



PLANNING AND REGULATORY COMMITTEE MEETING

AGENDA

18 JULY 2017

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 18 July 2017 commencing at 9.00am for transaction of the enclosed business.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be "CR", is written over a horizontal line.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
12 July 2017

Next Meeting Date: 01.08.17

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:

The Mayor, Councillor M F Strelow
Councillor N K Fisher
Councillor C R Rutherford
Councillor M D Wickerson

In Attendance:

Mr M Rowe – General Manager Community Services (Executive Officer)
Mr E Pardon – Chief Executive Officer

3 APOLOGIES AND LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Councillor Ellen Smith - Leave of Absence from 10 July 2017 to 28 July 2017

4 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

Minutes of the Planning and Regulatory Committee held 4 July 2017

5 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST IN MATTERS ON THE AGENDA

6 BUSINESS OUTSTANDING

6.1 BUSINESS OUTSTANDING TABLE FOR PLANNING AND REGULATORY COMMITTEE

File No: 10097
Attachments: 1. Business Outstanding Table
Authorising Officer: Evan Pardon - Chief Executive Officer
Author: Evan Pardon - Chief Executive Officer

SUMMARY

The Business Outstanding table is used as a tool to monitor outstanding items resolved at previous Council or Committee Meetings. The current Business Outstanding table for the Planning and Regulatory Committee is presented for Councillors' information.

OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION

THAT the Business Outstanding Table for the Planning and Regulatory Committee be received.

BUSINESS OUTSTANDING TABLE FOR PLANNING AND REGULATORY COMMITTEE

Business Outstanding Table

Meeting Date: 18 July 2017

Attachment No: 1

Date	Report Title	Resolution	Responsible Officer	Due Date	Notes
14 February 2017	Riverine Aquatic weed control	1. THAT Council contact the State member regarding our concerns in relation to the weed infestation in the Fitzroy River and our desire to form a partnership with the State Government and Livingstone Shire Council to address the problem. 2. THAT Council investigate funding options to address the matter.	Michael Rowe	28/02/2017	Letter forwarded to State member and awaiting response.
14 February 2017	Options for the location of the Pound Facility	THAT the report be received and the actions of the CEO be endorsed.	Steven Gatt	28/02/2017	MCU process underway and currently in submitter notification period.
06 June 2017	New dog breeder legislation under the Animal Management (Cats and Dogs) Act 2008	THAT Council approve the commencement of enforcement activities on the amendments to the Animal Management (Cats and Dogs) Act incorporating the <i>Animal Management (Protecting Puppies) and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2008</i> from 31 July 2017.	Steven Gatt	20/06/2017	

7 PUBLIC FORUMS/DEPUTATIONS

Nil

8 OFFICERS' REPORTS

8.1 MONTHLY OPERATIONS REPORT FOR PLANNING AND REGULATORY SERVICES FOR MAY AND JUNE 2017

File No: 1464

Attachments:

1. Financial Matters Report for May 2017
2. Financial Matters Report - June 2017
3. Traffic Light Report for May 2017
4. Traffic Light Report for June 2017
5. Monthly Operations Report for Health and Environment - May/June 2017
6. Monthly Operations Report for Local Laws - May/June 2017
7. Monthly Operations Report for Planning, Building and Plumbing - May 2017
8. Monthly Operations Report for Planning, Building and Plumbing - June 2017

Authorising Officer: Shane Turner - Acting Manager Planning and Regulatory Services
Michael Rowe - General Manager Community Services

Author: Rebecca Phelan - Supervisor Support Services

SUMMARY

The monthly operations report for the Planning and Regulatory Services Section as at 30 June 2017 is presented for Councillors information.

OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION

THAT the Planning and Regulatory Services Monthly Operations Report for May and June 2017 be 'received'.

COMMENTARY

The monthly operations reports for the Planning and Regulatory Services Section is attached for Council's consideration. The performance information contained within the attached report relates directly to the adopted 2016/2017 Operational Plan Key Performance Indicators.

- The Development Assessment unit met all targets for information requests for both months
- Improvements continue within the Local Law team including infield accessibility and training.

The Coordinator's and Manager's performance summary for each unit is provided below.

Heath and Environment

Food Business Licence applications have increased slightly in June to nine (9) new applications received and an increase in Short Term Food Business licences to 18. Officers continue to work hard to achieve 100% completion rate for all approvals within the required timeframes.

Local Laws

The local laws Unit is currently dealing with a higher than usual number of customer requests, as result of, in part to the systematic program that was conducted throughout May 2017 and increased administration work due to the Pets in the Park Microchipping Day. Officers are currently working through this large volume of work, and the numbers of outstanding requests are being reduced.

Building, Plumbing and Compliance

Building applications remain steady with 26 new applications and officers continue to have a 100% completion rate within the required time frames. The cadet surveyor has settled in well allowing for good inroads to be made with building compliance requests.

Plumbing have received 24 new applications the officers continue to work hard to achieve a 100% completion rate for plumbing approvals within the required timeframes.

Development Assessment

The Development Assessment team had a busy month receiving 28 applications. All targets were met in relation to information requests, decisions being made and decision notices being issued.

CONCLUSION

It is recommended that the monthly operations report for the Planning and Regulatory Services Section be received.

MONTHLY OPERATIONS REPORT FOR PLANNING AND REGULATORY SERVICES FOR MAY AND JUNE 2017

Financial Matters Report for May 2017

Meeting Date: 18 July 2017

Attachment No: 1



End of Month General Ledger - (Operating Only) - Planning and Regulat

As At End Of May

Report Run: 05-Jun-2017 14:55:33 Excludes Nat Accs: 2802,2914,2917,2924

	Adopted Budget \$	Revised Budget \$	EOM Commitments \$	YTD Actual \$	Commit + Actual \$	Variance %	On target 91.7% of Year Gone
COMMUNITY SERVICES							
Planning and Regulatory Services							
<u>Development Assessment</u>							
Revenues	(726,750)	(726,750)	0	(715,611)	(715,611)	98%	✓
Expenses	1,608,204	1,544,870	775,077	1,294,069	2,069,145	134%	✗
Transfer / Overhead Allocation	35,000	35,000	0	(40,655)	(40,655)	-116%	✓
Total Unit: Development Assessment	916,454	853,120	775,077	537,802	1,312,879	154%	✗
<u>Building Compliance</u>							
Revenues	(745,000)	(745,000)	0	(675,360)	(675,360)	91%	✗
Expenses	975,699	925,011	46,007	737,627	783,635	85%	✓
Transfer / Overhead Allocation	(220,920)	(220,920)	44,650	(205,033)	(160,383)	73%	✗
Total Unit: Building Compliance	9,779	(40,909)	90,657	(142,766)	(52,109)	127%	✓
<u>Health & Environment</u>							
Revenues	(177,750)	(177,750)	0	(145,519)	(145,519)	82%	✗
Expenses	2,378,254	2,292,465	432,073	1,396,684	1,828,757	80%	✓
Transfer / Overhead Allocation	317,400	317,400	0	202,692	202,692	64%	✓
Total Unit: Health & Environment	2,517,904	2,432,115	432,073	1,453,856	1,885,930	78%	✓
<u>Local Laws</u>							
Revenues	(1,379,700)	(1,379,700)	0	(1,138,539)	(1,138,539)	83%	✗
Expenses	2,569,848	2,652,320	1,945,073	1,644,842	3,589,914	135%	✗
Transfer / Overhead Allocation	251,600	251,600	0	181,236	181,236	72%	✓
Total Unit: Local Laws	1,441,748	1,524,220	1,945,073	687,539	2,632,611	173%	✗
<u>Planning and Regulatory Services Management</u>							
Revenues	0	0	0	(54)	(54)	0%	✓
Expenses	682,948	797,381	112,710	725,413	838,124	105%	✗
Transfer / Overhead Allocation	0	0	0	1,636	1,636	0%	✗
Total Unit: Planning and Regulatory Services Management	682,948	797,381	112,710	726,995	839,705	105%	✗
Total Section: Planning and Regulatory Services	5,568,834	5,565,927	3,355,591	3,263,426	6,619,017	119%	✗
Total Department: COMMUNITY SERVICES	5,568,834	5,565,927	3,355,591	3,263,426	6,619,017	119%	✗
Grand Total:	5,568,834	5,565,927	3,355,591	3,263,426	6,619,017	119%	✗

MONTHLY OPERATIONS REPORT FOR PLANNING AND REGULATORY SERVICES FOR MAY AND JUNE 2017

Financial Matters Report - June 2017

Meeting Date: 18 July 2017

Attachment No: 2



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

For period ended June 2017 (Before month end)

Report Run: 05-Jul-2017 08:48:35 Excludes Nat Accs: 2802,2914,2917,2924

	Adopted Budget \$	Revised Budget \$	EOM Commitments \$	Actuals for 01 \$	Commit + Actual \$	Variance %	On target 100% of Year Gone
COMMUNITY SERVICES							
Planning and Regulatory Services							
<u>Development Assessment</u>							
Revenues	(726,750)	(726,750)	0	(804,462)	(804,462)	111% ✖	
Expenses	1,608,204	1,544,870	75,384	1,410,987	1,486,371	96% ✓	
Transfer / Overhead Allocation	35,000	35,000	0	(92,240)	(92,240)	-264% ✖	
Total Unit: Development Assessment	916,454	853,120	75,384	514,284	589,669	69% ✖	
<u>Building Compliance</u>							
Revenues	(745,000)	(745,000)	0	(732,275)	(732,275)	98% ✓	
Expenses	975,699	925,011	15,336	807,771	823,107	89% ✖	
Transfer / Overhead Allocation	(220,920)	(220,920)	4,059	(224,539)	(220,480)	100% ✓	
Total Unit: Building Compliance	9,779	(40,909)	19,395	(149,043)	(129,648)	317% ✖	
<u>Health & Environment</u>							
Revenues	(177,750)	(177,750)	0	(221,766)	(221,766)	125% ✖	
Expenses	2,378,254	2,292,465	50,868	1,580,998	1,631,866	71% ✖	
Transfer / Overhead Allocation	317,400	317,400	0	215,587	215,587	68% ✖	
Total Unit: Health & Environment	2,517,904	2,432,115	50,868	1,574,818	1,625,686	67% ✖	
<u>Local Laws</u>							
Revenues	(1,379,700)	(1,379,700)	0	(1,198,031)	(1,198,031)	87% ✖	
Expenses	2,569,848	2,652,320	105,830	1,835,737	1,941,567	73% ✖	
Transfer / Overhead Allocation	251,600	251,600	0	193,115	193,115	77% ✖	
Total Unit: Local Laws	1,441,748	1,524,220	105,830	830,821	936,650	61% ✖	
<u>Planning and Regulatory Services Management</u>							
Revenues	0	0	0	(54)	(54)	0% ✖	
Expenses	682,948	797,381	315	786,881	787,196	99% ✓	
Transfer / Overhead Allocation	0	0	0	1,636	1,636	0% ✖	
Total Unit: Planning and Regulatory Services Management	682,948	797,381	315	788,462	788,778	99% ✓	
Total Section: Planning and Regulatory Services	5,568,834	5,565,927	251,792	3,559,343	3,811,135	68% ✖	
Total Department: COMMUNITY SERVICES	5,568,834	5,565,927	251,792	3,559,343	3,811,135	68% ✖	
Grand Total:	5,568,834	5,565,927	251,792	3,559,343	3,811,135	68% ✖	

MONTHLY OPERATIONS REPORT FOR PLANNING AND REGULATORY SERVICES FOR MAY AND JUNE 2017

Traffic Light Report for May 2017

Meeting Date: 18 July 2017

Attachment No: 3

All Monthly Requests (Priority 3) Planning & Regulatory Services 'Traffic Light' report May 2017

	Balance B/F	Completed in Current Mth	Current Month NEW Requests		TOTAL INCOMPLETE REQUESTS BALANCE	On Hold	Completion Standard (days)		Avg Completion Time (days) Current Mth		Avg Completion Time (days) 6 Months		Avg Completion Time (days) 12 Months	Avg Duration (days) 12 Months (complete and incomplete)
			Received	Completed										
Dog Registration Enquiry	0	0	149	120	21	6	10	●	2.00	●	16.75	●	7.57	6.96
Animals (more than permitted number)	13	8	17	4	16	2	30	●	1.50	●	13.29	●	11.43	10.58
Building Inspection Booking	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	●	0.00	●	0.00	●	7.50	2.50
Building Enquiry - General Info/Admin etc	43	14	29	18	39	1	5	●	2.50	●	8.27	●	11.87	3.36
Living in Illegal Premises	7	0	0	0	7	0	28	●	0.00	●	2.00	●	25.67	1.00
Other Building Compliant Issue	60	22	3	1	40	0	7	●	1.00	●	15.42	●	25.54	3.35
Poor Condition of Building	13	6	2	2	7	0	28	●	3.00	●	36.44	●	50.87	11.56
Pool Fence Issues	18	11	2	1	7	1	28	●	6.00	●	18.93	●	26.81	10.00
Retaining Wall Issues	8	3	1	1	5	0	28	●	1.00	●	6.67	●	14.50	6.67
Storm Water Complaint	41	29	2	1	13	0	28	●	1.00	●	13.57	●	23.31	10.66
Comm Compliance Barking Letter/Visitors Advice	0	0	19	11	1	7	5	●	1.27	●	1.95	●	2.32	1.42
Complaints MGM Landuse. (Section Use Only)	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	●	0.00	●	0.00	●	0.00	0.00
Planning Compliance Request/Enquiry	72	33	20	5	54	0	45	●	8.40	●	18.49	●	25.04	23.02
Dog Attack on Animal (Confirmed)	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	●	0.00	●	0.00	●	0.00	0.00
Dog Attack on Person (Fear) CSO	14	12	12	6	8	0	20	●	7.00	●	16.37	●	18.57	11.29
Dog Attack on Animal (Alleged) CSO	12	9	13	6	10	0	20	●	8.17	●	13.27	●	15.92	9.83
Dog Attack on Person (Bite) CSO	9	8	10	7	4	0	20	●	6.14	●	14.85	●	16.81	8.83
Duty Planner (New Enquiry)	4	4	101	101	0	0	1	●	0.67	●	0.96	●	0.89	0.54
Temporary Relocation of Business DueTo Disaster	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	●	0.00	●	0.00	●	0.00	0.00
Plan Sign Sealling - Contributions	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	●	0.00	●	14.00	●	9.67	9.67
Telephone Enquiry (Existing Application/Call Back)	1	1	29	28	0	1	1	●	0.71	●	0.82	●	0.96	0.56
GIA Moratorium (Compliance)	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	●	0.00	●	0.00	●	0.00	0.00
Heavy Vehicle Parking	1	1	1	0	0	1	10	●	0.00	●	21.40	●	12.42	6.79
Overgrown Allotments	60	45	68	29	40	14	45	●	2.90	●	19.60	●	21.80	20.65
Regulated Parking	17	17	50	38	12	0	10	●	5.26	●	6.14	●	10.06	7.49
Dust Complaint	0	0	1	1	0	0	10	●	3.00	●	2.50	●	4.71	1.33
Litter/Illegal Dumping	2	1	14	6	9	0	20	●	3.33	●	2.28	●	35.82	31.90
Noise Complaint	2	1	6	5	2	0	10	●	6.40	●	3.28	●	3.29	2.86
Plumbing Inspection Booking	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	●	1.00	●	0.20	●	0.40	0.40
P&D Works without a Plumbing Permit	3	0	1	0	4	0	5	●	0.00	●	2.50	●	1.50	1.50
Requests for Toilet Counts	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	●	0.00	●	8.25	●	22.08	108.00
Onsite (Private) Treatment Plant Odours	2	1	1	0	2	0	5	●	0.00	●	19.33	●	31.71	2.00
P&D Waste Water Leaking to Adjoining Properties	2	2	0	0	0	0	5	●	0.00	●	14.00	●	12.25	5.00
Plumbing and Drainage - Quote Required	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	●	0.00	●	0.00	●	0.00	0.00
Plumbing and Drainage - Sanitary Drainage Plan	2	2	43	41	2	0	5	●	0.66	●	0.71	●	1.04	0.69
Plumbing Issues General	9	3	5	4	7	0	5	●	1.00	●	8.93	●	11.60	2.44

	Balance B/F	Completed in Current Mth	Current Month NEW Requests		TOTAL INCOMPLETE REQUESTS BALANCE	On Hold	Completion Standard (days)	Avg Completion Time (days) Current Mth		Avg Completion Time (days) 6 Months		Avg Completion Time (days) 12 Months		Avg Duration (days) 12 Months (complete and incomplete)
			Received	Completed										
Barking Dog Complaint - Stage 1	8	5	85	58	23	7	3	<div><div></div></div>	1.90	<div><div></div></div>	4.36	<div><div></div></div>	3.42	0.97
Barking Dog Complaint - Stage 2 LLEO Use Only	7	2	9	2	10	1	30	<div><div></div></div>	4.50	<div><div></div></div>	14.19	<div><div></div></div>	13.66	11.95
Vector Misting	4	4	9	8	0	1	7	<div><div></div></div>	1.88	<div><div></div></div>	3.05	<div><div></div></div>	2.50	2.45
Nuisance Vehicle	7	6	42	20	20	3	10	<div><div></div></div>	5.35	<div><div></div></div>	7.17	<div><div></div></div>	7.40	5.84
Wandering Animals / Livestock	35	30	121	73	48	5	10	<div><div></div></div>	0.67	<div><div></div></div>	1.25	<div><div></div></div>	1.11	0.99
Wandering Stock	3	3	11	10	1	0	10	<div><div></div></div>	2.80	<div><div></div></div>	2.58	<div><div></div></div>	3.30	2.05

MONTHLY OPERATIONS REPORT FOR PLANNING AND REGULATORY SERVICES FOR MAY AND JUNE 2017

Traffic Light Report for June 2017

Meeting Date: 18 July 2017

Attachment No: 4

All Monthly Requests (Priority 3) Planning & Regulatory Services 'Traffic Light' report June 2017

	Balance B/F	Completed in Current Mth	Current Month NEW Requests		TOTAL INCOMPLETE REQUESTS BALANCE	On Hold	Completion Standard (days)		Avg Completion Time (days) Current Mth	Avg Completion Time (days) 6 Months	Avg Completion Time (days) 12 Months	Avg Duration (days) 12 Months (complete and incomplete)	Avg Completion Time (days) Q4			
			Received	Completed												
Dog Registration Enquiry	26	24	157	153	6	0	10	🟢	1.94	🔴	14.64	🟢	7.53	6.94	🟢	3.44
Animals (more than permitted number)	20	10	12	1	17	4	30	🟢	0.00	🟢	15.39	🟢	12.37	11.74	🟢	15.33
Building Inspection Booking	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	🟢	0.00	🔴	25.00	🔴	11.00	6.50	🔴	25.00
Building Enquiry - General Info/Admin etc	36	13	33	17	37	2	5	🟢	1.94	🔴	8.40	🔴	12.10	2.38	🔴	6.50
Living in Illegal Premises	6	2	1	0	5	0	28	🟢	0.00	🔴	48.00	🔴	43.80	2.67	🟢	0.00
Other Building Compliant Issue	34	4	4	1	32	1	7	🟢	2.00	🔴	25.31	🔴	26.95	2.56	🟢	1.50
Poor Condition of Building	7	4	8	3	7	1	28	🟢	12.00	🟢	22.58	🔴	47.38	12.14	🟢	14.50
Pool Fence Issues	8	2	3	2	7	0	28	🟢	0.50	🟢	16.82	🟢	21.34	9.12	🟢	4.50
Retaining Wall Issues	5	1	0	0	4	0	28	🟢	0.00	🟢	27.50	🔴	29.60	6.67	🟢	1.00
Storm Water Complaint	14	8	2	1	7	0	28	🟢	0.00	🟢	14.91	🟢	27.44	10.83	🟢	14.63
Comm Compliance Barking Letter/Visitors Advice	7	7	0	0	0	0	5	🟢	0.00	🔴	9.60	🔴	6.41	1.40	🔴	14.31
Complaints MGM Landuse. (Section Use Only)	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	🟢	0.00	🟢	0.00	🟢	0.00	0.00	🟢	0.00
Planning Compliance Request/Enquiry	53	31	15	6	28	3	45	🟢	3.83	🟢	22.87	🟢	27.45	24.65	🟢	13.43
Dog Attack on Animal (Confirmed)	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	🟢	0.00	🟢	0.00	🟢	0.00	0.00	🟢	0.00
Dog Attack on Person (Fear) CSO	10	10	13	7	5	1	20	🟢	5.86	🟢	16.47	🟢	17.70	10.12	🟢	11.33
Dog Attack on Animal (Alleged) CSO	13	11	12	7	5	2	20	🟢	6.43	🟢	13.58	🟢	15.63	9.83	🟢	12.66
Dog Attack on Person (Bite) CSO	5	5	11	8	2	0	20	🟢	8.25	🟢	17.13	🟢	16.72	8.94	🟢	7.86
Duty Planner (New Enquiry)	1	1	80	75	2	3	1	🟢	0.72	🟢	0.68	🟢	0.84	0.53	🟢	0.69
Temporary Relocation of Business DueTo Disaster	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	🟢	0.00	🟢	0.00	🟢	0.00	0.00	🟢	0.00
Plan Sign Sealling - Contributions	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	🟢	0.00	🟢	7.00	🟢	9.67	9.67	🟢	0.00
Telephone Enquiry (Existing Application/Call Back)	1	1	19	18	0	1	1	🟢	0.67	🟢	0.84	🟢	0.92	0.67	🟢	0.89
GIA Moratorium (Compliance)	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	🟢	0.00	🟢	0.00	🟢	0.00	0.00	🟢	0.00
Heavy Vehicle Parking	1	1	0	0	0	0	10	🟢	0.00	🔴	25.75	🔴	12.58	7.00	🟢	7.00
Overgrown Allotments	58	43	34	15	32	2	45	🟢	4.73	🟢	13.08	🟢	21.43	20.74	🟢	10.17
Regulated Parking	11	11	41	30	11	0	10	🟢	5.30	🟢	6.62	🟢	7.80	5.58	🟢	6.31
Dust Complaint	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	🟢	0.00	🟢	3.00	🟢	4.71	1.33	🟢	3.00
Litter/Illegal Dumping	5	4	16	1	9	7	20	🟢	0.00	🟢	2.88	🔴	35.41	30.61	🟢	4.64
Noise Complaint	1	1	3	0	1	2	10	🟢	0.00	🟢	4.04	🟢	3.48	2.96	🟢	6.00
Plumbing Inspection Booking	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	🟢	0.00	🟢	0.33	🟢	0.33	0.33	🟢	1.00
P&D Works without a Plumbing Permit	5	0	1	0	6	0	5	🟢	0.00	🟢	4.00	🟢	1.50	1.50	🟢	0.00
Requests for Toilet Counts	0	0	1	1	0	0	5	🟢	2.00	🔴	7.00	🔴	22.64	55.00	🟢	2.00
Onsite (Private) Treatment Plant Odours	1	0	1	0	2	0	5	🟢	0.00	🔴	15.00	🔴	31.71	0.00	🔴	15.00
P&D Waste Water Leaking to Adjoining Properties	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	🟢	0.00	🔴	21.00	🔴	14.00	0.00	🔴	21.00
Plumbing and Drainage - Quote Required	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	🟢	0.00	🟢	0.00	🟢	0.00	0.00	🟢	0.00
Plumbing and Drainage - Sanitary Drainage Plan	2	2	40	39	1	0	5	🟢	0.46	🟢	0.80	🟢	1.06	0.72	🟢	0.85
Plumbing Issues General	7	3	6	4	6	0	5	🟢	0.75	🔴	7.18	🔴	12.47	2.49	🔴	5.23

	Balance B/F	Completed in Current Mth	Current Month NEW Requests		TOTAL INCOMPLETE REQUESTS BALANCE	On Hold	Completion Standard (days)	Avg Completion Time (days) Current Mth		Avg Completion Time (days) 6 Months		Avg Completion Time (days) 12 Months		Avg Duration (days) 12 Months (complete and incomplete)	Avg Completion Time (days) Q4	
			Received	Completed												
Barking Dog Complaint - Stage 1	35	32	81	53	19	12	3	●	2.81	●	5.44	●	4.07	1.13	●	4.83
Barking Dog Complaint - Stage 2 LLEO Use Only	12	5	9	0	15	1	30	●	0.00	●	14.43	●	14.16	12.01	●	13.89
Vector Misting	1	1	2	2	0	0	7	●	2.50	●	3.13	●	2.53	2.48	●	3.48
Nuisance Vehicle	16	14	33	12	21	2	10	●	5.92	●	7.37	●	7.79	5.99	●	7.14
Wandering Animals / Livestock	51	41	139	89	50	10	10	●	0.73	●	1.60	●	1.34	1.16	●	2.19
Wandering Stock	1	1	0	0	0	0	10	●	0.00	●	2.89	●	3.36	2.03	●	4.33

MONTHLY OPERATIONS REPORT FOR PLANNING AND REGULATORY SERVICES FOR MAY AND JUNE 2017

Monthly Operations Report for Health and Environment - May/June 2017

Meeting Date: 18 July 2017

Attachment No: 5

MONTHLY OPERATIONS REPORT

HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT

May and June 2017

1. VARIATIONS, ISSUES AND INNOVATIONS

Innovations

Improvements / Deterioration in Levels of Services or Cost Drivers

Environment and Public Health

The Unit assessed food premises at the Rockhampton Show. All but one food business operator were compliant with correct food handling procedures and practices. Environmental Health Officers, together with Health Administration Officers manned a show stall for the three days of the show answering food related questions and enquiries from the public regarding correct food handling, correct temperatures and queries relating to new food businesses.

Vector Management Team

Vector Management Officers manned a display focusing on mosquito breeding around the home and the mosquito lifecycle. A microscope was used to display mosquito larvae which the public could get up and close to. This education plays an important part in showing the public how they can play their part in reducing mosquito related disease in and around the home. A mosquito light trap, used by Council to survey adult mosquitoes at strategic locations, was also on display.

Pest Management Team

On 3 May 2017 the first Regional Pest Management Sub Committee meeting was held in Gladstone, attended by Rockhampton Regional Council Officers and Councillor Smith. The main topic was discussion regarding invasive species prioritisation for future use of local Government co-contributions by State Government.

Pest Management Officers conducted multiple baiting campaigns for wild dogs and feral pig control in multiple locations throughout the Rockhampton region during May and June period, injecting 1197kg of meat for use on 15 properties.

A Pest Management Officer manned a display the Ridgeland's Agricultural Show to field enquires and distribute educational material.

Council's Pest Management Unit and Infrastructure provided assistance to the Fitzroy Basin Association to erect signage at the entrance to the duck pond reserve on the Old Capricorn Highway after there were reports of illegal cast netting for Tilapia.

Pest Management Officers manned a display at the Rockhampton Show answering multiple enquiries from within and surrounding regions. Two of these enquiries led to property inspections for Weedy Sporobolus Grasses of areas previously presumed clean, after inspection it was found to be naturalised species much to the relief of the property owners and the Pest Management Unit.

Mother of Millions control on and around 40 kilometres of road reserve localities scattered from Gogango to Marmor is continuing.

Aquatic weed control continues on 48 kilometres of river and associated lagoon and tributary systems.

Management Summary

Example from Section Risk Register (excludes risks accepted/ALARP)

Risk	Current Risk Rating	Future Control & Risk Treatment Plans	Due Date	% Completed
Pest Management -Council does not have appropriate and implemented pest management planning for pest plants and pest animal management leading to public complaints about service delivery, localised damage to Council's reputation, temporary redirection/addition of staff/resources required.	Moderate	Legislative changes occurring in 2016. Review and realign plan with newly identified changes. Review of service level arrangements/requirements	2017	Draft completed

Legislative Compliance & Standards

Legislative Compliance Matter	Due Date	% Completed	Comments
Council's Ground Distribution Contract Licence	6 April 2020	100%	Completed
Pest Management Officers AC/DC Licenses	Various	100%	Completed
Vector Management Officers Pest Management Technicians Licenses	Various	100%	Completed

2. ACHIEVEMENT OF CAPITAL PROJECTS WITHIN ADOPTED BUDGET AND APPROVED TIMEFRAME

No capital projects.

3. ACHIEVEMENT OF OPERATIONAL PROJECTS WITHIN ADOPTED BUDGET AND APPROVED TIMEFRAME

No operational projects.

4. DELIVERY OF SERVICES AND ACTIVITIES IN ACCORDANCE WITH COUNCIL'S ADOPTED SERVICE LEVELS**Adopted/Operational Service Level Standards & Performance**

Service Level	Target	June
Annual inspection of licensed food businesses undertaken.	100%	100%
Annual inspection of licensed businesses that provide higher risk personal appearance services undertaken.	100%	100%
Annual inspection of devolved licensed environmentally relevant activities undertaken.	100%	100%

Please note the service levels depicted in the above table are operational standards only and have not been formally adopted by Council.

FINANCIAL MATTERS

The Financial Matters report for May and June 2017 is outlined in the Attachments.

MONTHLY OPERATIONS REPORT FOR PLANNING AND REGULATORY SERVICES FOR MAY AND JUNE 2017

Monthly Operations Report for Local Laws - May/June 2017

Meeting Date: 18 July 2017

Attachment No: 6

MONTHLY OPERATIONS REPORT

PLANNING AND REGULATORY SERVICES

Period Including May and June 2017

VARIATIONS, ISSUES AND INNOVATIONS

Recruitment

Coordinator Local Laws Garry Randall Resigned in May 2017 and the recruited Local Laws Supervisor did not take the position offered. These positions have been filled in acting roles since the 22 May 2017.

Advertising has closed for both positions and interviews conducted. The process of vetting and advising successful candidates is continuing.

Recent Training

Local Law Officers and Administration Officers completed Dealing with Hostile and Violent People training.

Local Laws Officers have completed Pathway receipting training to enable officers to receipt at the Pound.

Pets in the Park Microchipping Day

Pets in the Park Microchipping Day was held at Rigalsford Park on the 4 June 2017. Another successful event with a steep increase in the number of vouchers issued.

The total numbers were

1. 5 Cats microchipped on the day
2. 178 Dogs microchipped on the day
3. 186 vouchers sold
4. 25 Dog registrations taken



Councillor Smith at the Pets in the Park Microchipping Day

Rockhampton Show Stall

Local Laws had a stall at the Rockhampton Show on the 14-16 June 2017. The stall proved successful again with a number of enquiries including in relation to the recently introduced dog breeder legislation.



Local Laws Stall at the Rockhampton Show

Million Paws Walk

Local Laws manned an information booth at Millions Paws Walk on the 21 May 2017 in support of the RSPCA. Council branded merchandise was given to participants as a reward for responsible pet ownership.



Melanie Dansie, Kelly Turner, Charmaine Stehbins and Elizabeth Chambers at the Million Paws Walk.

Office Relocation

Local Laws relocated to the 'executive' area of the Gracemere Administration Building in early May 2017 to enable construction of the Gracemere library in the main area. This relocation was mainly conducted on a weekend with the assistance of facilities and officers have settled in well to the new area.

Improvements/Deterioration in Levels of Services or Cost Drivers

Systematic Inspection Program

The Systematic Inspection Program of Mount Morgan finished 31 May 2017, after an initial delay in beginning this program in April due to the flood. All officers must be commended for their effort in ensuring that the program was completed.

The program statistics include

- 1163 premises visited
- 23 PINs issued
- 15 Compliance Notices issued
- 316 Visitors advices left

Customer Service Requests

Local Laws received a total of 637 recorded customer service requests for the month of May which is a 61% increase on the April total of 393. This sharp rise can be attributed to the

smaller than usual number of requests in April due to the flood and an increase response from the systematic inspection in Mount Morgan to visitor advises left by officers.

Dog Breeder Legislation Implementation

The protecting puppies legislative amendments to the *Animal Management (Cats and Dogs) Act 2008* came into effect on the 26 May 2017. In preparation for this change in legislation Council Officers have:

1. Attended Webinars
2. Updated Council's Website
3. Is using our unique breeder information on our rescue agency emails to comply with the legislation.

In excess of 60 breeders have registered from the Rockhampton Regional Council Area and two complaints have been received. Complaints are currently being actioned with education.

Day in the Life of a Local Laws Officer

In June 2017 Local Laws and Customer Service have teamed up to allow Customer Service Officers to experience a day in the life of a Local Laws Officer. This initiative is designed to continue to enhance the working relationships between Local Laws and Customer Service.

LINKAGES TO OPERATIONAL PLAN**1. COMPLIANCE WITH CUSTOMER SERVICE REQUESTS**

The response times for completing the predominant customer requests in the reporting period of May and June 2017 are as outlined in the Planning and Regulatory Traffic Light Report attached.

Comments & Additional Information

May and June 2017 Traffic Light Report includes all Planning and Regulatory Services. The following departments fall under this unit: Development Assessment, Building and Plumbing Compliance. Local Laws, Pound, Environment and Public Health, Pest Management, Vector Management and Support Services.

The following Local Laws areas have been highlighted as exceeding completion rates set with respect to each request type, namely:

Dog Registration Enquiry

With the completion rate standard of 10 days, Local Laws have for this current month achieved a commendable 1.94 days average completion rate.

Dog Attacks

With a completion standard of 20 days for all types of dog attacks, Local Laws for the current month has achieved a commendable 5.86 days average completion rate for Attack on a Person (Fear), 8.25 days average completion rate for an Attack on a Person (Bite) and 6.43 days average completion rate for an Attack on an Animal.

Barking Dog Complaint Stage 1

Barking Dog Complaint – Stage 1 requests, the average completion time for the current month is below the completion rate standard of 3 days with an average completion time of 2.81 days. This shows an improvement in service provision and previous actions are being effective.

2. COMPLIANCE WITH STATUTORY AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS***Legislative Compliance & Standards***

Legislative Compliance Matter	Due Date	% Completed	Comments
Council's Ground Distribution Contract Licence outdated	6 April 2017		Not due until 6 April 2017
Pest Management Officers AC/DC Licenses	Various	100%	Completed
Vector Management Officers Pest Management Technicians Licenses	Various	100%	Completed
Local Laws Power of Entry Training	Various	100%	Completed
Cert IV (Government Investigations)	Various	80%	Training completed, officers have until November 2017 to complete assessment.
Animal Management	Various	100%	Completed

4. ACHIEVEMENT OF OPERATIONAL PROJECTS WITHIN ADOPTED BUDGET AND APPROVED TIMEFRAME

Project	Revised Budget	Actual (incl. committals)	% Budget Expended	Explanation
Issue of Dog Registration Renewals	\$20 000.00	\$18 376.80	92%	Renewals for 2018 year have commenced
Micro Chipping Days	\$17 000.00	\$13 937.31	69%	Held 31 October 2016 and 4 June 2017

Registered Dogs/Declared Dog Totals

Description	Registrations March	Registrations April	Registrations May	Registrations June	Current total
Dogs Registered	319	207	278	269	15829
Dangerous Dogs	0	1	0	1	30
Menacing Dogs	0	1	0	1	46
Restricted Dog	0	0	0	0	1

Infringements Issued

Description	March	April	May	June	Financial YTD
Parking Infringements	481	140	696	607	6891
Animal Infringements	61	16	115	64	954
Local Law Infringements	8	3	13	11	101

Total	550	159	824	682	7946
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FINANCIAL MATTERS

The Financial Matters reports for Month Year are outlined in Attachments.

MONTHLY OPERATIONS REPORT FOR PLANNING AND REGULATORY SERVICES FOR MAY AND JUNE 2017

Monthly Operations Report for Planning, Building and Plumbing – May 2017

Meeting Date: 18 July 2017

Attachment No: 7

MONTHLY OPERATIONS REPORT

PLANNING SECTION

Period Ended MAY 2017

VARIATIONS, ISSUES AND INNOVATIONS

Innovations

Nil

Improvements / Deterioration in Levels of Services or Cost Drivers

Nil

1. COMPLIANCE WITH STATUTORY AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS INCLUDING SAFETY, RISK AND OTHER LEGISLATIVE MATTERS

Risk Management Summary

Example from Section Risk Register (excludes risks accepted/ALARP)

Please Note: The risks listed below are 'what if' scenarios and do not necessarily reflect what has occurred.

Potential Risk	Current Risk Rating	Future Control & Risk Treatment Plans	Due Date	% Completed	Comments
Failure to address general long term planning needs for the community will result in lower quality development, less development overall, continued poor economic and community performance indicators, and lost opportunities in pursuit of achieving elevation of Rockhampton's reputation to an exceptional regional city.	Very High	Develop strategies to address threat, train existing staff to address, and hire staff with required skill sets. Educate community, develop strategic partnerships, and identify external resources.	31/12/2017	Ongoing	Developing strategies to meet resourcing need to address threats, community education programs and strategic partnership development in accordance with resourcing.
Changes to State law that reduce revenues for essential Council services, e.g. Development Assessment will result in less capacity to provide planning services, requiring supplemental funding from other sources, e.g. increased rates.	High 4	Monitor and respond when and as appropriate	N/A		
Failure to collect revenue results in fewer funds	High 5	Process and workflow to	31/12/2016	70%	Report going to Committee

Potential Risk	Current Risk Rating	Future Control & Risk Treatment Plans	Due Date	% Completed	Comments
available and lack of confidence in Council business practices.		address has been developed and approved by Council.			
Continuing changes to state legislation and regulatory requirements on Council increase the risk of Council not being able to fully comply with all requirements. Consequences include possible fines, further limitations on Council functions, failure to provide essential resources to enable Council to achieve regional development objectives.	Moderate 5	Respond as events occur and provide submissions to articulate impacts on RRC operations	N/A	Ongoing	

Legislative Compliance & Standards

Legislative Compliance Matter	Due Date	% Completed	Comments
Outdated employee immunisations, tickets, and/or licenses	Various		
Outdated legislative compliance mandatory training and/or qualifications	Various		
Overdue performance reviews	Various		

2. ACHIEVEMENT OF CAPITAL PROJECTS WITHIN ADOPTED BUDGET AND APPROVED TIMEFRAME

No capital projects are relevant to the Planning Section.

3. ACHIEVEMENT OF OPERATIONAL PROJECTS WITHIN ADOPTED BUDGET AND APPROVED TIMEFRAME

Project	Revised Budget	Actual (incl. committals)	% budget expended	Explanation
<i>Rockhampton Regional Planning Scheme</i>	N/A	N/A	N/A	<i>This project is a large operational plan that spans over several years</i>

4. **DELIVERY OF SERVICES AND ACTIVITIES IN ACCORDANCE WITH COUNCIL'S ADOPTED SERVICE LEVELS**

Service Delivery Standard	Target	Current Performance
Development Assessment		
Applications received: 11		
Applications decided: 22		
Acknowledgement notices (where required) sent out within 10 business days of application being properly made	100%	100%
Information requests (where required) sent out within timeframes required under SPA	100%	100%
Decisions are made within 20 business day timeframe once decision stage commences (or extended timeframe permitted under SPA)	100%	75%
Decision notices are issued within 5 business days of the decision being made	100%	100%
Building		
Applications received: 28		
Applications decided: 19		
Building Approvals - Decisions are made within 20 business day timeframe	100%	100%
Plumbing		
Applications received: 27		
Applications decided: 32		
Plumbing & Drainage Approvals – Decision are made within 20 business day timeframe	100%	100%

MONTHLY OPERATIONS REPORT FOR PLANNING AND REGULATORY SERVICES FOR MAY AND JUNE 2017

Monthly Operations Report for Planning, Building and Plumbing - June 2017

Meeting Date: 18 July 2017

Attachment No: 8

MONTHLY OPERATIONS REPORT

PLANNING SECTION

Period Ended JUNE 2017

VARIATIONS, ISSUES AND INNOVATIONS

Innovations

Nil

Improvements / Deterioration in Levels of Services or Cost Drivers

Nil

1. COMPLIANCE WITH STATUTORY AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS INCLUDING SAFETY, RISK AND OTHER LEGISLATIVE MATTERS

Risk Management Summary

Example from Section Risk Register (excludes risks accepted/ALARP)

Please Note: The risks listed below are 'what if' scenarios and do not necessarily reflect what has occurred.

Potential Risk	Current Risk Rating	Future Control & Risk Treatment Plans	Due Date	% Completed	Comments
Failure to address general long term planning needs for the community will result in lower quality development, less development overall, continued poor economic and community performance indicators, and lost opportunities in pursuit of achieving elevation of Rockhampton's reputation to an exceptional regional city.	Very High	Develop strategies to address threat, train existing staff to address, and hire staff with required skill sets. Educate community, develop strategic partnerships, and identify external resources.	31/12/2017	Ongoing	Developing strategies to meet resourcing need to address threats, community education programs and strategic partnership development in accordance with resourcing.
Changes to State law that reduce revenues for essential Council services, e.g. Development Assessment will result in less capacity to provide planning services, requiring supplemental funding from other sources, e.g. increased rates.	High 4	Monitor and respond when and as appropriate	N/A		

Potential Risk	Current Risk Rating	Future Control & Risk Treatment Plans	Due Date	% Completed	Comments
Failure to collect revenue results in fewer funds available and lack of confidence in Council business practices.	High 5	Process and workflow to address has been developed and approved by Council.	31/12/2016	70%	Report going to Committee
Continuing changes to state legislation and regulatory requirements on Council increase the risk of Council not being able to fully comply with all requirements. Consequences include possible fines, further limitations on Council functions, failure to provide essential resources to enable Council to achieve regional development objectives.	Moderate 5	Respond as events occur and provide submissions to articulate impacts on RRC operations	N/A	Ongoing	

Legislative Compliance & Standards

Legislative Compliance Matter	Due Date	% Completed	Comments
Outdated employee immunisations, tickets, and/or licenses	Various		
Outdated legislative compliance mandatory training and/or qualifications	Various		
Overdue performance reviews	Various		

2. ACHIEVEMENT OF CAPITAL PROJECTS WITHIN ADOPTED BUDGET AND APPROVED TIMEFRAME

No capital projects are relevant to the Planning Section.

3. ACHIEVEMENT OF OPERATIONAL PROJECTS WITHIN ADOPTED BUDGET AND APPROVED TIMEFRAME

Project	Revised Budget	Actual (incl. committals)	% budget expended	Explanation
Rockhampton Regional Planning Scheme	N/A	N/A	N/A	This project is a large operational plan that spans over several years

4. DELIVERY OF SERVICES AND ACTIVITIES IN ACCORDANCE WITH COUNCIL'S ADOPTED SERVICE LEVELS

Service Delivery Standard	Target	Current Performance
Development Assessment		
Applications received: 28		
Applications decided: 14		
Acknowledgement notices (where required) sent out within 10 business days of application being properly made	100%	100%
Information requests (where required) sent out within timeframes required under SPA	100%	100%
Decisions are made within 20 business day timeframe once decision stage commences (or extended timeframe permitted under SPA)	100%	100%
Decision notices are issued within 5 business days of the decision being made	100%	100%
Building		
Applications received: 26		
Applications decided: 26		
Building Approvals - Decisions are made within 20 business day timeframe	100%	100%
Plumbing		
Applications received: 24		
Applications decided: 30		
Plumbing & Drainage Approvals – Decisions are decided within 20 business day timeframe	100%	100%

8.2 COMMITTEE REPORT DELEGATIONS - JUNE 2017

File No: 7028

Attachments: Nil

Authorising Officer: Shane Turner - Acting Manager Planning and Regulatory Services
Michael Rowe - General Manager Community Services

Author: Tarnya Fitzgibbon - Coordinator Development Assessment

SUMMARY

This report outlines the development applications received in June 2017 and whether they will be decided under delegation or decided by Council.

OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION

THAT the Committee Report Delegations – June 2017 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 applications were received in June 2017. They will be decided in the following manner:

Application type	Address	Decision
D/49-2017 – Operational Works for Road Works, Stormwater, Water Infrastructure, Drainage Works, Earthworks, Sewerage Infrastructure, Landscaping and Clearing Vegetation under Planning Scheme	5-71 Olive Street, Parkhurst	Delegation
D/57-2017 – Operational Works for Access and Sewerage Works	15 Catherine Street, Wandal	Delegation
D/58-2017 – ROL Boundary Realignment (5 lots into 5 lots)	21A North Street, 88 Campbell Street and 90 Campbell Street, Rockhampton City	Already decided under delegation
D/59-2017 – ROL Boundary Realignment (2 lots into 2 lots)	55 Edward Street, Berserker	Already decided under delegation
D/60-2017 – MCU for Office	68 Bolsover Street, Rockhampton City	May go to Committee as it's impact assessable
D/62-2017 – MCO Child Care Centre (Extension)	2 Glencoe Street, 38 Upper Dawson Road and 40 Upper Dawson Road, Allenstown	Delegation

D/61-2017 – MCU/Operational Works for Health Care Services and Operational Works for Advertising Devices	44 Card Street, Berserker	May go to Committee as it's impact assessable
D/63-2017 – Operational Works for Road Works, Stormwater, Roof and Allotment Drainage Works, Access and Parking Works and Site Works	14 Stanley Street, Rockhampton City	Delegation
D/53-2017 – MCU for Outdoor Sport and Recreation (football fields and a running track around one field. Council owned land)	12 Elizabeth Street, Allenstown	Delegation
D/56-2017 – Operational Works for Advertising Device (Billboard)	15 Gladstone Road, Allenstown	Delegation
D/65-2017 – ROL (2 lots into 2 lots)	3 Burnett Street, Berserker	Delegation
D/67-2017 – MCU Multiple Dwelling (6 units)	124 Denham Street, Allenstown	Delegation
D/68-2017 – ROL (1 lot into 2 lots)	108 Glenmore Road, Park Avenue	Delegation
D/69-2017 – MCU for Shopping Centre and Theatre (Stockland's redevelopment)	331 Yaamba Road, Park Avenue	Delegation
D/70-2017 – ROL – Lease Area B	75-103 Murray Street, Rockhampton City	Already decided under delegation
D/72-2017 – MCU – Indoor Sport and Recreation (Cross fit gym)	12 Power Street, Kawana	Delegation
D/71-2017 – ROL (2 lots into 2 lots)	57 West Street, The Range	Delegation
D/73-2017 – ROL (2 lots into 2 lots)	8 Riverside Drive, Parkhurst	Delegation
D/74-2017 – MCU for Transport Depot	157 Foster Street, Gracemere	Delegation
D/75-2017 – MCU for Low Impact Industry	54 Charles Street, Berserker	Committee
D/76-2017 – MCU for Indoor Sport and Recreation	217 East Street, Rockhampton City	Delegation
D/77-2017 – MCU for Food and Drink Outlet	124 William Street, Rockhampton City	May go to Committee as it's impact assessable
D/78-2017 – ROL Boundary realignment	Lot 742 Cherryfield Road, Gracemere	Delegation

D/79-2017 – MCU for Extractive Industry	59793 Bruce Highway, Midgee	May go to Committee as it's impact assessable
D/83-2017 – MCU for Child Care Centre	Lot 102 Springfield Drive, Norman Gardens	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

The report on applications received in June 2017 and the manner in which they will be decided be received.

8.3 D/138-2015/A - APPLICATION UNDER THE DEVELOPMENT INCENTIVES POLICY FOR DEVELOPMENT PERMIT D/138-2015 FOR A MATERIAL CHANGE OF USE FOR AN EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT (EXTENSION)

File No: D/138-2015/A
Attachments: 1. Locality Plan
Authorising Officer: Tarnya Fitzgibbon - Coordinator Development Assessment
Shane Turner - Acting Manager Planning and Regulatory Services
Michael Rowe - General Manager Community Services
Author: Amanda O'Mara - Senior Planning Officer

SUMMARY

Development Application Number: D/138-2015
Applicant: Heights College Ltd
Real Property Address: Lot 2 on RP613996, Parish of Murchison
Common Property Address: 276 Carlton Street, Kawana
Rockhampton City Plan Area: Community Facilities Zone
Type of Approval: Development Permit for a Material Change of Use for an Educational Establishment (extension)
Date of Decision: 5 September 2016
Application Lodgement Fee: \$1,528.00
Infrastructure Charges: \$72,523.53
Infrastructure charges incentive: All other areas – 50% discount
Incentives sought: Infrastructure Charges Concession of 100%
Refund of Development Application Fees
Refund of Service and Connection Fees

OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION

THAT in relation to the application under the Development Incentives Policy for a Development Permit for a Material Change of Use for an Educational Establishment (extension), on Lot 2 on RP613996, Parish of Murchison, located at 276 Carlton Street, Kawana, Council resolves to Approve the following incentives if the use commences prior to 5 September 2019:

- a) A fifty per cent reduction of infrastructure charges to the amount of \$36,261.75; OR
- b) One hundred per cent reduction of infrastructure charges in the amount of \$72,523.53;
- c) A refund of the development application fee of \$1,528.00 and service and connection fees on commencement of the use; and
- d) That Council enter into an agreement with the applicant in relation to (a) or (b) and (c).

BACKGROUND**Project outcomes anticipated by applicant:**

The development comprises of constructing a replacement kindergarten at Heights College which will be able to cater for sixty-six (66) children in comparison to forty-four (44) children.

New jobs and investment:

The project's construction costs amount to \$2 million with construction being undertaken by a Rockhampton Region based builder who the applicant claims is using local sub-contractors and suppliers.

The applicant estimates the new project will increase its turnover by \$100,000 each year for at least the coming three (3) years.

The new kindergarten will provide an additional full-time job and two part-time jobs in its first year with at least one additional position being created each year for the following seven (7) years.

Benefits of project for applicant's business:

The new kindergarten will enable Heights College, which is a coeducational independent school with an enrolment of 721 students and which offers positions from kindergarten to Year Twelve (12), to increase its kindergarten intake by fifty (50) per cent from forty-four (44) to six-sixty (66) pupils.

The applicant claims the new kindergarten will provide on-going business sustainability by increasing its student numbers. The increase in kindergarten numbers could well flow through the rest of the school.

Benefits of project to Rockhampton Regional economy:

The applicant runs a substantial Rockhampton Region educational establishment with an annual turnover of \$11 million, 721 students and a staff of 120 people (seventy-four (74) full-time and forty-six (46) part-time).

The increase in their kindergarten intake by fifty (50) per cent will significantly improve the applicant's business by increasing student numbers in later years as well as initially in kindergarten.

The fifty (50) per cent increase in kindergarten numbers will have a significant impact on the number of families able to work in the Rockhampton Region.

CONCLUSION

The development meets the eligibility criteria under the Development Incentives Policy and the applicant has demonstrated some economic benefits arising from the development. Therefore, in accordance with the policy, a fifty (50) per cent discount can be applied or alternatively a one (1) hundred per cent reduction could be considered to the infrastructure charge as requested by the applicant. In addition, a refund of the development application fee and the service and connection fees will be provided.

**D/138-2015/A - APPLICATION UNDER
THE DEVELOPMENT INCENTIVES
POLICY FOR DEVELOPMENT PERMIT
D/138-2015 FOR A MATERIAL CHANGE
OF USE FOR AN EDUCATIONAL
ESTABLISHMENT (EXTENSION)**

Locality Plan

Meeting Date: 18 July 2017

Attachment No: 1

D/138-2015/A - Locality Plan



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8.4 D/32-2017 - DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION FOR A MATERIAL CHANGE OF USE FOR INDOOR SPORT AND RECREATION (PERSONAL TRAINING GYM)

File No: D/32-2017

Attachments:

1. Locality Plan
2. Site Plan - Revised Parking Layout

Authorising Officer: Tarnya Fitzgibbon - Coordinator Development Assessment
Shane Turner - Acting Manager Planning and Regulatory Services
Michael Rowe - General Manager Community Services

Author: Bevan Koelmeyer - Planning Officer

SUMMARY

Applicant: XO Fitness Centre Pty Ltd

Real Property Address: Lot 2 on RP619304, Parish of Rockhampton

Common Property Address: 121 Kent Street, Rockhampton City

Area of Site: 1,012 square metres

Planning Scheme: Rockhampton Region Planning Scheme 2015

Planning Scheme Zone: Low-Medium Density Residential Zone

Planning Scheme Overlays: None Applicable

Existing Development: Existing Workshop

Existing Approvals: Not Applicable

Approval Sought: Development Permit for a Material Change of Use for Indoor Sport and Recreation (Personal Training Gym)

Level of Assessment: Impact

Submissions: One (1)

Referral Agency(s): Department of Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning

Infrastructure Charges Area: Charge Area 2

Application Progress:

<i>Application Lodged:</i>	20 March 2017
<i>Acknowledgment Notice issued:</i>	29 March 2017
<i>Request for Further Information sent:</i>	6 April 2017
<i>Request for Further Information responded to:</i>	19 April 2017
<i>Submission period commenced:</i>	5 May 2017
<i>Submission period end:</i>	30 May 2017
<i>Council request for additional time:</i>	4 July 2017
<i>Government Agency request for additional time:</i>	Not Applicable
<i>Government Agency Response:</i>	27 April 2017

<i>Last receipt of information from applicant:</i>	<i>28 June 2017</i>
<i>Statutory due determination date:</i>	<i>7 August 2017</i>

OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION**RECOMMENDATION A**

THAT in relation to the application for a Development Permit for a Material Change of Use for Indoor Sport and Recreation (personal training gym), made by XO Fitness Centre Pty Ltd, located at 121 Kent Street, Rockhampton City, described as Lot 2 on RP619304, Parish of Rockhampton, 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 approval 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 and Parking Works;
 - 1.5.2 Plumbing and Drainage Works;
 - 1.6 All Development Permits for Plumbing and Drainage Works must be obtained prior to the issue of a Development Permit for Building Works.
 - 1.7 All works must be designed, constructed and maintained in accordance with the relevant Council policies, guidelines and standards, unless otherwise stated.
 - 1.8 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>
Plan Showing Revised Parking Layout Proposed over part of Lot 2 on RP619304	170889-03	23 June 2017
Proposed Gymnasium – Floor Plan	170216-02	26 February 2017

- 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 prompt commencement of the use.
- 3.0 ACCESS AND PARKING WORKS
- 3.1 A Development Permit for Operational Works (access and parking works) must be obtained prior to the commencement of any access and parking works on the development site.
- 3.2 All access and parking works must be designed and constructed in accordance with the *Capricorn Municipal Development Guidelines*, *Australian Standard AS2890 "Parking facilities"* and the provisions of a Development Permit for Operational Works (access and parking works).
- 3.3 All car parking and access areas must be paved or sealed to Council's satisfaction. Design and construction must be in accordance with the provisions of a Development Permit for Operational Works (access and parking works).
- 3.4 All vehicles must ingress and egress the development in a forward gear.
- 3.5 All vehicular access must be via Kent Street, with all egress via Denison Lane only.
- 3.6 A minimum of six (6) car parking spaces must be provided on-site.
- 3.7 Parking spaces must be line-marked in accordance with the *Australian Standard AS2890 "Parking facilities"* and the provisions of a Development Permit for Operational Works (access and parking works).
- 3.8 All vehicle operation areas must be illuminated in accordance with the requirements of *Australian Standard AS1158 "Lighting for roads and public spaces"*.
- 4.0 PLUMBING AND DRAINAGE WORKS
- 4.1 All internal plumbing and drainage works must be designed and constructed in accordance with the approved plans (refer to condition 2.1), *Capricorn Municipal Development Guidelines*, *Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008*, *Plumbing and Drainage Act 2002*, and Council's Plumbing and Drainage Policies.
- 4.2 Alteration or relocation of internal sanitary drainage works associated with the existing building must be in accordance with regulated work under the *Plumbing and Drainage Act 2002*.
- 4.3 Alteration, disconnection or relocation of internal plumbing and sanitary drainage works associated with the existing building must be in accordance with regulated work under the *Plumbing and Drainage Act 2002* and Council's Plumbing and Drainage Policies.
- 5.0 ROOF AND ALLOTMENT DRAINAGE WORKS
- 5.1 All roof and allotment runoff from the development must be directed to a lawful point of discharge and must not restrict, impair or change the natural flow of runoff water or cause a nuisance to surrounding land or infrastructure.

6.0 ASSET MANAGEMENT

- 6.1 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.
- 6.2 Any damage to existing stormwater, water supply and sewerage infrastructure, kerb and channel, pathway or roadway (including removal of concrete slurry from public land and Council infrastructure), that occurs while any works are being carried out in association with this development approval must be repaired at full cost to the developer. This includes the reinstatement of any existing traffic signs or pavement markings that may have been removed or damaged.

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, dust or light. 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.
- 7.5 The hours of operations for the Indoor Sport and Recreation (Personal Training Gym) on the development site must be limited to:
0515 hours to 1900 hours on Monday to Friday, and
0630 hours to 1900 hours on Saturday,
with no operations on Sundays or Public Holidays.
- 7.6 Roller doors are to be kept closed outside the hours of 7:00AM and 10:00PM.

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 Kent Street or Denison Lane.
- 8.2 Operations on the development site must have no significant impact on the amenity of adjoining premises or the surrounding area due to the emission of light or noise.
- 8.3 Group class sizes are restricted to ten (10) members per class.

ADVISORY NOTES**NOTE 1. 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 1. Licensable Activities

Should an activity licensable by Rockhampton Regional Council be proposed for the premises, Council's Environment and Public Health Unit should be consulted to determine whether any approvals are required. Such activities may include preparation and sale of food to the public. Approval for such activities is required before 'fitout' and operation.

NOTE 2. 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).

NOTE 3. Infrastructure Charges Notice

This application is subject to infrastructure charges in accordance with Council policies. The charges are presented on an Infrastructure Charges Notice.

RECOMMENDATION B

That in relation to the application for a Development Permit for a Material Change of Use for Indoor Sport and Recreation (personal training gym), made by XO Fitness Centre Pty Ltd, located at 121 Kent Street, Rockhampton City, described as Lot 2 on RP619304, Parish of Rockhampton, Council resolves to issue an Adopted Infrastructure Charges Notice for the amount of \$21,050.25.

BACKGROUND

PROPOSAL IN DETAIL

The proposal seeks to use part of an existing building for the purpose of establishing an Indoor Sport and Recreation use as described in the *Rockhampton Region Planning Scheme 2015*. Specifically as a personal training gym.

The gym will operate group classes for a duration of forty-five (45) minutes to one (1) hour and will cater for up to ten (10) members per class. The gym classes will be run at fixed times indicated to be 5:15AM, 6:00AM, 9:00AM, 5:00PM and 6:00PM, Monday to Friday. On Saturdays there is proposed to be only one (1) class run at 6:30AM. During daytime hours there is anticipated to be ad hoc one on one personal training sessions that take place.

The proposal will utilise around forty per cent (40%) of the existing shed, separated by a wall, but shared with a workshop currently operating on site. The proposed gym will not require any structural changes to the building and will utilise a gross floor area of 215.9 square metres and will provide six (6) on-site car parking spaces with vehicles gaining entry to the site via Kent Street, and exiting from Denison Lane.

SITE AND LOCALITY

The subject site is designated in the Low-Medium Density Residential Zone and has one (1) existing building described as a shed of which around sixty per cent (60%) is used and operated as a workshop by an electrical contractor. The subject site has existing connections for critical urban services such as but not limited to sewer, water supply and electricity and has existing hardstand area for vehicle access and parking.

Northeast from the site, across Denison Lane, is land designated in the Principal Centre Zone predominantly occupied by commercial uses. The subject site and locality area in a south to west direction is generally designated in the Low-Medium Density Residential Zone. Land uses in this area are mainly residential in nature such as dwelling houses however there are a notable number of existing commercial uses designated in this zone neighbouring the site located on Kent Street.

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 Integrated Development Assessment System provisions of the *Sustainable Planning Act 2009*, 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 July 2017)

Support, subject to conditions / comments.

Public and Environmental Health Comments – (27 June 2017)

Support, subject to conditions / comments.

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 2014

This policy came into effect on 2 December 2013 (amended in April 2016) and replaced all former State Planning Policies. This policy requires development applications to be assessed against its requirements until the identified state interests have been appropriately reflected in the local planning scheme.

Liveable communities

Complies. The proposal will enhance liveability through providing a sport and recreation facility to support community health and wellbeing.

Mining and extractive resources

Not Applicable.

Biodiversity

Not Applicable.

Coastal environment

Not Applicable.

Water quality

Complies. The development will utilise services to maintain water quality.

Natural hazard, risk and resilience

Not Applicable.

Emissions and hazardous activities

Complies. Protecting the amenity of communities is fundamentally important and this type of development is anticipated to create noise however these issues will be managed through operating procedures to minimise any adverse impacts from noise emissions.

State transport infrastructure

Complies. The development is in close proximity to a state-controlled road however this development will integrate with the transport network and is not anticipated to impact on the safety and efficiency of the network.

Strategic airports and aviation facilities

Not Applicable.

Rockhampton Region Planning Scheme 2015**Low-Medium Density Residential Zone**

The subject site is situated within the Low-Medium Density Residential Zone under the *Rockhampton Region Planning Scheme 2015*. The purpose of the Low-Medium Density Residential Zone identifies that: -

- (1) The purpose of the low-medium density residential zone code is to:
 - (a) provide locations preferred for the consolidation of a range and mix of dwelling types developed at low-medium densities in the planning scheme area;
 - (b) **minimise land use conflict and ensure that uses supporting low-medium density development predominantly develop in the zone; and**
 - (c) **ensure that development within the zone has appropriate standards of infrastructure and essential services.**
- (2) The purposes of the zone will be achieved through the following overall outcomes:
 - (a) development provides for dwellings, dual occupancies and multiple dwellings being generally a low to medium-rise built form and low-medium density;
 - (b) infill development and greenfield areas are developed in a manner that makes efficient use of land and can provide for the development of a range and mix of accommodation and residential types;
 - (c) **non-residential uses only occur within the zone where they:**
 - (i) **do not compromise the residential character and existing amenity of the surrounding area;**
 - (ii) **are small-scale and consistent with the surrounding urban form;**
 - (iii) **primarily function to service the needs of the immediate local residential community;**
 - (iv) **do not detract from the role and function of centres;**
 - (v) **do not result in the expansion of a centre zone;**
 - (vi) **in proximity to higher order roads (minor urban collector or higher); and**
 - (vii) provide for uses along Albert Street that can demonstrate a dependence on having a highway frontage, therefore limited to:
 - (d) development for an office is limited in scale (200 square metres gross floor area) to ensure the primacy of the principal centre and involves the reuse of an existing building to promote renewal;
 - (e) new proposed centres within greenfield areas are not intended to accommodate full-line supermarkets;
 - (f) with the exception of a local centre at North Parkhurst (along William Palfrey Road on Lot 5 SP238731), no other neighbourhood or local centres are required within the low-medium density residential zone;

- (g) short-term accommodation, rooming accommodation and tourist parks occur where there is access to public transport and higher order roads (minor urban collector or higher);
- (h) development has a built form that creates an attractive and pedestrian oriented streetscape and is integrated with nearby centres, community facilities, open space and recreation facilities via pathways, cycle ways, roads and public transport infrastructure commensurate with the needs of the use;
- (i) development maximises opportunities for surveillance, activation of street fronts, integration with surrounding streetscapes, and presents an attractive appearance to the street with variations in built form, shape and colour;
- (j) **development maintains a high level of residential amenity having regard to traffic, noise, dust, odour, lighting and other locally specific impacts;**
- (k) new residential developments are not located in proximity to existing incompatible uses such as rural uses, industry uses and major community facilities without separation distances, buffering, landscaping and screening that minimise a loss of amenity in relation to noise, odour, dust, light, loss of privacy or other adverse impacts;
- (l) new residential developments are located and integrated with existing neighbourhoods and in proximity to existing community infrastructure;
- (m) development is sited and designed to respond to the region's climate (sustainable practices for maximising energy efficiency, water conservation and public/active transport use), local heritage features, natural landscape features and environmental constraints (including but not limited to topography, bushfire and flooding); and
- (n) **development is serviced by infrastructure that is commensurate with the needs of the use.**

This development is consistent with the purpose of the zone. The proposal is for a small-scale recreational facility that supports the services available for local residents. The site has existing infrastructure and essential services connected for the development to utilise. The potential for land use conflict has been managed through appropriate operating procedures having regard to all potential amenity impacts to the primarily residential character of the surrounding area. The development is of a small-scale and does not detract from the role of centre and is not expanding on the centre zone being that the use proposed is an infill use of an existing commercial shed. The site will gain entry access via Kent Street (Minor Urban Collector) and will exit the site from Denison Lane (Urban Access Street) and is within 100 metres of a state-controlled road. For the aforementioned reasons, the development is consistent with the purpose of the zone.

Rockhampton Regional Planning Scheme Codes

The following codes are applicable to this application: -

- Low-medium density residential zone code;
- Access, parking and mobility code;
- Stormwater management code;
- Waste management code; and
- Water and sewer 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:

Low-Medium Residential Zone Code		
Performance Outcome/s		Officer's Response
PO8	<p>The development is located and designed so that buildings and structures make provision for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) an appropriate scale and size that reflects the purpose of the zone; (b) access to natural light and ventilation; (c) landscaping; (d) privacy and noise attenuation; (e) screening of materials when stored outside buildings; (f) integration with the streetscape and built form; (g) orientated to the street frontage; (h) landscape features of the site; and (i) access to open space. 	<p><u>Justified</u></p> <p>The proposal does not comply with Acceptable Outcome (AO) 8.3. for a maximum length of any exterior wall to be fifteen (15) metres.</p> <p>One of the existing building's exterior walls (abutting the north-western boundary) is approximately 21.9 metres in length. This non-compliance is only present on one side of the building with the opposite wall, oriented in a south-eastern direction, being separated by two (2) roller doors to comply with this AO.</p> <p>It is not anticipated that this non-compliance will detract from the existing amenity of the area and if anything aids the development in mitigating noise attenuation. The identified non-compliance is justified and does not affect the development's integration with the streetscape and built form of the locality.</p>
PO19	<p>The development minimises adverse impacts on the amenity of adjoining land use and the surrounding area.</p>	<p><u>Justified</u></p> <p>The proposal does not comply with AO19.1 for non-residential land uses to be operated between the hours of 7:00AM and 10:00PM. The development proposes to commence group classes with up to ten (10) members from 5:15AM between Monday and Friday with classes expected to go for between forty-five (45) minutes and sixty (60) minutes.</p> <p>This non-compliance has been appropriately managed through environmental health and operating procedures and conditions which manage any lighting, noise and dust impacts. Notably, the roller doors are required to remain closed for operations prior to 7:00AM to assist with noise attenuation. Furthermore, the group class sizes are restricted to ten (10) members per class as indicated in the application report submitted.</p> <p>These measures along with supporting standard conditions are anticipated to minimise any adverse impacts from the development to the amenity of adjoining land uses and the surrounding locality area and therefore justified despite non-compliance with AO19.1.</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.

INFRASTRUCTURE CHARGES

Adopted Infrastructure Charges Resolution (No. 5) 2015 for non-residential development applies to the application and it falls within Charge Area 2. The Infrastructure Charges are as follows:

Column 1 Use Schedule		Column 2 Charge Area	Column 3 Adopted Infrastructure Charge		Calculated Charge
			(\$)	Unit	
Indoor Sport & Recreational Facility	For all other areas and uses	Area 2	140	per m ² of GFA	\$30,226.00
	Total				\$30,226.00
	Less credit				\$9,175.75
	TOTAL CHARGE				\$21,050.25

This is based on the following calculations:

- (a) A charge of \$30,226.00 for Gross Floor Area being 215.9 square metres (indoor sport and recreation); and
- (b) An Infrastructure Credit of \$9,175.75 for the existing industrial structures (215.9 square metres).

Therefore, a total charge of \$21,050.25 is payable and will be reflected in an Infrastructure Charges Notice for the development.

CONSULTATION

The proposal was the subject of public notification between 5 May 2017 and 30 May 2017, as per the requirements of the *Sustainable Planning Act 2009*, and one (1) properly made submission was received.

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

Issue	Officer's Response
Noise Impacts	The public submission raised concerns that noise from the proposed gym would adversely affect local residents in close proximity to the site. This concern has been considered by Council and is appropriately managed in condition 7.2 which requires the use to operate with its roller doors closed outside hours of 7:00AM to 10:00PM and also under condition 7.3 which ensures the use does not cause an environmental nuisance and has regard to noise attenuation. Noise attenuation is further helped in the building's design which includes a concrete exterior wall along its north-western side. The aforementioned conditions and building design appropriately manage noise and the development is therefore not anticipated to have adverse impacts on amenity to surrounding land use.

REFERRALS

The application was referred to the Department of Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning under the provisions of the *Sustainable Planning Regulation 2009* (Schedule 7, Table 3, Item 1 – State-controlled road). On 27 April 2017, the Department advised Council under section 287(2)(a) of the *Sustainable Planning Act 2009*, that it had no requirements relating to the application.

CONCLUSION

The development is consistent with the intent of the Low-Medium Density Residential Zone as it is providing a small-scale recreational facility to support local residents. As demonstrated above there are sufficient grounds to justify the development despite conflicts with the planning scheme. In addition, the proposal is generally in accordance with the applicable planning scheme codes. Therefore, the application is recommended for approval subject to the conditions outlined in the recommendation.

**D/32-2017 - DEVELOPMENT
APPLICATION FOR A MATERIAL
CHANGE OF USE FOR INDOOR SPORT
AND RECREATION (PERSONAL
TRAINING GYM)**

Locality Plan

Meeting Date: 18 July 2017

Attachment No: 1

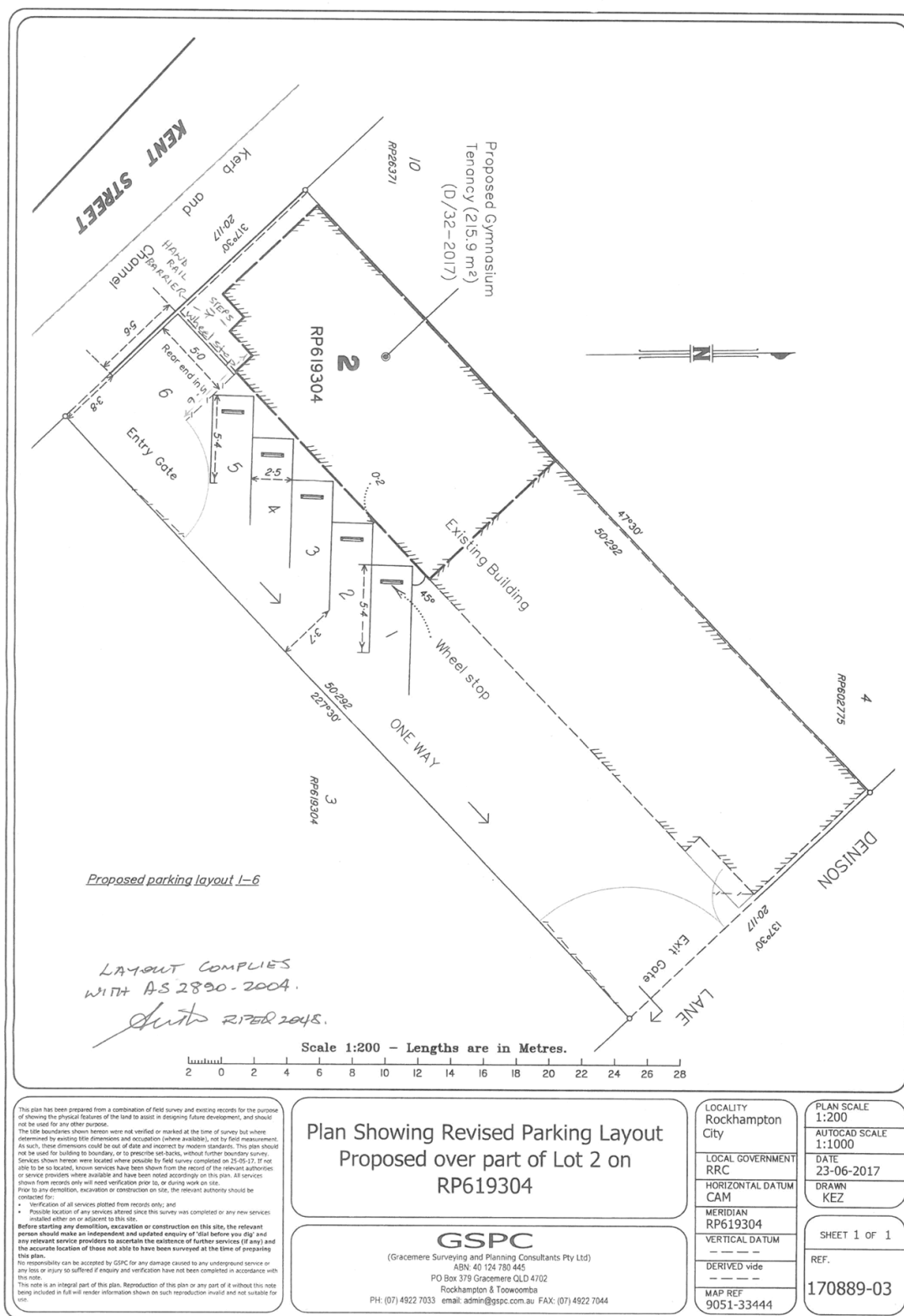


**D/32-2017 - DEVELOPMENT
APPLICATION FOR A MATERIAL
CHANGE OF USE FOR INDOOR SPORT
AND RECREATION (PERSONAL
TRAINING GYM)**

Site Plan - Revised Parking Layout

Meeting Date: 18 July 2017

Attachment No: 2



8.5 WILD DOG MANAGEMENT PLAN

File No: 7099
Attachments: 1. Draft Wild Dog Management Plan 2017-2021
Authorising Officer: Shane Turner - Acting Manager Planning and Regulatory Services
Michael Rowe - General Manager Community Services
Author: Catherine Hayes - Coordinator Health and Environment

SUMMARY

This report presents the Rockhampton Regional Council Draft Vector Management Plan 2017-2021 (The Plan) for Council's consideration and adoption. The Plan builds on current activities and provides an adopted proactive, strategic approach to managing wild dogs and provides a clear direction for Pest Management Officers and the community for the next 4 years.

OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION

THAT Council adopts the Draft Wild Dog Management Plan 2017-2021.

COMMENTARY

The Draft Wild Dog Management Plan 2017-2021 has been developed to establish and promote the cooperative management of the impacts of wild dogs within the region and provide direction for the next 4 years.

The plan articulates a hierarchy of control of wild dogs in peri-urban and urban areas. The management actions are based on threat to life and property and the attributes of an individual wild dog with the level of control increasing as the risk of the animal increases. The plan contains an action plan setting out the steps to be undertaken to achieve the outcomes of the plan.

Implementation of the plan will result in:

- A reduction in wild dogs impacts within the urban, peri-urban and rural areas,
- An informed community,
- Informed and knowledgeable stakeholders who have ownership and are committed to and managing wild dogs and knowledgeable officers who use reliable information to develop and implement effective and efficient integrated management program,
- A reduction in the risk of wild dogs to the community.

BUDGET IMPLICATIONS

Nil

LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT

The *Biosecurity Act 2014* places a general biosecurity obligation on persons to take all reasonable and practical measures to prevent or minimise a biosecurity risk. This includes Council undertaking management activities on land under Councils control. Under the Act Council is required to have a Biosecurity Plan, the Wild Dog Management Plan will sit under the Biosecurity Plan.

CONCLUSION

Approval is sought to adopt the Draft Wild Dog Management Plan 2017-2021 which builds on current activities and provides an adopted proactive, strategic approach to managing wild dogs and provides a clear direction for Pest Management Officers and the community for the next 4 years.

WILD DOG MANAGEMENT PLAN

Draft Wild Dog Management Plan 2017-2021

Meeting Date: 18 July 2017

Attachment No: 1

Wild Dog Management Plan 2016 - 2020



P: 1300 22 55 77

E: enquiries@rrc.qld.gov.au

W: www.rrc.qld.gov.au



Acknowledgements

This plan was developed by Rockhampton Regional Council in collaboration and consultation with experts from the following organisations:

- Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry
- Biosecurity Queensland (Rockhampton)
- Department of National Parks, Recreation, Sport and Racing
- Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service (Rockhampton)



Wild Dog Management Plan 2016 - 2020



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Wild Dog Management Plan 2016 - 2020



Summary

Wild dogs have known adverse impacts on economic and social values in the Rockhampton Region, and may negatively impact on conservation values. Landholders are legally obliged to control wild dogs where they occur on their land. Wild dog territories typically occur over numerous properties, and are therefore difficult to effectively control on a single property basis. A coordinated approach to wild dog management is needed 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 dogs (*Canis lupus familiaris*) other than a domestic dog owned by a person and dingoes (*Canis lupus dingo*). The difficulty of managing an adaptable, mobile animal has led to Council taking a nil tenure approach of working with a number of stakeholders on an appropriate management solution.

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

This plan forms a sub plan under the Council's Pest Management Plan 2012-2016 and under the Council's Biosecurity Plan when adopted.

Background

Wild dogs include dingoes (*Canis lupus dingo*), hybrid dingoes (*Canis familiaris dingo*, *Canis lupus familiaris*) and domestic dogs (*Canis familiaris*) that have escaped or have been released into our Region.

Characteristics and distribution of wild dogs

Dingoes were first introduced to Australia some 4000 years ago and domestic dogs have been present since first European settlement in 1788.

Dingoes and other wild dogs are present in most environments and are widely distributed throughout the country. The average adult dingo in Australia weighs 16 kilograms and, although feral dogs and hybrids may weigh up to 60 kilograms, most are less than 20 kilograms. Pure dingoes are distinct from similar-looking domestic dogs and hybrids as they breed once a year and have some different skull characteristics (Fleming 2001).

Wild dogs live in small groups or packs in territories where the home ranges of individuals can vary between 10 and 300 square kilometres. Packs are usually stable but under certain conditions some wild dogs, usually young males, disperse. Although wild dogs eat a diverse range of foods, they focus on medium and large vertebrates. Hunting group size and hunting strategies differ according to prey type to maximise hunting success. Larger groups of wild dogs are more successful when hunting large kangaroos and cattle and solitary animals are more successful when hunting rabbits and small macropods (Fleming 2001).

Dingoes and other wild dogs are present and distributed throughout the Rockhampton Region.



Wild Dog Management Plan 2016 - 2020



Impacts of wild dogs

Wild dogs have substantial impacts on the economy, environment and social amenity and human safety.

Economic Impacts

Queensland loses about \$33 million (2002–03) annually in terms of control costs, livestock losses due to predation by dingoes and wild dogs, and diseases spread by these pest animals (Rural Management Partners Report 2004). \$33 million is thought to be a conservative estimate considering the secondary impacts on rural communities can be in-measurable.

AgForce (2009) estimated that costs attributed to wild dogs in Queensland may be as high as \$67 million (based on producer estimates of production loss and processor figures of discounted dog-bitten animals).

Further economic losses are caused by the transmission of parasites such as hydatids and *Neospora* which may result in the rejection of beef products and decreased herd fertility.

Environmental Impacts

Predation by wild dogs may have an impact on the survival of remnant populations of endangered fauna (Managing impacts of wild dogs).

Wild dogs control measures also have environmental impacts. Control measures may have a direct impact on non-target species and reduced wild dog density, which may result in an increase in other predators with overlapping diets.

Social amenity and human safety

Human and pet safety are the predominant issues that cause most angst to residents. Human amenity and environmental impacts are also of concern.

The nature, frequency and intensity of interactions with people vary and appear to be dependent on a number of factors including age and sex of wild dogs, pack size and composition, time of year, natural food supplies and human reactions to wild dogs.

Wild dog human interactions experienced in the Rockhampton Region includes wild dogs stealing and soliciting food, and loitering in public areas. This can lead to the potential for outright attacks on humans. Some people fear wild dogs and the results of any potential altercation can lead them to change their activities to avoid contact with wild dogs.

Wild dog animal interaction experienced includes outright attacks on pets and stock resulting in injury through to death.

Wild dog attacks on humans, stock and pets can cause significant psychological stress on livestock owners and the general public.

Wild dogs may also act as vectors of diseases for humans and pets.

Value of wild dogs

Wild dogs can have a number of positive social and environmental values. Wild dogs are the top predator and under particular conditions, they may limit the density and rate of population growth of other pest animals such as rabbits, goats, feral cats, pigs and foxes. This in turn may aid the survival of native species.

Dingoes have a significant role in the spiritual and cultural values and practices of indigenous Australians, and Rockhampton Regional Council recognises the importance of this to our local Region.

Purpose

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



Wild Dog Management Plan 2016 - 2020



Objectives and Outcomes

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

Objectives				
To achieve effective control of wild dogs across all tenures.	To reduce wild dog impacts in rural areas through community action.	To reduce wild dog impacts in urban and peri-urban areas.	<p>To develop and implement a communication and education program to ensure landholders are aware of their responsibility in rural areas.</p> <p>To develop and implement a communication and education program to ensure stakeholders are aware of their responsibility and the need to control dogs and wild dogs in urban and peri-urban areas.</p>	To balance the conservation of dingoes with other management objectives, including the protection of rural enterprises and public safety.
Outcomes				
Wild dogs are managed within the Rockhampton Region.	Wild dog impacts in rural areas are reduced.	Wild dog impacts in urban and peri-urban areas are reduced.	The community is informed on wild dog management.	Conservation of dingo populations in the Rockhampton Region.

An action plan to achieve the priority objectives and desired outcomes is outlined in Appendix 1.

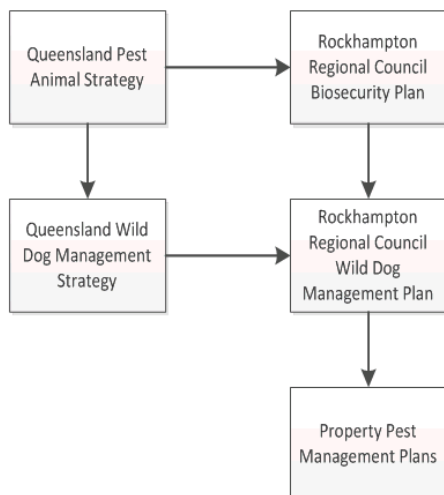


Wild Dog Management Plan 2016 - 2020



Integration

This management plan is designed to be consistent with plans from surrounding local government areas to ensure effective integration across all levels of government. This relationship is illustrated below.



Stakeholders

A number of stakeholders have interests in wild dog management in the Rockhampton Region. Effective engagement of all relevant parties is critical to the success of wild dog management programs. Stakeholders include:

- Queensland Dog Offensive Group
- Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry
- Biosecurity Queensland
- Queensland Health
- Department of National Parks, Recreation, Sport and Racing
- Queensland Parks and Wildlife Services
- Local government
- Local wild dog committees
- Landholders/managers
- Industry groups
- NRM Groups.



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Legislation

The dingo is defined as both 'wildlife' and 'native wildlife' under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*, and is a natural resource within protected areas such as national parks. In identified protected areas, dingoes are a protected species.

Under the *Biosecurity Act 2014* wild dogs (*Canis lupus familiaris*) and dingoes (*Canis lupus dingoes*) are restricted invasive animals.

When a dingo is within a protected area (eg a national park) it is protected, however it is restricted matter outside the protected area.

The *Biosecurity Act 2014*, requires local governments to have a biosecurity plan in place to manage pest animal impacts in their local government area.

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.

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.

The management of wild dogs is also regulated by the:

- *Animal Care and Protection Act 2001*
- *Pest Management Act 2001*
- *Weapons Act 1990*
- *Workplace Health and Safety Act 2011*

Principles of Pest Management

The development and implementation of this plan is based on the management principles for weeds and pest 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.



Wild Dog Management Plan 2016 - 2020



Control

Control operations

The aim of control is to minimise the impacts of wild dogs 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 wild dog 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 wild dogs, 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 wild dogs

The predominant challenges for managing wild dogs 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 wild dogs
- Changing land use and social demographics
- Absentee landholders
- 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.



Wild Dog Management Plan 2016 - 2020



Intervention in rural areas

As wild dog home ranges may extend over several properties, broadscale baiting is the most effective and efficient means of controlling wild dogs in rural areas. Trapping and fencing are not considered feasible options.

Council offers rural landholders the opportunity to participate in 1080 baiting programs to control wild dogs on their properties in the Rockhampton Region. These are proactive programs to prevent the build-up of wild dog 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 when stock losses are incurred in an area if wild dog activity is seen to approach high levels or when there are safety concerns.

Where 1080 baiting programs are unable to be undertaken due to legislative restrictions, Council provides landholders with information on alternative control methods.

Intervention in peri-urban and urban areas

Wild dog home ranges that are centred on areas of high human activity, such as townships, town refuge dumps, camping grounds, picnic areas and resorts, appear to be smaller in size but have relatively higher numbers of wild dogs per pack compared to wild dogs that rely on natural prey in bush areas (Corbett 1998).

Wild dog home ranges typically occur over numerous properties in peri-urban and urban areas and are therefore difficult to effectively control on a single property basis.

Wild dogs, including Dingoes are known to inhabit the outskirts of the City of Rockhampton particularly in the Frenchville Road and Norman Gardens areas, where residential land adjoins national park.

Certain situations require intervention where problem wild dogs are identified and removed in order to minimise risks to public health and safety. Council's hierarchy of control of wild dogs is outlined in Appendix 3.

Public awareness is important in urban and peri-urban areas where residents need to be informed on wild dog behaviour and that under current legislation feeding of wild dogs is prohibited.

Strategy implementation review and performance reporting

The operational actions will be assigned appropriate indicators so that performance against the outcomes can be regularly assessed.

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

The Plan will be reviewed annually to ensure that it identifies and reflects changing priorities, operational capacity and the legislative framework and has been afforded adequate financial and staffing resources.



Wild Dog Management Plan 2016 - 2020



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.

Dingoes - native dogs of Asia, selectively bred by human beings from wolves. Present in Australia before domestic dogs. Pure dingoes are populations or individuals that have not hybridised with domestic dogs or hybrids.

Domestic dog - a dog that is owned by a person.

Feral dog - a dog other than a dingo, that is not owned by a person

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

Hybrids - dogs resulting from crossbreeding of a dingo and a domestic dog, and the descendants of crossbred offspring.

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 wild dog habitat, movement corridors, historical and recent stock loss and current control. Replacing the boundaries on the map following the information collection process clearly identifies the responsibilities of each stakeholder with regard to wild dog 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.

Wild dog - all wild-living dogs (including dingoes, feral dogs and hybrids other than a domestic dog).



Wild Dog Management Plan 2016 - 2020



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Wild Dog Management Plan 2016 - 2020



Appendix 1 - Action Plan

Desired outcome 1: Manage wild dogs within the Rockhampton Region		
Objective 1.1 – To achieve effective control of wild dogs across all tenures		
Key Actions	When	Success indicator
Participate in coordinated nil tenure planning processes.	Ongoing	Participation undertaken
Implement agreed control methods as part of a nil tenure and integrated coordinated program.	Ongoing	Control methods implemented
Review existing control techniques and identify gaps in control technology and areas for improvement in existing technology in terms of effectiveness, efficiency and humaneness.	2018	Review undertaken
Develop work instructions to support the Wild Dog Management Plan.	2018	Work instructions developed
Follow best practice when managing wild dogs, giving consideration to animal welfare and non-target risks.	Ongoing	Best practice implemented
Incorporate wild dog management into other related planning and management programs.	Ongoing	Wild dog management incorporated in other related planning and management programs
Enforce compliance when landowners do not take reasonable steps to control wild dogs.	As appropriate	Compliance with Compliance Notices issues
Encourage responsible pet ownership so that domestic dogs do not add to the wild dog population, or create impacts on livestock, the environment or neighbourhood areas.	Ongoing	Information provided
Secure adequate resources to carry out the actions in this plan.	Ongoing	Adequate resources are secured to undertake actions
Ensure Council staff responsible for conducting wild dog control activities are appropriately trained and licensed.	Ongoing	Staff are appropriately trained and licensed for the duties they undertake
Support field evaluation of new control practices.	As appropriate	Field evaluation undertaken
Contribute to research on the management of wild dogs.	As appropriate	Contribution to research undertaken
Build and maintain working partnerships between key stakeholders, to generate a holistic approach to wild dogs management including a sense of community ownership of the problem.	Ongoing	Partnerships built and maintained



Desired outcome 2: Reduce wild dog impacts in rural areas

Objective 2.1 – To reduce wild dog impacts in rural areas through community action

Key Actions (in addition to the actions in 1.1)	When	Success indicator
Facilitate the coordination of the Wild Dog Management Group.	Ongoing	Meetings facilitated
Implement local community-based programs for managing wild dog impacts and reducing wild dog numbers in areas where human and wild dog populations interface with nil tenure best practice.	2 per year	Programs provided
Facilitate 1080 baiting programs.	Ongoing	1080 baiting programs undertaken
Engage absentee landholders and non-participating landholders.	Ongoing	New landholders participate in 1080 baiting programs or use other control measures
Support mechanisms to landholders to undertake wild dog control.	Ongoing	Support provided
Ensure landholders using Council provided wild dog control services adhere to best practice.	As baiting occurs	Landholders adhere to best practice – no justified complaints
Investigate incentive programs	2018	Incentive programs investigated and Council decision made

Desired outcome 3: Reduce wild dog impacts in urban and peri-urban areas

Objective 3.1 – To reduce wild dog impacts in urban and peri-urban areas

Key Actions (in addition to the actions in 1.1)	When	Success indicator
Partner with Parks and Wildlife Services and Biosecurity Queensland in the management of wild dogs.	As appropriate	Queensland Parks and Wildlife Services and Biosecurity Queensland are partnered with
Implement agreed control methods on all lands as part of a nil tenure coordinated and integrated program.	Ongoing	Agreed control methods implemented
Support mechanisms to landholder to undertake wild dog control.	Ongoing	Support provided
Develop and implement targeted education tools for peri-urban and urban landholders.	2018	Tools developed and implemented
Increase community's awareness of methods to minimise wild dog encroachment and impacts on urban and peri-urban areas.	2018	Information provided to residents bordering areas where wild dogs are known to inhabit



Desired outcome 4: The community is informed on wild dog management		
Objective 4.1 – Develop and implement a communication and education program to ensure that landholders are aware of their responsibility in rural areas		
Key Actions	When	Success indicator
Liaise with stakeholders to provide adequate promotion.	As appropriate	Liaison undertaken
Conduct field days and other education activities aimed at increasing the awareness of wild dog concerns and control methods.	Annually	Field days and other education activities undertaken
Development of targeted education tools	Ongoing	
Prepare media releases, and associated messaging for social media.	As appropriate	Media releases made
Objective 4.2 - Develop and implement a communication and education program to ensure residents are aware of the issues relating to wild dogs and the need to control wild dogs in urban and peri-urban areas		
Key Actions	When	Success indicator
Promote control of domestic dogs, including identification of all domestic dogs in peri-urban and urban areas in particular.	Ongoing	Control promoted
Identify all groups that may have input into or an effect on wild dog and domestic dog management.	2017	Groups identified
Undertake education programs aimed at increasing the awareness of domestic and wild dog concerns.	Annually	Education activities undertaken
Undertake education programs to discourage feeding and habituating of wild dogs by raising community awareness of the legal status and dangers to human beings.	Annually	Education activities undertaken
Prepare media releases and associated messaging for social media.	As appropriate	Media releases made
Desired outcome 5: Conservation of dingo populations in the Rockhampton Region		
Objective 5.1 – To balance the conservation of the dingo with other management objectives, including the protection of rural enterprises and public safety		
Key Actions	When	Success indicator
Review initiatives to control domestic dogs beyond town boundaries.	Annually	Initiatives reviewed



Appendix 2 – Overview of Control Methods

Lethal	Efficacy	Cost-Effectiveness	Target Specificity	Humaneness Acceptability	Comment
Ground Baiting with 1080	Effective	Very cost effective	High	Conditionally acceptable	The most cost effective technique available. Poison baits are made from raw meat or offal, or manufactured baits are used.
Aerial Baiting with 1080	Effective	Very cost effective	High	Conditionally acceptable	Effective for broad scale control in remote and inaccessible areas to complement strategic ground baiting.
Canid Pest Injector	Effective	Very cost effective	High	Conditionally acceptable	Landholders can gain accreditation in using the device
Strychnine Baiting	Effective	Cost effective	Moderate	Not acceptable	May be used in peri-urban or urban areas where other forms of control are not effective.
PAPP (Para-aminopropiohenone)	Effective	Cost effective	Moderate	Conditionally acceptable	An option in places where 1080 use is restricted. Antidote (methylene blue) available, can only be purchased and administered by a veterinarian, and administration needs to occur within 30 minutes (possibly earlier depending on the amount of toxin ingested).
Shooting	Not efficient for broad scale problem	Expensive	High	Acceptable	Used only in specific situations. Firearms may be used by land managers, professional wild dog controllers or hunting groups to shoot wild dogs in a safe and humane manner.
Shooting to euthanase trapped dogs	Effective	Cost effective	High	Acceptable	Most effective means of euthanasing wild dogs caught in trapping programs.

All control methods must be used in accordance with relevant laws, regulations and guidelines.



Non-Lethal	Efficacy	Cost-Effectiveness	Target Specificity	Humaneness Acceptability	Comment
Exclusion fencing	Effective in suitable areas	Expensive	Can be effective in specific situations	Acceptable	Requires high levels of maintenance. Netting or electric fencing can both be effective barriers. Is often regarded as the first line of defence against reinvasion of control areas. In many cases, exclusion fencing is the best method for small holding in peri-urban areas.
Guardian dogs	Effective in suitable areas if appropriately trained	Expensive to purchase Expected moderate to high effectiveness	Variable. Guardian dogs may chase non target animals eg. wildlife and other stock	Acceptable	Guardian dogs (eg. maremmas), are used in Australia, with varying degrees of success. Adequate training of guardian dogs is required to achieve optimum success. Cost effectiveness in different enterprise systems has not been adequately quantified. There needs to be thorough consideration of the welfare and management of guardian animals, such as breeding potential, risk of escape and seeding of new feral populations, biosecurity risks, transport stress (when animals are being imported from distant locations), and capacity for adaptation to new environments.
Guardian animals	Not measured	Not measured	Variable	Acceptable	Llamas, alpacas and donkeys are used in Australia, with anecdotal reports of some degree of success. Alpacas have been killed by wild dogs and no economic assessments have been undertaken. There needs to be thorough consideration of the welfare and management of guardian animals, such as breeding potential, risk of escape and seeding of new feral populations, biosecurity risks, transport stress (when animals are being imported from distant locations), and capacity for adaptation to new environments.
Aversion Techniques	Not known	Not known	Not known. Possible short term solution, until such time as wild dogs become used to such techniques	(Likely) acceptable	Suggested aversion methods include flashing lights, sounding alarms, objects flapping in the wind and chemicals. These have not been tested, but are unlikely to be effective at the scale required in Australian livestock enterprises.

All control methods must be used in accordance with relevant laws, regulations and guidelines.

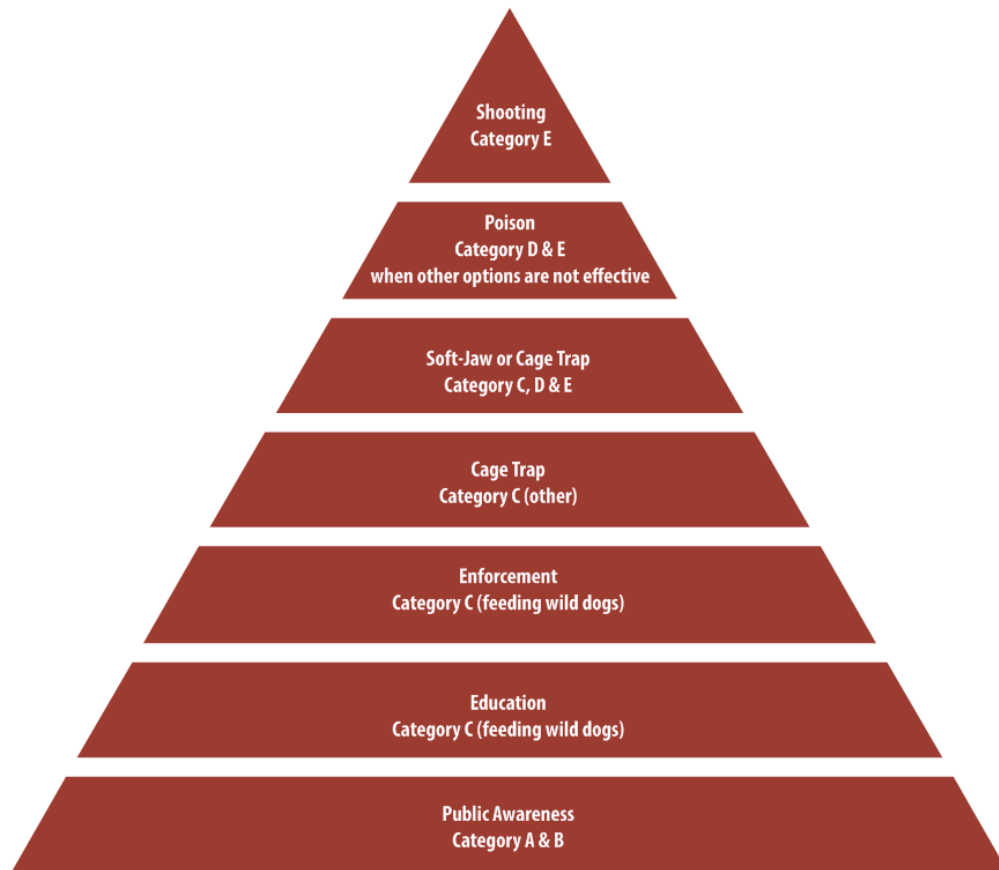


Traps and Snares	Efficacy	Cost-Effectiveness	Target Specificity	Humaneness Acceptability	Comment
Cage Trap	Ineffective	High initial cost for purchase of unit, with low ongoing cost	Moderate	Acceptable	Primarily used in urban areas where other control techniques are not suitable.
Padded/soft and laminated foot hold traps Laminated Jaw Traps	Effective	High initial cost for purchase of unit, with low ongoing cost.	Moderate	Conditionally acceptable	There are a wide variety of commercial traps on the market.
Toothed, steel jaw traps	Effective	High initial cost for purchase of unit, with low ongoing cost.	Moderate	Not acceptable	These are inhumane and should not be used.
Collarum Neck Restraints	Can be effective in specific situations	Expensive	High	Conditionally acceptable	May be useful in urban areas for problem animals. Inefficient as a general control measure and requires significant training to use effectively.
Treadle Snares	Can be effective in specific situations	Expensive	Moderate	Conditionally acceptable	May be useful in urban areas for problem animals. Inefficient as a general control measure and requires significant training to use effectively.

All control methods must be used in accordance with relevant laws, regulations and guidelines.



Appendix 3 - Hierarchy of Control in Peri-Urban and Urban Areas



Category	Threat to life and property	Attributes	Management action
Category A H0-H1** - Avoidance or wary	Nil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Finds the presence of humans threatening ▪ Difficult to observe ▪ Wild, 'natural' behaviour ▪ Avoids people areas within home ranges 	Complete wild dog sighting and observation spreadsheet Public Awareness
Category B H2- H3 Habituated	Nil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Non-aggressive ▪ Not wary of humans* ▪ Moving through common areas to humans * ▪ Curious* 	Monitor activity and behaviour Complete wild dog sighting and observation spreadsheet Public Awareness
Category C H2-H3 Nuisance Passive behaviour or activity towards humans	Harassment Nuisance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Loitering around residences and public sites* ▪ Stealing food and property* ▪ Soliciting food* ▪ Being fed or encouraged ▪ Following closely* ▪ Harassing pets/livestock ▪ Interference with wild dogs 	Monitor activity and behaviour Complete wild dog sighting and observation spreadsheet Educate people not to feed wild dogs Public notification through relevant media Enforcement if people feeding wild dogs Control using cage traps



Category D H3-H4 Threatening Intentional activity, behaviour or action towards humans.	Major harassment/confrontation High risk of injury with potential to move rapidly to Category E.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Growling/snarling* ▪ Dominant/submissive ▪ Testing* ▪ Stalking* ▪ Circling* ▪ Dominant toward humans ▪ Incorporate humans into pack behaviour* ▪ Humans regarded as competitors for resources* ▪ Bailing up/ambushing (walking alone or unsupervised)* ▪ Hunting tactics (with intent to test response)* ▪ Lunging (no attempt to test response) ▪ Attacking pets/livestock 	Intense monitoring and documentation of behaviour. Signage erected 'High Risk wild dog in area'. Public notification through relevant media Control using cage traps or soft jaw traps
Category E H4 - High Risk/ Dangerous	Threat/ immediate danger to person/s	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Nipping* ▪ Biting* ▪ Attacking* ▪ Causing injury ▪ Hunting tactics: fast approach/pack action all dependent upon severity and intensity* ▪ Bailing up/ambushing* ▪ Lunging* 	Intense monitoring and documentation of behaviour. Signage erected 'High Risk wild dog in area'. Public notification through relevant media Control using cage traps, soft jaw traps or poison (1080 or Strychnine) or shooting (as appropriate)

* refer to glossary of terms for further definition. ** refer habituation classifications.



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Glossary of Terms

Category B

Not wary of humans – will undertake normal activities and not be influenced by the presence or number of humans. Interaction between humans and animal is uncommon (will result in animal retreating/moving away quickly).

Moving through common areas to humans – Wild dog moving through suburb or day-use areas, usually looking for food or moving through territory.

Non-aggressive – activity can be associated with humans, may be in close proximity to and show an interest in humans, but no aggressive behaviour.

Curious – is inquisitive, actively watching the actions of people from within 50 metres. Will move away after a couple of minutes or when approached. *Distinguish from 'loitering at recognised visitor sites'.*

Loitering around residences and public sites (no humans present) – spending extended periods of time within suburb or day use areas, usually looking for food, will not be deterred away from site easily when approached, or returns within a short period of time (<5 minutes).

Category C – Passive behaviour or activity of wild dog towards humans

Loitering at recognised visitor sites (people nearby) – spending extended periods of time within suburb or day use areas, usually looking for food, will not be deterred away from site easily when approached, or returns within a short period of time (<5 minutes). Usually associated with 'Wild dog activity associated with human presence'(see below). *Distinguish from 'Curious' and 'Wild dog activity associated with human presence'.*

Stealing food or property – takes food or property. No deterring as area unattended or failed to be aware of animal's presence. When/if confronted animal will move away (may come back). *'Distinguish from Damaging Property'*

Soliciting food – makes appeal for food by persistently raising nose to sniff, not moving away any great distance. This can include sitting and watching intently nearby (<30m) while people are eating or preparing food. May steal food.

Being fed or encouraged – obtaining food from a person or people directly or indirectly such as food scraps or scraps thrown or used to influence wild dog behaviour, deliberate food drops, local 'feeders'). *'Distinguish from Stealing food or property'*

Following closely – actively following a person, change direction to continue to follow. Follow for >30 seconds and follow within <30/50 metres. Will stop or move away if confronted, becomes disinterested after a short period of time. *Distinguish from 'stalking'.*

Interference with wild dogs – Describes unauthorised adverse human behaviour towards wild dogs eg vehicles deliberately swerving towards wild dogs with the alleged intent to run them over, CTO operators circling and/or hindering wild dog movement/natural behaviour



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Category D – Intentional activity, behaviour or actions towards humans

Growling/Snarling – if confronted/approached animal will usually face a person from a short distance (<10 metres) in a dominating manner. Animal will growl and snarl as a warning not to interfere with it. *'Can be associated with dominant submissive testing.'*

Dominate/submissive testing – often described as playful behaviour, prominent amongst younger animals. Animal/s will approach close to humans (<5 metres) and may jump around and yap and nip in an excited manner. Aggression from the animal may escalate if people respond inappropriately such as running away. *'Can include growling, snarling and stalking.'*

Stalking – similar to following closely except can be <5 metres and will continue to follow despite efforts to deter. Occurs for >30 seconds. Efforts of wild dog solely focused on person being followed with no sign of becoming disinterested. *'Distinguish from 'following closely' and 'ambushing.'*

Circling – A single/numerous animals circle a person from <20 metres but no attempt is made to stop the progress of the human or bite. Are showing a definite interest in person but can be deterred especially if more than one person is present. *'Distinguish from Stalking and Bailing up and Ambushing.'*

Dominant towards humans – Animal shows no fear of people and is not easily deterred when confronted or approached. Includes confronting people for food, snatching food from a person's hand, herding people or stopping them from walking in a particular direction. *'May lead to aggression such as snarling, bailing up, nipping and biting.'*

Incorporate humans into pack behaviour – can involve changing original behaviour to approaching humans from >50 m (sometimes at speed) to investigate human activity. Following behaviour is dependant on human response. *'Can be associated with dominant/submissive testing and dominance towards humans.'*

Humans regarded as competitors for resources – will aggressively defend food and other pack animals when confronted.

Bailing up/ambushing (walking alone or unsupervised) – similar to *stalking* and *circling* except animal made attempt to stop the progress of a human. *'Distinguish from 'Stalking and Circling.'*

Hunting tactics (with intent to test a response) – May make a fast approach from a distance (>50 metres) to test a prey response from humans. Behaviour appears to be more prominent towards children and women. *'Distinguish from code E,'*

Lunging (no attempt to test response) – jumping with concerted effort towards person, can also include animal coming quickly from behind at a person's heels. No obvious attempts made to nip or bite the person.

**Wild Dog Management Plan 2016 - 2020**

Category E – Escalated intentional activity, behaviour or actions towards humans

Nipping – includes mouthing of any description, regardless of whether penetration of the skin or bruising has occurred.

Biting – penetration of skin or bruising has occurred.

Attack – numerous bites have occurred and animal persists despite efforts to deter.

Causing injury – First aid or hospitalisation required

Hunting tactics (intent to contact) – usually involves more than one animal. May make a fast approach from a distance (>50 metres) to test a prey response from humans and followed on by circling (within 5m radius), multiple attempts to bite (normally from behind) and may involve other behaviour such as *Lunging, Ambushing and Bailing up*. Behaviour appears to be more prominent towards children and women. Can include more than one wild dog and they are not easily deterred. *Distinguish from 'Circling and Stalking'.*

Bailing up/ambushing (intent to attack) – similar to *stalking* and *circling* except animal made attempt to stop the progress of a human. Continues with behaviour despite concerted effort to deter or move away. *Distinguish from 'Stalking and Circling'.*

Lunging (attempting to nip or bite) – jumping with concerted effort towards person, can also include animal coming quickly from behind at a person's heels and attempts to nip or bite.

Habituation Code	Description
H0	Very wary towards humans and not likely to be seen. Mainly a remote area dweller.
H1	Displays wariness towards humans. Will approach human-use areas when humans not present.
H2	Displays curious behaviour towards humans. May display some Code C behaviour and will loiter.
H3	Regular to dominant presence in or around residential, visitor and human-use areas. Code C and/or D behaviour. May display nuisance behaviour. Approaches and loiters around human (fishers, residents etc).
H4	Dominant presence through residential and human-use areas. Displays code D and/or E behaviour.
Unknown	Wild dog has no known history.

Habituation definition – an animal that displays familiarisation towards humans or human-use areas. Not an indication of aggressive or dominant behaviour towards humans.



Wild Dog Management Plan 2016 - 2020



8.6 DRAFT VECTOR MANAGEMENT PLAN 2017 - 2021

File No: 2200
Attachments: 1. Draft Vector Management Plan 2017 - 2021
Authorising Officer: Shane Turner - Acting Manager Planning and Regulatory Services
Michael Rowe - General Manager Community Services
Author: Catherine Hayes - Coordinator Health and Environment

SUMMARY

This report presents the Rockhampton Regional Council Draft Vector Management Plan 2017-2021 (The Plan) for Council's consideration and adoption. The Plan builds on current activities and provides an adopted proactive, strategic approach to managing vectors and provides a clear direction for Vector Management Officers and the community for the next four years.

OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION

THAT Council adopts the Draft Vector Management Plan 2017-2021.

COMMENTARY

The Draft Vector Management Plan 2017-2021 has been developed to establish and promote the cooperative management of the impacts of vectors within the region and provide direction for the next four years. The plan will replace the Vector Management Plan 2010-2014.

The Plan identifies six key areas:

- Community awareness
- Surveillance, prevention and control
- Informed decision making
- Effective management systems
- Commitment and partnership
- Education and training

Areas of particular focus include:

- Investigation and feasibility of undertaking management activities on mosquito breeding sites that lie on the edges of urban areas
- Review of the Vector Community Awareness Strategy
- School education programs
- Development of management programs for high risk premises
- Development of a Dengue/Zika Plan, Exotic Incursion Plan and Vector Management Disaster Response Plan.

Implementation of the plan will result in:

- Stakeholders being informed, knowledgeable, and being committed to and managing vectors
 - The introduction, spread and establishment of vectors being prevented
 - The risk of vector related disease and pest value of vectors being minimised
 - Reliable information being the basis for decision making
 - Effective and efficient integrated management systems being widely implemented
-

- Skilled and knowledgeable officers responding effectively to vector management issues.

BUDGET IMPLICATIONS

Nil

LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT

The *Public Health Act 2005* places responsibility on owners and occupiers to perform appropriate works and actions to prevent breeding and harbourage of designated pests (mosquitoes, rats and mice) in areas under their control or responsibility. This includes Council undertaking works and actions on land under Councils control.

CONCLUSION

Approval is sought to adopt the Draft Vector Management Plan 2017-2021 which builds on current activities and provides an adopted proactive, strategic approach to managing vectors and provides a clear direction for Vector Management Officers and the community for the next 4 years. The plan will replace the Vector Management Plan 2010-2014.

DRAFT VECTOR MANAGEMENT PLAN 2017 - 2021

Draft Vector Management Plan 2017 - 2021

Meeting Date: 18 July 2017

Attachment No: 1



Vector Management Plan 2017-2021

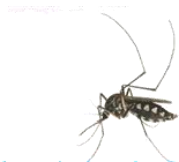


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Introduction

The Rockhampton Region is a hub for beef cattle, a tourist destination and is used as a central 'stopover' point for people and industry travelling up and down the Queensland coast. The Rockhampton Airport, located on the outskirts of Rockhampton City, is a busy regional airport. The airport has international status and regularly accepts flights from the Singapore and America airlines as their arrival point into Australia when undertaking training exercises in the Shoalwater Bay area.

The Region lies on the Fitzroy River, the largest river system in Queensland, with a barrage located within Rockhampton City.

The Rockhampton Regional Council Vector Management Plan 2017 – 2021 provides a framework for Council and the community to manage vector agents and their impacts in the region.

The plan incorporates the eight principles of pest management (integration, public awareness, commitment, consultation and partnership, planning, prevention, best practice and improvement). The plan also takes into account environmental impact, sustainability and cost effectiveness.

Priority vector programs for the Rockhampton Regional Council, based on sustainable control, are also set out.

Vector management incorporates two main areas, mosquitoes and other animals/insects that are vectors for disease or impact on human health, lifestyle and amenity.

Mosquitoes

Over 220 species of mosquitoes have been identified in Queensland with more than 30 common species being identified in the Rockhampton Region, several of which are capable of transmitting disease.

Mosquitoes are the deadliest animal in the world. Mosquito-borne diseases such as Malaria, Dengue Fever, Zika virus, Japanese encephalitis (JE), West Nile virus (WNV) infection and Chikungunya (CHIKV) are causing major public health problems in many countries.

Increased international travel makes it easier for the introduction of these diseases into locations from which they have either been eradicated or in which they have never occurred. Australia and Queensland in particular, provide a suitable environment for incursions of these exotic diseases.

Dengue is endemic in many neighbouring countries with an estimated 2.5 billion people globally at risk and 22,000 people, mainly children, dying annually as a result of complications from Dengue infection. While Dengue is not endemic in Queensland, Dengue outbreaks have been occurring with increasing frequency and intensity over the last 10 years as a result of increased numbers of viraemic international travellers. Recent Dengue outbreaks have occurred in Cairns and Townsville.

There are a number of different strains of Dengue. In past cases all strains have been experienced giving rise to the deadly Haemorrhagic Fever which occurs when a person who was previously infected with a Dengue strain and is then infected with a different strain.

Aedes aegypti, is the main vector of Dengue and is present in the Rockhampton Region. Imported cases of Dengue fever have been diagnosed in the Rockhampton Region.

Aedes aegypti, is also a vector of Zika virus. Between 2013 and 2015 there were large outbreaks of Zika virus infection in a number of Pacific countries. Local transmission is ongoing in this region. Since 2015 large outbreaks have been occurring in central and southern America and are continuing. Recent outbreaks in the Pacific and the Americas have raised concerns that Zika virus infection may cause birth defects such as microcephaly if a woman is infected while pregnant. An imported case of Zika virus was diagnosed in the Rockhampton Region in 2016.

Other mosquito-borne diseases such as Ross River virus (RRV) infection, Barmah Forest virus (BFV) infection, Kunjin virus infection and Murray Valley encephalitis (MVE) are also endemic in Australia. Mosquitoes that can transmit these diseases are present in the Rockhampton Region.

RRV and BFV infection are the most common mosquito-borne diseases in Queensland. These infections are not life threatening, although symptoms such as polyarthritis and lethargy can be debilitating and last for prolonged periods of time. There is no specific treatment for, or vaccines to prevent RRV, BFV infection, Dengue and Zika despite continued research in this area.

In 2005 *Aedes albopictus* was detected on many islands of the Torres Strait. The mosquito species is now established throughout the majority of Torres Strait outer islands and has been intercepted in Australian international seaports including Darwin, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne. Without timely detection on the mainland, *Aedes albopictus*

is expected to quickly colonise and establish itself through much of coastal Australia, thereby enhancing the potential risk of exotic disease outbreaks (eg. Dengue, Zika virus and Chikungunya viruses).

Changing climatic conditions, higher temperatures and higher rainfall may have an impact on the breeding areas of other mosquitoes and may cause the southwards expansion of tropical mosquito-borne diseases such as Malaria, Dengue Fever, Zika virus, Australian encephalitis, Japanese encephalitis and epidemic polyarthritis.

Due to the level of existing endemic mosquito-borne diseases and recent history of outbreaks of exotic diseases such as Malaria, Dengue Fever, Zika virus and Japanese encephalitis, it is important to have effective and sustainable mosquito management programs in place.

Breeding sites/habitats

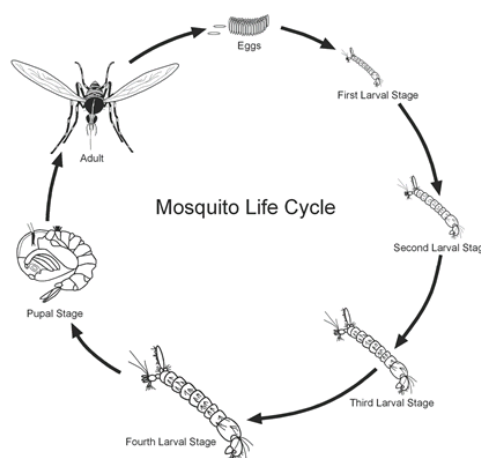
The Rockhampton Region is characterised by the Fitzroy River incorporating low-lying tidal wetlands downriver and within Rockhampton and with areas of permanent and semi-permanent freshwater in and around townships.

The tidal wetlands are inundated on a regular basis throughout the year and following significant rain. Both tidal and freshwater areas are capable of supporting extensive mosquito populations during the wet season and to a lesser extent in the dryer winter months. Treatment of tidal wetlands is undertaken outside Council's local government area due to the health and nuisance impacts of Rockhampton Regional Council residents.

Infestations of certain aquatic plants can provide havens for mosquito breeding in freshwater including *Salvinia molesta*, *Eichhornia crassipes* (water hyacinth) and *Hymenachne amplexicaulis*.

Some mosquitoes will breed in artificial and natural containers eg pot plant saucers, tyres, birdbaths, bromeliads, discarded palm fronds and tree axils/holes. *Aedes aegypti*, the main vector for Dengue fever and Zika virus, is a container breeder.

Mosquito Lifecycle



Other vectors

The house mouse, roof rat (black rat) and brown rat (Norway rat) are the other predominate vectors in the Rockhampton Region. These animals can spread disease, contaminate food and can be destructive and damage materials.

Biting midges and the Dawson River Black Fly are the other predominate insect pests.

Breeding sites/habitats

The house mouse and rats breed and harbour in areas where they are safe from being exposed to predators. This includes accumulation of various types of materials eg branches, palm fronds, building materials, old electrical appliances, and furniture. Brown rats will also live in burrows and roof rats in roof voids and wall cavities. Breeding and harbourage is usually associated with materials stored in an untidy fashion, however they are occasionally found in areas where the materials are stored neatly.

Biting midges breed in areas such as coastal lagoons, estuaries, mangrove swamps and tidal flats. The Dawson River Black Fly can be present in plague numbers when the river floods.

Purpose

The purpose of the Plan is to establish and promote the cooperative management of the impacts of vectors within the Rockhampton Region.

Links to Council's Corporate Plan 2017-2022

Rockhampton Regional Council's Corporate Plan 2017-2022 sets the strategic direction and priorities for our organisation for the next five financial years.

Theme – Community

Goal – A connected community that values a sense of belonging, where residents celebrate their diversity and have modern services available to support a safe, healthy and engaged lifestyle now and into the future

Outcome – Healthy living and active lifestyles



The Plan details the key issues of vector management and outlines operational activities to achieve Council's Corporate Plan objectives.

Key Issues

This plan details six key issues for vector management and outlines the actions required to achieve Council's Corporate Plan objectives. The issues are:

1. Community awareness
2. Surveillance, prevention and control
3. Informed decision making
4. Effective management systems
5. Commitment and partnership
6. Education and training

Vision					
To protect the health, lifestyle and welfare of the Rockhampton Regional Council communities from the effects of vectors					
Issues					
Community awareness	Surveillance, prevention and control	Informed decision making	Effective management systems	Commitment and partnership	Education and training
Objectives					
<p>To provide accurate, accessible and timely information on vectors.</p> <p>To raise community awareness of vectors and impacts and their capacity to identify and manage vectors.</p>	<p>To maintain surveillance systems.</p> <p>To implement best practice treatment.</p> <p>To minimise the local establishment of new vectors and source reduction of existing vectors.</p> <p>To minimise the risk of vector-borne diseases and nuisance value of vectors impact on the community.</p>	<p>To collect, use and make available reliable data relevant to vector management.</p> <p>To further the understanding of the biology, ecology and impacts of vectors.</p>	<p>To ensure integrated systems based on sound principles for successfully managing and minimising the impacts of vectors are developed and widely implemented through risk management and are regularly reviewed.</p>	<p>To establish and maintain long-term stakeholder commitment to and coordinated management of vectors.</p> <p>To effectively and adequately resource vector management programs.</p> <p>To ensure compliance with vector management related legislation.</p>	<p>To have an appropriately skilled and knowledgeable workforce, able to respond effectively to the public health risks posed by vectors.</p>
Outcomes					
Stakeholders are informed, knowledgeable and have ownership of vector management.	<p>Introduction, spread and establishment of vectors is prevented.</p> <p>Risk of vector related disease and pest value of vectors is minimised.</p>	Reliable information is the basis for decision making.	Effective and efficient integrated management systems are widely implemented.	All stakeholders are committed to and manage vectors.	Skilled and knowledgeable officers able to respond effectively to vector management issues.

Benefits of Control

Mosquitoes

Mosquito management programs will result in a reduction of mosquitoes which achieves the following benefits:

- Reduction in disease,
- Low level of disturbance in the evenings,
- Being able to spend time outside without being annoyed,
- Young children and the elderly are protected from mosquitoes,
- Improved sleeping conditions,
- Improved living conditions,
- Improved outdoor working conditions,
- Improved possibilities for sport and leisure,
- Reduction in transmission of heartworm in dogs,
- Economic advantages for gastronomy and tourism,
- Potential increase in property values,
- Reduction in costs associated with vector borne disease such as medical and vet expenses and time off work.

Studies have indicated that aspects of personal wellbeing are most important for residents.

Vermin

Vermin management programs will result in a reduction of mice and rats which achieves the following benefits:

- Reduction in disease,
- Reduced chance of food contamination,
- Reduction in destruction and damage caused by gnawing to buildings, insulation, wiring, food containers, etc,
- Reduced damage to crops and stored foods,
- Reduction in musophobia,
- Impacts to native wildlife by:
 - » Reducing direct predation of a native wildlife,
 - » Reducing competition from rats for food and resources,
 - » Reducing hyper-predation effects, whereby rats support high numbers of other introduced invasive predators, such as cats, which go on to kill the native wildlife.

Biting midge and Dawson River Black Fly

Vector management programs will result in a reduction of biting midges and Dawson River Black Fly which achieves similar benefits to mosquitoes and in addition:

- Reduction in allergies and infections associated with bites,
- Reduction in costs associated with allergies and infections from bites, such as medical and vet expenses and time off work,
- Reduction in impacts on livestock in the region.

Priority Vectors

In the preparation of this plan, Vector Management Officers undertook a prioritisation process for the management of species that are present in the region and legislated for management under the Act, or are deemed to pose a significant local threat.

The management of these species has been prioritised as high, medium or low priority. The priority given to the management of a species is based upon disease threat, pest status, distribution and density.

For high priority species, species-specific management programs will be prepared. The management of species identified as medium or low priority will be addressed in conjunction with the implementation of the management programs or as time and resources permit.

The high priority vectors are:

- *Aedes aegypti*,
- *Aedes albopictus*,
- *Ochlerotatus notoscriptus*,
- *Ochlerotatus vigliax*,
- *Culex annulirostris*,
- *Ochlerotatus vittiger*,
- *Culicoides ornatus* (biting midge),
- *Austrosimulium pestilens* (black fly),
- *Rattus rattus* (roof rat),
- *Rattus norvegicus* (Norway rat/brown rat),
- *Mus musculus* (mouse).



Key Issue 1 – Community awareness

Effective management of vectors relies on broad stakeholder knowledge of the problem and the management issues. Often people are not aware of the impacts that vectors have or that their own actions may be contributing to the problem. Many vector problems are increased through lack of community knowledge and awareness.

The level of education on vectors is increasing, but more targeted public education and a higher public profile are needed. The community requires further information to raise their awareness and their willingness to help manage vectors on their properties.

Council's website contains a significant amount of information on vector management and provides promotional material in several formats. Council also undertakes vector awareness programs at events such as shows.

Council will:

- Review the Vector Community Awareness Strategy
- Provide accurate, accessible and timely information material and undertake awareness programs
- Develop a vector management awareness program for local schools
- Develop mosquito awareness information for high risk premises
- Provide advice to reduce or remove the risk and impacts of vermin

Key Issue 2 – Surveillance, prevention and control

Surveillance and control programs are essential for detecting and identifying vector problems in an area, evaluating corresponding vector-borne disease risks and developing management plans to minimise the associated public health risk to communities.

Prevention and early intervention is generally the most cost-effective management strategy. Once a vector species is introduced and becomes established, it is often very difficult or even impossible to eradicate and costly to control.

Control measures are applied to reduce the numbers of vectors to a level where humans are at minimal risk from vector-borne disease or the pest impact of vectors.

Vectors present different levels of risk. Council has undertaken a risk assessment to determine the level of risk from vectors. This process has been essential in defining priorities for prevention and control.

Council currently undertakes regular surveillance of mosquito breeding through light traps, Biogents (BG) traps for adult mosquitoes, ovi traps for larva and property inspection surveys of residential premises. This surveillance informs when appropriate mosquito larvicide and adulticide programs are undertaken.

Council will:

- Maintain proactive and reactive population surveillance and control programs
- Undertake surveillance and control activities around the Rockhampton Airport before and after international arrivals
- Investigate freshwater breeding sites in the peri-urban and rural areas and the potential control activities for these sites
- Develop and implement a plan for monitoring high risk premises for container breeding mosquitoes
- Survey areas at high risk from incursions of exotic mosquitoes and new infestations
- Review and comment on relevant development applications
- Inspect the primary property for mosquito breeding and conduct property inspections surrounding the primary property for mosquito breeding.
- Inspect the primary property for vermin activity and/or harbourages and conduct property inspections surrounding the primary property for vermin activity and harbourages
- Assist residents in establishing effective baiting and trapping programs
- Review treatable thresholds (eg number per dip, trap numbers and number of complaints) on an annual basis
- Review the effectiveness and efficiency of control methods in meeting community needs on an annual basis and adjust preferred methods to reflect findings

Key Issue 3 – Informed decision making

Reliable data is needed to ensure that vectors are managed holistically and for the long term.

An increasing amount of information is available on the distribution, abundance and impact of vectors.

Management practices are regularly reassessed and updated, based on the best information available, to enable the most effective and efficient application of the control options.

Council currently researches and utilises information and updates from legislation, State Government, mosquito research groups, vector management groups and industry to inform the program.

Council will:

- Investigate and acquire remote GIS hardware and software for data collection
- Enhance spatial data relating to mosquito breeding sites
- Map vector related disease notifications
- Maintain accurate surveillance and control records
- Use trends to implement and initiate appropriate control programs
- Distribute vector data to Queensland Health

Key Issue 4 – Effective management systems

It is widely accepted that integrated vector management systems are the most effective. That is, best practice for effective control of vector species often involves multiple control methods and must protect the environment while minimising impacts on the community.

Council's programs are based on balancing feasibility, cost-effectiveness, sustainability, humaneness, community perceptions, emergency needs and public safety. The control program relies on integrated biological, physical, chemical and behavioural control measures and is aimed at preventing new vector breeding sites, eliminating established breeding sites and reducing the contact between vectors and humans. A well balanced program will ensure maximum long-term control at lowest overall cost.

As vector population numbers tend to change from year to year, be affected by climatic conditions and the Rockhampton Airport receiving international flights, it is important to develop response plans to deal with vector problems that exist or are likely to arise in the region.

Council has undertaken a risk assessment to determine the level of risk from vectors to assist in setting priorities. The prioritisation is critical to ensuring resources are used as efficiently as possible.

Council will:

- Develop a prioritised, risk-based Vector Management Disaster Response Plan linked to Council's counter disaster plans
- Develop an Exotic Incursion Response Plan
- Develop a Dengue/Zika Outbreak Response Plan
- Review treatment options effectiveness and efficiency on an annual basis and adjust preferred methods to reflect findings
- Develop work instructions

Key Issue 5 – Commitment and partnership

Consultation and partnership arrangements between the community, State Government agencies and Council must be established to achieve a collaborative and coordinated approach to vector management. This is especially important in the case of an exotic incursion or a Dengue fever or Zika virus case notification.

Vector Management Officers are involved in the Central Queensland Mosquito Management Group and the State Local Government Mosquito Advisory Group and have assisted organisations such as the Central Queensland University in research projects.

The *Public Health Act 2005* places responsibility on owners and occupiers to perform appropriate works and actions to prevent breeding of designated pests in areas under their control or responsibility.

The *Public Health Regulation 2005* sets out a number of specific requirements for various people to manage the health risks posed by mosquitoes and designated pests including a responsibility on owners to proof relevant structures against rats and mice and the requirements for keeping rats or mice as pets.

The legislation is backed by suitable enforcement measures which are only used when other approaches have failed.

Council will:

- Build working partnerships between stakeholders to generate a holistic approach to vector management and a sense of community ownership of the problem
- Support research where appropriate
- Commit to resourcing vector management actions on a priority basis including funding, staff and equipment
- Participate in regional and State forums
- Review Council's Enforcement Strategy
- Facilitate compliance with and the consistent implementation of the *Public Health Act 2005* and *Public Health Regulation 2005* in accordance with Council's Enforcement Strategy
- Ensure compliance with legislative requirements placed on local government and Vector Management Officers.

Key Issue 6 – Education and training

Vector management activities must be undertaken by knowledgeable, skilled, motivated and competent staff. Such officers increase the efficiency and effectiveness of vector management activities and the selection of appropriate control methodologies.

Continuing professional development will be provided to ensure staff deliver high quality and consistent management and control activities in accordance with established legislation, policies and procedures.

Council will:

- Ensure the provision of appropriately qualified and trained personnel
- Provide ongoing professional development

Implementation, review and performance reporting

To monitor and measure the effectiveness of the implementation of this plan, Council will prepare and maintain an Action Delivery Plan incorporating operational requirements aimed at successfully progressing the responses.

The operational actions will be assigned appropriate indicators so that performance against the outcomes can be regularly assessed.

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

The Plan will be reviewed annually to ensure that it identifies and reflects changing priorities, operational capacity and the legislative framework and has been afforded adequate financial and staffing resources.



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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 CLOSED SESSION

In accordance with the provisions of section 275 of the *Local Government Regulation 2012*, a local government may resolve to close a meeting to the public to discuss confidential items, such that its Councillors or members consider it necessary to close the meeting.

RECOMMENDATION

THAT the meeting be closed to the public to discuss the following items, which are considered confidential in accordance with section 275 of the *Local Government Regulation 2012*, for the reasons indicated.

12.1 Outstanding Developer Contributions Report

This report is considered confidential in accordance with section 275(1)(g) (h), of the *Local Government Regulation 2012*, as it contains information relating to any action to be taken by the local government under the Planning Act, including deciding applications made to it under that Act; AND other business for which a public discussion would be likely to prejudice the interests of the local government or someone else, or enable a person to gain a financial advantage.

12 CONFIDENTIAL REPORTS

12.1 OUTSTANDING DEVELOPER CONTRIBUTIONS REPORT

File No: 1464
Attachments: 1. Flowchart for Collection of Fees
Authorising Officer: Steven Gatt - Manager Planning & Regulatory Services
Michael Rowe - General Manager Community Services
Author: Tarnya Fitzgibbon - Coordinator Development Assessment

This report is considered confidential in accordance with section 275(1)(g) (h), of the *Local Government Regulation 2012*, as it contains information relating to any action to be taken by the local government under the Planning Act, including deciding applications made to it under that Act; AND other business for which a public discussion would be likely to prejudice the interests of the local government or someone else, or enable a person to gain a financial advantage.

SUMMARY

For a number of years the collection of Developer contributions has required review and improvement. A report was recently provided to Audit and Business Improvement Committee that showed the results of an independent review of the processes as well as a number of recommendations. This report deals with the planned collection of the outstanding amounts.

13 CLOSURE OF MEETING