Municipal Development Guideline - Governance Strategy Document</i>	<i>Commenced</i>	<i>Jun 19</i>		<i>In progress.</i>	<i>Operational</i>	<i>Within Budget</i>
<b>Building, Plumbing &amp; Compliance</b>						
<i>Mobile Inspections</i>	<i>Commenced</i>	<i>To be determined</i>		<i>In progress.</i>	<i>Operational</i>	<i>Within Budget</i>

4. Budget

End of Month General Ledger - (Operating Only) - COMMUNITY SERVICES



As At End Of February

Report Run: 11-Mar-2019 10:28:06 ; Excluding 2914, 2918, 2919, 2814, 2917, 2924, 1801, 1806, 1807, 1901, 1906

	Adopted Budget FULL	Revised Budget	YTD Actual	EOM Commitments	Commit + Actual	Variance	On target
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	%	66.7% of Year Gone
<u>Development Engineering</u>							
Revenues	(2,624)	(2,624)	(560)	0	(560)	21%	✗
Expenses	1,108,422	1,108,422	711,780	29,558	741,338	67%	✓
Transfer / Overhead Allocation	(448,589)	(448,589)	(295,014)	0	(295,014)	66%	✓
<b>Total Unit: Development Engineering</b>	<b>657,265</b>	<b>657,265</b>	<b>416,266</b>	<b>29,558</b>	<b>445,764</b>	68%	✓
<u>Development Assessment</u>							
Revenues	(861,928)	(730,061)	(301,160)	0	(301,160)	41%	✗
Expenses	1,533,026	1,613,026	1,085,950	61,410	1,147,360	71%	✗
Transfer / Overhead Allocation	31,212	31,212	(32,715)	0	(32,715)	-105%	✗
<b>Total Unit: Development Assessment</b>	<b>762,316</b>	<b>814,177</b>	<b>752,675</b>	<b>61,410</b>	<b>813,485</b>	89%	✗
<u>Building, Plumbing and Compliance</u>							
Revenues	(747,266)	(747,266)	(330,622)	0	(330,622)	44%	✗
Expenses	1,359,712	1,359,712	787,583	8,151	795,734	59%	✗
Transfer / Overhead Allocation	(106,419)	(106,419)	(74,411)	0	(74,411)	70%	✓
<b>Total Unit: Building, Plumbing and Compliance</b>	<b>566,627</b>	<b>566,627</b>	<b>382,556</b>	<b>8,151</b>	<b>380,781</b>	77%	✗
<u>Health &amp; Environment</u>							
Revenues	(192,052)	(192,052)	(80,883)	0	(80,883)	42%	✗
Expenses	2,611,869	2,611,869	1,330,990	90,522	1,421,512	54%	✗
Transfer / Overhead Allocation	360,558	360,558	185,554	0	185,554	51%	✗
<b>Total Unit: Health &amp; Environment</b>	<b>2,780,374</b>	<b>2,780,374</b>	<b>1,435,666</b>	<b>90,522</b>	<b>1,526,182</b>	55%	✗
<u>Local Laws</u>							
Revenues	(1,456,385)	(1,237,950)	(691,632)	0	(691,632)	56%	✗
Expenses	2,784,876	2,784,876	1,790,223	167,433	1,957,656	70%	✗
Transfer / Overhead Allocation	260,367	260,367	173,226	0	173,226	67%	✓
<b>Total Unit: Local Laws</b>	<b>1,588,858</b>	<b>1,807,253</b>	<b>1,271,818</b>	<b>167,433</b>	<b>1,435,251</b>	80%	✗
<u>Planning and Regulatory Services Management</u>							
Expenses	530,958	530,958	345,579	55,965	401,544	76%	✗
<b>Total Unit: Planning and Reg Services Mgmt</b>	<b>530,958</b>	<b>530,958</b>	<b>345,579</b>	<b>55,965</b>	<b>401,544</b>	76%	✗
<b>Total Section: PLANNING AND REG SERVICES</b>	<b>6,765,736</b>	<b>7,196,038</b>	<b>4,603,888</b>	<b>413,040</b>	<b>5,016,928</b>	70%	✓
<b>Total Department: COMMUNITY SERVICES</b>	<b>6,765,736</b>	<b>7,196,038</b>	<b>4,603,888</b>	<b>413,040</b>	<b>5,016,928</b>	70%	✓
<b>Grand Total:</b>	<b>6,765,736</b>	<b>7,196,038</b>	<b>4,603,888</b>	<b>413,040</b>	<b>5,016,928</b>	70%	✓

Comments

**Development Assessment** – The Development Assessment legal budget has been exceeded by having two matters (including Kershaw Gardens) going to hearing.

**Development Engineering** – The Development Engineering budget remains generally on track for the year.

**Building, Plumbing & Compliance** – The unit is showing a variance in Contractors Other due to the demolition of the Archer Hotel with a figure of around \$50,000. This is a new venture for the unit and was not budgeted for. However, on current tracking it should not impact on our overall budget. It is proposed to cover these actions in the next budget. Applications continue to be lower than previous year resulting in a drop in revenue.

**Local Laws** – Whilst purchase orders raised for the whole financial year indicate higher committal the actual spend year to date is on track and our budget remains generally on track for the year.

**Environmental Health** – Both income and expenditure are within budget expectations. Food Act income is currently at 37%, due to renewals being posted in April 2019 and due by 30 June 2019. Target income will be met by the end of financial year.

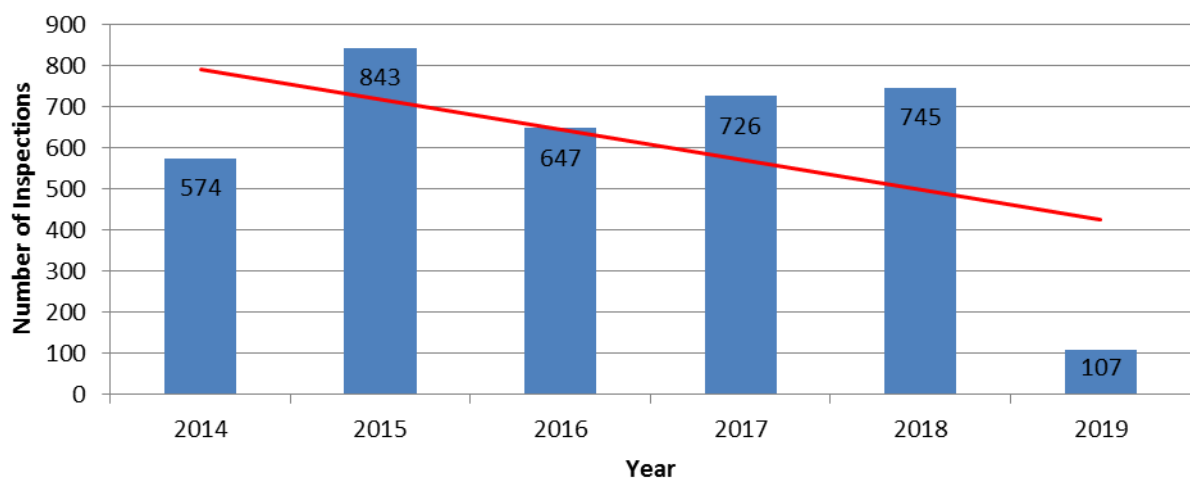


5. Section Statistics

<i>Program Activity</i>	<i>Dates/s Held</i>	<i>Visitor/Participant Numbers</i>	<i>Comments</i>
<b>Health and Environment</b>			
<b>Applications/Inspections</b>		<b>Feb 19</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Number of Food Business Licence Applications		1	Approved within the month
Number of Short Term Food Business Licence Applications		2	Approved within the month
Number of Mobile Food Business Licence Applications		1	Approved within the month
Total Number of Approved Food Business Licences		488	Excludes short term FBL
Number of Annual Inspections for Food Business Licences financial YTD		277	

Graph 5.1

### Environmental Health - Total Inspections Conducted YTD



Service Level	Target	Current Performance	Service Level Type (Operational or Adopted)
<b>Health and Environment</b>			
Annual inspection of licensed food businesses undertaken	474 premises	57% completed	Operational
Annual inspection of licensed businesses that provide higher risk personal appearance services undertaken	11 premises	25% completed	Operational
Annual inspection of devolved licensed environmentally relevant activities undertaken	16 premises	44% completed	Operational
<b>Development Assessment</b>			
Confirmation Notices (where required) sent out within 10 business days of applications lodged	100%	100%	Operational
Information Requests (where required) sent out within timeframes required under SPA and PA	100%	100%	Operational
Decisions are made within timeframes required under SPA and PA	100%	100%	Operational
Decision notices are issued within 5 business days of the decision being made	100%	100%	Operational
<b>Building</b>			
Action notices and confirmation notices (where required) sent out within 10 business days of applications being lodged	100%	Nil issued	Operational
Information requests (where required) sent out within timeframes under <i>Planning Act 2016</i>	100%	100%	Operational
Building approvals – decisions are made within a 35 business day timeframe	100%	94%	Operational
<b>Plumbing</b>			
Plumbing and Drainage Approvals – decisions are made within 20 business day timeframes	100%	100%	Operational
<b>Development Engineering</b>			
Development MCU, ROL Completed in 8 days	90%	100%	Operational
Development Operational Works Completed in 8 days	90%	100%	Operational

**Development Engineering**

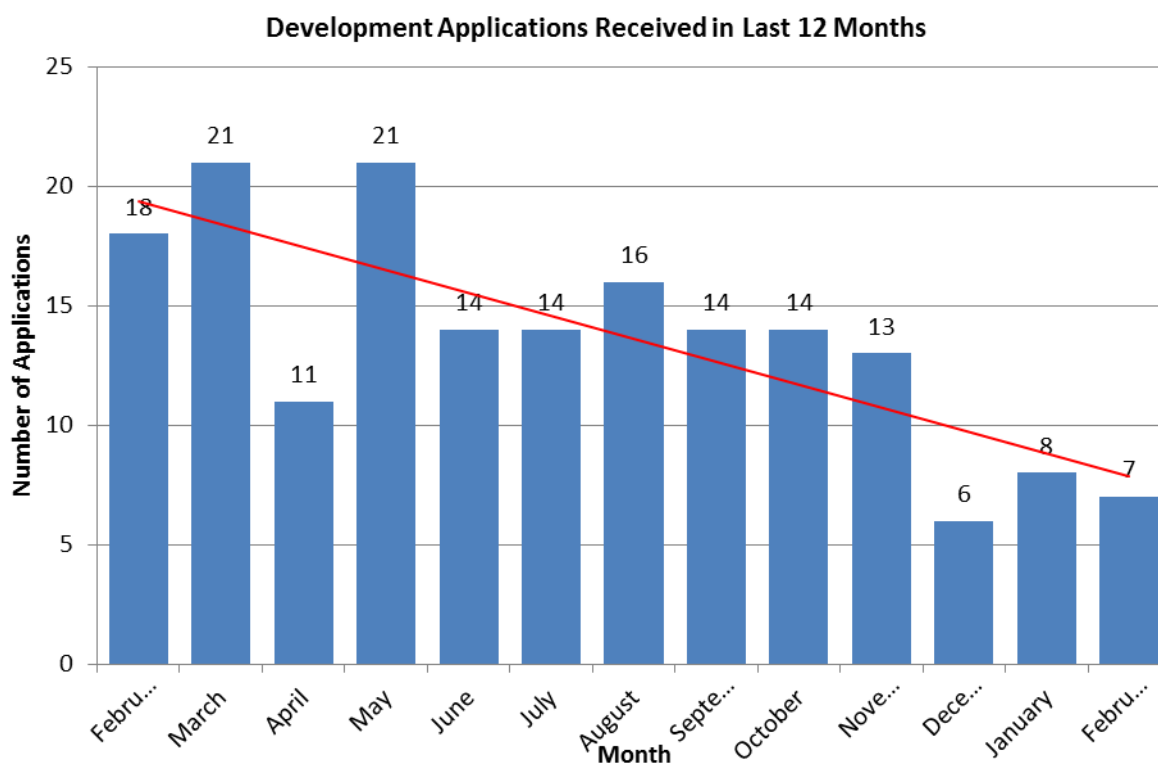
Description	Nov 18	Dec 18	Jan 19	Feb 19	Financial YTD
MCU & ROL referrals completed	12	9	5	9	114
Op Works referral completed	24	13	12	7	137
<b>Total Completed</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>251</b>

This total includes referrals for all Operational Works, MCU/ROLs and As-constructed Plans but also responses to information requests made for applications previously submitted.

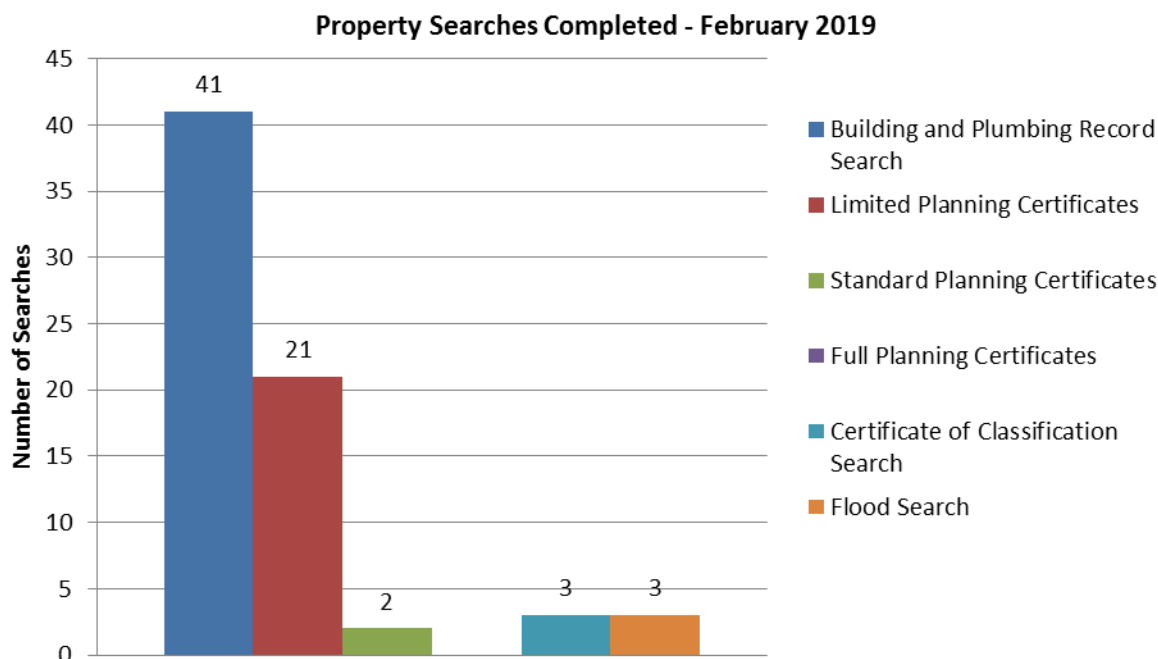
**Development Assessment**

Description	Nov 18	Dec 18	Jan 19	Feb 19	Financial YTD
New Applications	12	6	7	7	76
Request to Change Applications	1	0	1	0	13
Development Incentives Applications	0	0	0	0	3
<b>Total Received</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>92</b>
<b>Total Decided</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>120</b>

Graph 5.2



Graph 5.3



**Building, Plumbing & Compliance**

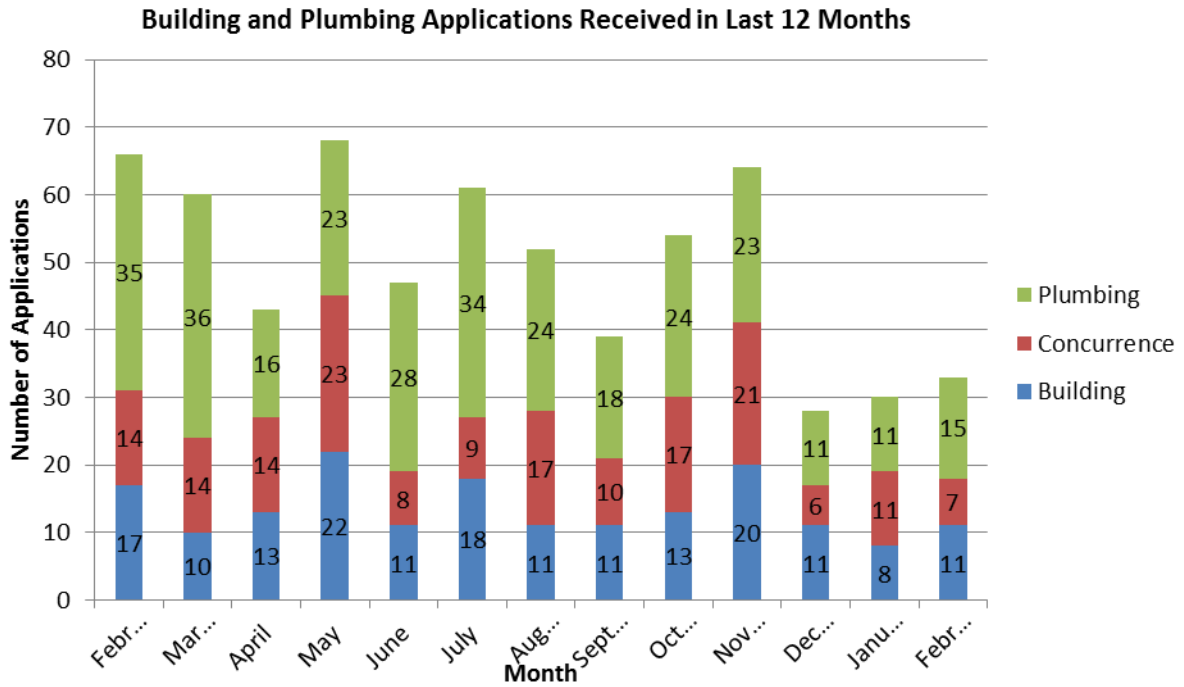
**Building**

Description	Nov 18	Dec 18	Jan 19	Feb 19	Financial YTD
Concurrence Applications	21	6	11	7	103
Building Works	20	11	8	11	110
<b>Total Received</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>201</b>
<b>Total Decided</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>190</b>

**Plumbing**

Description	Nov 18	Dec 18	Jan 19	Feb 19	Financial YTD
New Applications	23	11	11	15	162
<b>Total Decided</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>152</b>

Graph 5.4



**Local Laws**

**Registered Dogs**

Description	Nov 18	Dec 18	Jan 19	Feb 19	Financial YTD
New Dogs Registered	202	175	198	391	1,762
Dog Registration Renewals	289	99	50	106	13,084
<b>Total</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>15,075</b>

**Declared Dogs**

Description	Nov 18	Dec 18	Jan 19	Feb 19	Financial YTD
Dangerous Dogs	3	0	0	0	15
Menacing Dogs	0	0	2	1	5
Restricted Dogs	0	0	0	0	0

**Infringements Issued**

Description	Nov 18	Dec 18	Jan 19	Feb 19	Financial YTD
Parking Infringements	199	18	125	143	1,641
Animal Infringements	17	15	25	26	144
Local Law Infringements	3	0	16	23	49
<b>Total</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>1,834</b>

**9 NOTICES OF MOTION**

Nil

## 10 URGENT BUSINESS/QUESTIONS

*Urgent Business is a provision in the Agenda for members to raise questions or matters of a genuinely urgent or emergent nature, that are not a change to Council Policy and can not be delayed until the next scheduled Council or Committee Meeting.*

**11 CLOSURE OF MEETING**