



CARPENTARIA SHIRE

Outback by the Sea

BUSINESS PAPER

15 FEBRUARY, 2023

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NOTICE OF MEETING

COUNCILLORS:

Mayor Jack Bawden	Chairperson
Cr Ashley Gallagher	
Cr Bradley Hawkins	
Cr Andrew Murphy	
Cr Craig Young	
Cr Amanda Scott	
Cr Douglas Thomas	

Please find attached the Agenda for the Ordinary Council Meeting to be held in the Council Chambers, Haig Street, Normanton commencing at 9:00am.

Mark Crawley
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

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- 1 OPENING OF MEETING**
- 2 RECORD OF ATTENDANCE**
- 3 CONDOLENCES**
- 4 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES FROM PREVIOUS MEETINGS**

RECOMMENDATION

That the Minutes of the Ordinary Council Meeting held 18 January 2023 be confirmed.

- 5 BUSINESS ARISING FROM PREVIOUS MEETINGS**
- 6 RECEPTION OF PETITIONS & DEPUTATIONS**
- 7 MAYORAL MINUTES**

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8 CONFIDENTIAL BUSINESS – ADJOURNMENT INTO CLOSED SESSION

In accordance with the *Local Government Act 2009*, and the *Local Government Regulation 2012*, in the opinion of the General manager, the following business is of a kind as referred to in clause 254J(3) of the Regulation, and should be dealt with in a Confidential Session of the Council meeting closed to the press and public.

RECOMMENDATION

That Council adjourn into Closed Session and members of the press and public be excluded from the meeting of the Closed Session, and access to the correspondence and reports relating to the items considered during the course of the Closed Session be withheld unless declassified by separate resolution. This action is taken in accordance with clause 254J(3) of the Local Government Regulation 2012 as the items listed come within the following provisions

8.1 Concealed Water Leak Concession Request - A790

This item is classified CONFIDENTIAL under the provisions of clause 254J(3)(d) of the Local Government Regulation 2012, which permits the meeting to be closed to the public for business relating to rating concessions.

8.2 Overdue Rates Report

This item is classified CONFIDENTIAL under the provisions of clause 254J(3)(e) of the Local Government Regulation 2012, which permits the meeting to be closed to the public for business relating to legal advice obtained by the local government or legal proceedings involving the local government including, for example, legal proceedings that may be taken by or against the local government.

8.3 Pensioner Housing Applications

This item is classified CONFIDENTIAL under the provisions of clause 254J(3)(f) of the Local Government Regulation 2012, which permits the meeting to be closed to the public for business relating to matters that may directly affect the health and safety of an individual or a group of individuals.:

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9 REPORTS FROM THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

9.1 CEO REPORT

Attachments: NIL
Author: Mark Crawley - Chief Executive Officer
Date: 7 February 2023

Key Outcome: Day to day management of activities within the Office of the CEO
Key Strategy: As per the Departmental Plan for the Office of the CEO

Executive Summary:

This report provides information and updates to Council on various activities and programs that are facilitated within the Chief Executive Officer's portfolio.

RECOMMENDATION:

That Council:

1. receive and note the Chief Executive Officer's report; and
2. that those matters not covered by resolution be noted.

MEETINGS SCHEDULE

Date	Time	Event	Location
Council			
15 February 2023	9:00am	Ordinary Meeting of Council	Boardroom
14 February 2023	8:30am	Workshop – Councillors, CEO, Directors, and Managers (note day before Council meeting)	Boardroom
15 March 2023	9:00am	Ordinary Meeting of Council	Boardroom
16 March 2023	8:30am	Workshop – Councillors, CEO, Directors, and Managers	Boardroom
NWQROC and LGAQ			
14 – 16 February 2023		WH&S Conference	Brisbane
22 March 2023		Local Government Heritage Conference	Maryborough
16 May 2023		LGx Communications Conference	State Library Brisbane
30 May – 01		Disaster Management Conference	Brisbane

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Date	Time	Event	Location
June 2023			
16 October 2023		LGAQ Annual Conference	Gladstone
Dates for the NWQROC and other LGAQ Events are yet to be released. As these are produced an update will be provided.			
Local Government Professionals Australia			
Now in 2023		Local Government Professionals Aust – National Congress	
30 March 2023		CEO Forum	Brisbane
29-31 August 2023		Annual Local Government Conference	Caloundra
23 November 2023		CEO Forum	Brisbane

FINANCIAL REPORT

Governance Income and Expenditure to 31 December 2022

Tourism Budget – LWBDC Centre Manager
Discovery Centre and Hatchery

Tourism

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ACTIONS OUTSTANDING FROM PREVIOUS MEETINGS

Date:	Ref:	Action	Status	Comment
October 20	012	Concessions not granted. Upgrade the signage to provide passcode to airside traffic.	Part complete	Signage yet to be arranged. Someone scratched code on gate post.
February 21	023	approve the request subject to the conditions outlined in the Subordinate Local Law No. 1.2 Commercial use of LG controlled areas and roads	Progressing	Initial letter advising of Council support for use as requested. Follow up to be provided in relation to Local Law conditions
May 21	007	Recommend the process to finalise the Water Supply Easements in negotiation with Landholders and finalise all agreements for the water supply at Glenore.	Progressing	Met with Preston Law on 10/2/2022 to progress.
August 21	GB	Pipeline Easement		Contact made with Dean Patchett to progress the inclusion of the northern section of the easement/road in our asset register
August 21	009	Advisory Committee Policy and Terms of Reference for Advisory Committees adopted	Complete for O/CEO.	TOR for the Office of the CEO Completed See update in report
November 22	018	Engage with the Department, the Small Business Commissioner to sign a Small Business Friendly Charter	Progressing	Advised the Department that we will be ready to progress in the New Year
November 22	022	Council to participate in Sarus Crane Awards for 2022-2023	Progressing	Advised NRM we will participate, and nominations will be advertised soon.
January 23	005	Development of five-year Business Plan	Bring Up	Matter lay on table
January 23	006	Engage Colliers to market and sell the lots in the Lilyvale Rural Residential Subdivision	Complete	Colliers have been advised of acceptance of proposal
January 23	GB	CEO to follow up with BOM contacts in relation to reading of river gauges	Complete	Email sent to BOM awaiting advice in relation to enquiry

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MATTERS FOR COUNCIL CONSIDERATION

1. Covered in separate reports

A separate Report will be provided for all matters for Council consideration.

Recommendation: NIL

MATTERS FOR COUNCIL INFORMATION

2. RRUP Projects receive funding

Council has received advice that the RRUP projects submitted in 2022 have been approved.

Iffley Road Gravel Sheetting for almost 40kms (\$4,206,687 funding approved) and Koolatah – Dixie Road widening of road from 6 to 8m for just over 30kms (\$2,477,642 funding approved).

Recommendation: For information

3. Influence and transparency in Queensland public sector

Towards the end of January, I provided a copy of a report released by the Crime and Corruption Commission – titled *Influence and transparency in Queensland's public sector*.

Since providing a copy of the report the LGAQ has come out and again criticized the CCC for overreach, below is a copy of the comments from LGAQ

Disappointingly, this week we (LGAQ) found ourselves accusing the CCC of yet more overreach.

On Monday, it released a report on Influence and transparency in Queensland's public sector.

If you've read it, you'd see the CCC has recommended all grassroots and community groups, plus unions and peak bodies, be treated as lobbyists and be subject to lobbyist rules.

Further, that councillors should make public all meetings with the private sector.

We (LGAQ) issued a couple of strong media statements this week – you can see our key points in this week's video below.

We (LGAQ) have said that the CCC would better serve Queensland communities by getting its own house in order rather than dreaming up uncalled for and onerous rules for councils.

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Recommendation: For information

4. Outback by the Sea Tourism Strategy

I have undertaken a review of the Outback by the Sea Tourism Strategy following the preparation of the Carpentaria Community Plan 2012-2022 – Report Card, which identified that there are several Focus areas that remain outstanding.

Some of these could be picked up in the Tourism Strategy and have been included in the draft.

A copy of the draft will be provided as a handout at the meeting for further input from the Councillors prior to formal adoption.

Recommendation: For feedback

5. Gilbert River Bridge - Advocacy

Following the discussion from General Business at the January Meeting in relation to the raising of the Gilbert River Bridge, I was approached by Croydon Shire to provide a letter of support for funding for the Gilbert River Bridge.

A letter of support has been provided to Croydon Shire; a further update will be provided during the meeting in relation to this matter.

Recommendation: For information

6. Promotional Skin – Paradise Signs

One of the Paradise Sign – Billboard signs from the 2022 Get Ready Queensland funding for the regional approach to getting the word out about being prepared has been forwarded to Carpentaria Shire Council for its use.

This is a large billboard “skin” that is available to Council. Does Council have any suggestions as to how it could be used in the Region.

We also have the large “flood map” that was used by the QRA for the state flood mapping exercise that was conducted in 2021.

Recommendation: For feedback

7. Sarus Crane Awards

Have followed up with the NRM group in relation to the awards and these will be run to coincide with NAIDOC Week.

Will liaise with Bynoe CACS Ltd closer to the NAIDOC week events.

Recommendation: For information

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8. Mental Health Week

Council has participated in Mental Health Week for the past two years through lighting up some of our landmarks during Mental Health Week, which will run from 7 October through to 15th October 2023.

In previous years we have lit Krys and the two town entry signs in Green and Purple and were considering a different approach in 2023 to raise Mental Health awareness in the community.

Corporate Plan Theme One - Key Strategic Action – 5. Adopt and Implement a Community Health and Wellbeing Plan for the Shire.

Raising awareness around Mental Health would be a good start during Mental Health Week as we are yet to progress this Key Strategic Action. We might be able to obtain some funding to assist with the running of a couple of events.

Recommendation: For feedback

9. Local Government Election - 2024

Section 45AA of the *Local Government Electoral Act 2011* provides a process for the direction that a poll be conducted by postal ballot.

(1) A local government may apply to the Minister for a poll to be conducted by postal ballot in—

(a) for an election for all of the local government's area—all of the local government's area or a part or division of the local government's area; or

(b) for an election for a division of the local government's area—the division or a part of the division.

(2) The application must be made—

(a) for a poll for a quadrennial election—before 1 May in the year preceding the quadrennial election or a later day approved by the Minister; or

(b) for a poll for a by-election—before the day for holding the by-election is fixed by the returning officer under section 24.

Council can apply to the Minister to conduct the 2024 local government poll via postal ballot. We usually always encounter problems with voting due to wet weather and some electors are required to arrange telephone voting.

Recommendation: For feedback

10. HMAS Carpentaria

Construction has officially started on OPV 6 with the first piece of steel being cut in August of 2022 in Henderson in WA, for what will be known as HMAS *Carpentaria*.

Recommendation: For information

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Other Projects currently under the Office of the CEO

Project	Assistance/Delegate	Comments
QCoast ²¹⁰⁰ Reference Group	CEO	Part of LGAQ Reference Group for Coastal Management
Queensland Climate Resilient Councils	CEO	Council registered to become part of the Climate Resilient Council Guidelines and Framework have been requested from the LGAQ to start to progress
Liquor Accord	CEO	Member of Liquor Accord with QPS and Hoteliers
Staff Newsletter	CEO	Produced and distributed monthly to all staff to update on happenings at Council
Tourism Champion	CEO	CEO has picked up the work in this area following the completion of the Tourism Champions contract
Lilyvale	CEO / DOE / Mike Pickering	CEO is working on the sale of land and the development of a Buyers Booklet Lots on plan for the individual lots have been created. Colliers have been advised that they have been successful as the company to market and sell lots
Get-Ready 2022-2023	CEO	Four projects were submitted for the funding for this year Progressing
Welcome Booklet	CEO	Working with Consultant to produce a Welcome Booklet for new residents Booklet is now complete and 100 copies have been produced for distribution
Town Planning / Planning Scheme	CEO / Consultant	CEO has lead in the development of the new Planning Scheme with the assistance of the Consultant Separate report to Council – February 2023
Development of a Workforce Plan	CEO/MHR/Consultants	Davidson's have presented the Workforce Plan and Strategy to deliver on the many strategies for Council and the Community Awaiting quotes to progress some of the actions in the Plan
Dinah Island	CEO	On-going issue with the road into Dinah Island. Has paused, but sure it will rise again
RTI Applications	CEO	Processing of the RTI Applications are undertaken by CEO due to no Governance

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		Staff. Assisted by Legal advice.
State Government Small Business Taskforce	CEO / MECD	Receipt of information to assist Small to Medium Enterprises with assistance from Government
Karumba Rec Club	CEO	Long standing MOU for works at the Rec Club. Contact with new President – still to meet and progress options. Found additional correspondence in relation to ablution block and loan
Karumba Point to Town Walk	CEO/DOE/ENG	Funding has been allocated from Phase Three of the LRCIP program to undertake improvement works on the walking track
Asset Management	ELT	Work has commenced on the development of Asset Management Plans for each of the individual Asset Classes Asset Manager has been appointed to progress this
Website/Intranet/Discover Carpentaria	CEO / LGAQ / WH&S / Other Staff	CEO has been doing a major share of the updates to the Website. WH&S have updated a major portion of the WH&S information on the Intranet. Other staff have access and update some sections of site
Karumba Point Foreshore	CEO/DOE	Funding has been acquired through grants submitted with assistance of Peak Services and the Detailed Design is almost complete and infrastructure works can then commence
Karumba 150 Celebrations	CEO/Committee	This is mainly being run by Committee, minimal input required from CEO at this time
Council Depot Karumba	CEO	Commenced discussions with Department in relation to closure of road to include in depot area
Nature Based Tourism	CEO	Area identified at Dunbar/Koolatah in Camping and Water Reserve and Aircraft Landing Ground to maybe introduce Nature Tourism. Approach from Southern Gulf NRM
Regional Priorities and Opportunities	CEO	Identification of projects for Economic Recovery and Growth. More work required to develop Business Cases and Project Plans CEO has started with utilising the QTC templates and developed the Business Case and Project Plan for the School Dam project
Youth Strategy	MECD	The implementation plan from the Youth Strategy will need to be considered and additional funding sought to deliver on projects identified

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Chief of Navy	CEO	Opportunity to provide Freedom of Entry to Chief of Navy Work commenced on the building of the HMAS Carpentaria in August 2022
Pipeline Easement	CEO	Working with Preston Law to progress the development of agreements for the easement with landowners
Monsoon Centre	CEO	A new Business Case is required to update and modernise the opportunities for the development of a Monsoon Centre in the BP Building. Project on hold in preference for a new project recognising the Early Explorers in the Gulf
Early Settlers Display	CEO/Exec Officer	Discussion with Peak Services Grants writer to key an eye out for funding opportunities. Discussion with Barramundi Discovery Centre Manager in relation to possibility of utilising University Students to undertake the research
Housing	CEO	Working with WQAC to collate information to assist with the advocacy for additional funding and construction of new housing in the West. Local Housing Action Plan adopted by Council and available on website
Further Industrial Estate	CEO	Working with surveyor to develop options for the development of additional industrial land in Normanton
Old Barramundi Discovery Centre	CEO/Amanda O'Malley	Working on options for the old Barramundi Discovery Centre site in Karumba. Some buildings will need to be disposed of.
Disaster Coordination Centre – Stage Two	CEO/DOE/Peak	Looking for additional grants to complete the Disaster Coordination Centre at the Council Depot – requires fit-out
Off-Street – Truck / Caravan Parking Area	CEO	Working with Surveyor to identify potential sites for off-street parking Some plans have been provided for consideration if wishing to progress
Flood Risk Management Program	CEO/Erscon	Working up an application for funding to obtain reliable flood information to include in the new Planning Scheme. Funding available from QRA.
Flexible Funding Program	CEO/Peak	Have decided to hold off applying for funding in Round One until additional project plans and business cases have been prepared. Applications will be submitted for Round two

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Residential Land Development – Future Township Expansion	CEO	Working with Department in relation to identified land for future residential development. Also working with Surveyor and planner to ensure planning is completed in parallel to ensure the best opportunity to deliver in timely manner.
Social Media Postings	CEO and others	Also doing social media posts to inform community and spread message.
Outback Masters - Golf	CEO and Karumba Recreation Club and Karumba Golf Club	Council has provided a financial contribution towards the Outback Masters event which includes Karumba on the 15 th and 16 th July 2023. https://www.outbackqldmasters.com/passes/
Housing Project – Gough Street	CEO	Council has purchased the adjoining parcel of land and plans and a planning application to amalgamate the lots is being prepared. CEO is working with the surveyor to arrange for the application and survey plan of amalgamation. Additional survey work is being incorporated to assist the architect with design for the proposed development of units on the amalgamated lot.

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9.2 DELEGATION REVIEW - COUNCIL TO CEO

Attachments:	9.2.1. Delegation Council to CEO - Building Act 1975 ↓ 9.2.2. Delegation Council to CEO - Local Government Act 2009 ↓ 9.2.3. Delegation Council to CEO - Local Government Regulation 2012 ↓
Author:	Mark Crawley - Chief Executive Officer
Date:	8 February 2023
Key Outcome:	A well governed, responsive Council, providing effective leadership and management, and respecting community values
Key Strategy:	Maintain a focus on integrity, Accountability and Transparency in all that we do

Executive Summary:

Advice has been received in relation to the changes to delegations required from the Council to Chief Executive Officer for the *Building Act 1975*, *Local Government Act 2009* and *Local Government Regulation 2012*.

RECOMMENDATION:

That Council delegate authority to the Chief Executive Officer in accordance with the reports provided in the Officer's Report.

Background:

As part of the service provided by King and Company to the Local Government Association of Queensland two reviews are undertaken annually to review changes to delegations as a consequence of legislation changes.

As part of this service the information is picked up by Reliansys and these are uploaded to our Delegations Register and able to be reported to Council as per the attached reports.

Consultation (Internal/External):

- King and Company Solicitors
- Local Government Association of Queensland
- Reliansys – computer system holding the delegation register for Council

Legal Implications:

- Building Act 1975
- Local Government Act 2009
- Local Government Regulation 2012

Financial and Resource Implications:

- Not applicable

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Risk Management Implications:

- Workplace Health and Safety Risk is assessed as low
- Financial Risk is assessed as low
- Public Perception and Reputation Risk is assessed as low

CARPENTARIA SHIRE COUNCIL

RELIANSYS® DELEGATIONS - EXPORT OF UPDATES BY REGISTER - NEW & CHANGED

BUILDING ACT 1975 COUNCIL TO CEO

Note - Exported provisions are separated into NEW and CHANGED groupings, sorted by Delegation Source and Section.

06 FEBRUARY 2023

Carpentaria Shire Council

NEW Provisions

#	Delegation Source	Provision	Item Delegated	Delegate	Conditions & Limitations
595637	Building Act 1975	Section 68A(2)	Power, as assessment manager, to prepare a written statement of reasons.		
595646	Building Act 1975	Section 124A(2)	Power, as the owner of a building, to by notice ask for a copy of any inspection documentation for the inspection performed by the building certifier.		
595647	Building Act 1975	Section 143B(2)	Power, as the owner of a building, to give an additional certification notice.		
595648	Building Act 1975	Section 190(1)	Power to make a complaint to QBCC about a building certifier.		
595658	Building Act 1975	Section 228(4)	Power to keep the records referred to in subsections 228(4)(a) to (c).		
639300	Building Act	Section	Power, as local government, to authorise a person to make a complaint for an offence in the expired		

Carpentaria Shire Council

#	Delegation Source	Provision	Item Delegated	Delegate	Conditions & Limitations
	1975	256(2)(k)	Building Regulation 2006, part 4A.		
643398	Building Act 1975	Section 256(2)(k)	Power, as local government, to authorise a person to make a complaint for an offence in the expired Building Regulation 2006, part4A		

Carpentaria Shire Council

CHANGED Provisions

#	Delegation Source	Provision	Item Delegated	Delegate	Conditions & Limitations
595710	Building Act 1975	Section 256(2)(k <u>l</u>)	Power, as local government, <u>to authorise a person</u> to make a complaint for an offence in the Building Act 1975, other than an offence listed in section 256(2)(a)-(j) of the Building Act.	CEO, DCS- P0200, DE- P0800, E- P0850	

CARPENTARIA SHIRE COUNCIL

RELIANSYS® DELEGATIONS - EXPORT OF UPDATES BY REGISTER - NEW & CHANGED

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 2009 COUNCIL TO CEO

Note - Exported provisions are separated into NEW and CHANGED groupings, sorted by Delegation Source and Section.

06 FEBRUARY 2023

Carpentaria Shire Council

NEW Provisions

#	Delegation Source	Provision	Item Delegated	Delegate	Conditions & Limitations
639310	Local Government Act 2009	Section 11(c)	Power to start a legal proceeding in the name of Council.		
596962	Local Government Act 2009	Section 166A(4)(b)	Power, where the runner-up consents to the appointment on or before the deadline for the runner-up, to fill the vacant office by appointing the runner-up.		
596963	Local Government Act 2009	Section 166B(6)	Power, where the chief executive officer receives any nominations from qualified persons or candidates, to fill the vacant office by appointing 1 of those persons or candidates.		
596964	Local Government Act 2009	Section 195	Power to appoint a qualified person to act as chief executive officer during:- (a) any vacancy, or all vacancies, in the position; or (b) any period, or all periods, when the chief executive officer is absent from duty or can not, for another reason, perform the chief executive officer's responsibilities.		
596966	Local Government Act 2009	Section 197A(3) and 197A (4)	Power to enter into a written contract of employment with a councillor advisor (including agreeing to any variation to a written contract of employment). NB this power only applies to those local government's that have been prescribed under section 197D(1)(a).		

CARPENTARIA SHIRE COUNCIL

RELIANSYS® DELEGATIONS - EXPORT OF UPDATES BY REGISTER - NEW & CHANGED

LOCAL GOVERNMENT REGULATION 2012 COUNCIL TO CEO

Note - Exported provisions are separated into NEW and CHANGED groupings, sorted by Delegation Source and Section.

06 FEBRUARY 2023

Carpentaria Shire Council

NEW Provisions

#	Delegation Source	Provision	Item Delegated	Delegate	Conditions & Limitations
597058	Local Government Regulation 2012	Section 141(4)	Power, in circumstances where Council has ended sale procedures, to decide to sell the land again under section 140(2).		
597061	Local Government Regulation 2012	Section 143(2) and (3)	Power, if the reserve price for the land is not reached at the auction, to enter into negotiations with any bidder who attended the auction to sell the land by agreement (for a price not less than the reserve price).		
597062	Local Government Regulation 2012	Section 144(1)	Power, after the day of the auction, to decide to continue to offer the land for sale by another auction, or sale by negotiation.		
597064	Local Government Regulation 2012	Section 144(4)	Power to prepare a sales notice if Council decides to offer the land for sale by negotiation under section 144.		
597065	Local Government Regulation	Section 144(5)	Power to: (a) give a copy of the sales notice to each interested party who was given a notice of intention to sell the land; and		

Carpentaria Shire Council

#	Delegation Source	Provision	Item Delegated	Delegate	Conditions & Limitations
	2012		(b) publish the sales notice on Council's website; and (c) display the sales notice in a conspicuous place in Council's public office; and (d) display the sales notice in a conspicuous place on the land unless it is not reasonably practicable to do so because the land is in a remote location or difficult to access; and (e) take all reasonable steps to publish the sales notice in another way to notify the public about the sale of the land.		
597066	Local Government Regulation 2012	Section 144(6)	Power, if the land is a building unit and it is not practicable to display the sales notice in a conspicuous place on the land, to display the notice in a conspicuous part of the common property for the building units.		
597067	Local Government Regulation 2012	Section 144(7)	Power to ensure that the price for land offered for sale by negotiation is at least – (a) the market value of the land; or (b) the higher of the following – (i) the amount of the overdue rates or charges on the land; (ii) the value of the land.		
597081	Local Government Regulation 2012	Section 173A(2)	Power to amend Council's annual budget for the 2020-2021 financial year to take account of an extraordinary decision.		
597091	Local Government Regulation 2012	Section 201B(4)	Power to make publicly available an availability notice.		

Carpentaria Shire Council

#	Delegation Source	Provision	Item Delegated	Delegate	Conditions & Limitations
597099	Local Government Regulation 2012	Section 213A(2)	Power, in the circumstances set out in subsection (1), to give the Minister a notice and any documents about a controlled entity that Council considers to be relevant to a notifiable event.		
597100	Local Government Regulation 2012	Section 213A(3)	Power, if a governing document of a Council controlled entity changes, to give the Minister a notice stating details of the change and a copy of the governing document as amended.		
597101	Local Government Regulation 2012	Section 213B(2)	Power, in the circumstances set out in subsection (1), to obtain a copy of the audited financial statements of the controlled entity.		
597102	Local Government Regulation 2012	Section 213B(4)	Power to ensure that a copy or a link to a copy of the controlled entity's audited financial statements is published on Council's website.		
597117	Local Government Regulation 2012	Section 228(8)	Power to invite all persons who submitted a tender to change their tender to take account of a change in the tender specifications.		
597125	Local	Section	Power to take all reasonable steps to publish an invitation in another way to notify the public about		

Carpentaria Shire Council

#	Delegation Source	Provision	Item Delegated	Delegate	Conditions & Limitations
	Government Regulation 2012	232(6)	establishing the register of pre-qualified suppliers.		
597129	Local Government Regulation 2012	Section 233(5)	Power to take all reasonable steps to publish an invitation to tender in another way to notify the public about the tender process.		
597137	Local Government Regulation 2012	Section 254B(1) and (2)	Power to publish a notice of the days and times when ordinary meetings will be held on Council's website and in other ways considered appropriate (Council and standing committee meetings).		
597138	Local Government Regulation 2012	Section 254B(3)	Power to display in a conspicuous place in Council's public office a notice of the days and times when meetings will be held (Council and committee meetings).		
597139	Local Government Regulation 2012	Section 254B(4)	Power to notify of any change to the days and times of meetings mentioned in section 254B(1) and (3) in the same way as the meetings were previously notified.		
597140	Local Government	Section 254C(1)	Power to give notice of each meeting or adjourned meeting to each councillor or committee member in accordance with section 254C(1) and (2).		

Carpentaria Shire Council

#	Delegation Source	Provision	Item Delegated	Delegate	Conditions & Limitations
	Regulation 2012	and (2)			
597141	Local Government Regulation 2012	Section 254D(1)	Power to make the agenda for a Council or committee meeting publicly available in accordance with section 254D(1).		
597142	Local Government Regulation 2012	Section 254D(2)	Power to make a related report for a Council or committee meeting publicly available in accordance with section 254D(2).		
597143	Local Government Regulation 2012	Section 254F(6)	Power to make a copy of the minutes of each Council or committee meeting publicly available in accordance with section 254F(6).		
597144	Local Government Regulation 2012	Section 254F(7)	Power to make a copy of the confirmed minutes publically available, and available for for purchase at Council's public office in accordance with section 254F(7).		
597145	Local Government Regulation	Section 254K	Power to allow a person to take part in a meeting (Council and committee meetings) by audio link or audio visual link.		

Carpentaria Shire Council

#	Delegation Source	Provision	Item Delegated	Delegate	Conditions & Limitations
	2012				
597151	Local Government Regulation 2012	Section 295(4)	Power where a register of interests for a councillor changes, to amend the copy and the extract to reflect the changes.		
597152	Local Government Regulation 2012	Section 296A(2)	Power to ensure a register of interests kept under section 296A(1)(a) is available for inspection by the public at Council's public office for the period Council must keep the register.		
597154	Local Government Regulation 2012	Section 364(1)	Power to ensure that an extract of the register of interests for each councillor is made available for inspection under section 295 within 35 days after the commencement.		

BUSINESS PAPERS

9.3 TOWN PLANNING SCHEME

Attachments:	9.3.1. Chief Executive Notice ↓
	9.3.2. Communication Strategy ↓
	9.3.3. Risk Assessment Report ↓
	9.3.4. Submission Report for State Interest Check ↓
	9.3.5. Draft Planning Scheme for State Interest Review ↓

Author: Mark Crawley - Chief Executive Officer

Date: 8 February 2023

Key Outcome: A well governed, responsive Council, providing effective leadership and management, and respecting community values

Key Strategy: Maintain a focus on integrity, Accountability and Transparency in all that we do

Executive Summary:

Council has been progressing the development of a planning scheme with the assistance of the planning consultant and has progressed to the first formal state interest review.

RECOMMENDATION:

That Council:

1. adopt the draft planning scheme for the purposes of the formal State interest review required under step three of the process set out in the Chief Executive's notice under section 18 of the Planning Act; and
2. provide the Chief Executive with the information set out in the requirements for step three.

Background:

Background supplied by Planning Consultant

In early 2022 Council resolved to prepare a new planning scheme for the local government area. This decision was taken in recognition that local governments are required to review their planning schemes at least every 10 years under the Planning Act 2016. Carpentaria Shire Council's current scheme is now out of date and overdue for renewal. It was prepared under the Integrated Planning Act 1997 and commenced in 2008.

The Queensland planning and development assessment framework has changed considerably since the current scheme was prepared. New terms, processes and decision-making rules now apply under the Planning Act 2017. This affects the operational efficacy of the current planning scheme. In addition, the scheme does not reflect contemporary state interests and associated policy settings.

The new planning scheme will establish an integrated contemporary policy framework and a development assessment system that provides greater clarity and simplicity for the community, applicants, and Council. Regulation can be targeted to where it can add value, while removing unnecessary impediments and complexity.

Chief Executive's Notice Under Section 18 of the Planning Act

BUSINESS PAPERS

In accordance with Planning Act requirements, the chief executive of the Department of State Development Infrastructure Local Government and Planning (DSDILGP) has issued a "section 18 notice" to Council setting out the required process to prepare the planning scheme. A copy of that notice is attached.

In accordance with step 2 of the required process, the draft scheme was provided to the state for informal review in November 2022.

A draft planning scheme has been prepared which integrates all relevant State and regional requirements, including State comments made during the informal review. Other changes have also been made to reflect discussions with Councillors in October 2022 and subsequent feedback.

Step 3 of the notice now requires Council to resolve to give a notice to the Chief Executive to commence the formal State interest review. This also requires submission of various supporting reports, including:

- A report on how state interests have been addressed;
- A risk assessment to demonstrate how natural hazards have been addressed;
- A communications strategy to support public notification about the planning scheme.

Consultation (Internal/External):

- Mayor Jack Bawden
- Department of State Development, Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning
- Jenny Roughan – Planning Consultant

Legal Implications:

- Process set out in the Planning legislation.

Financial and Resource Implications:

- Budget has been provided and set for this work.

Risk Management Implications:

- Workplace Health and Safety Risk is assessed as low.
- Financial Risk is assessed as low.
- Public Perception and Reputation Risk is assessed as low.



Department of
**State Development, Infrastructure,
Local Government and Planning**

Chief Executive Notice

Notice about the process for making or amending a planning scheme under section 18(3) of the *Planning Act 2016*

Carpentaria Planning Scheme – Carpentaria Shire Council

Part A – Preamble

In accordance with section 18(4) of the *Planning Act 2016* (the Act), the Chief Executive has considered the matters stated within the Minister's Guidelines and Rules (MGR) when preparing this notice under section 18(3)(a) of the Act. The summary matters relevant to this decision are:

1. The notice given by Carpentaria Shire Council under section (18)(2) of the Act on 11 May 2022.
2. Parts B & C of this notice comprise the provisions and process that apply to the proposed making of this planning scheme in accordance with section 18(6) of the Act.
3. Unless stated otherwise, the process described in Part C of this notice is to be undertaken in the order in which it is prescribed. This does not preclude the need for steps to be repeated should changes be made to the proposed planning scheme for example.
4. In accordance with section 18(5) of the Act, a communications strategy that the local government must implement about the instrument is described in this notice.

Part B – Operative provisions

This part prescribes additional matters that are to be read in conjunction with the requirements set out in Part C.

1. Requesting information

- 1.1 The Minister for Planning or Chief Executive, as relevant to the process, may, at any time, give the local government a notice requesting further information.

2. Managing timeframes

- 2.1 The Minister for Planning, Chief Executive, or the local government, may pause a timeframe (except for the public consultation timeframe) for an action for which they are responsible, by giving notice to any other party in the relevant step of the process. This notice must state how long the timeframe will be paused and a date upon which the timeframe will restart.
- 2.2 If a notice to pause a timeframe is given, the process is paused from the day after the notice is given until the date stated in the notice, unless the notice is withdrawn by the party that gave the notice.
- 2.3 If a notice to pause a timeframe is withdrawn, the process restarts from the day after the withdrawal notice is given.
- 2.4 Despite section 2.1, if a notice to pause a timeframe is given with a request for further information as per section 1.1 above, the timeframe is paused until the request is satisfied.
- 2.5 The duration of a pause notice may be extended by the giving of another pause notice before the paused period ends.

3. Public consultation

In addition to any steps relating to public consultation included in Part C of this notice and in accordance with section 18(5) of the Act, the local government is required to:

- 3.1 Publish at least one public notice about the proposal to make the planning scheme.
- 3.2 Keep the instrument available for inspection and purchase for a period (the consultation period) stated in the public notice of at least 40 business days after the day the public notice is published in a newspaper circulating in the local government area.
- 3.3 Give the Minister for Planning a notice containing a summary of the matters raised in the properly made submissions and stating how the local government dealt with the matters as per step 15.

4. Communications strategy

The local government is required to:

- 4.1 Comply with the minimum public consultation standards prescribed in the Act.
- 4.2 Identify the relevant key stakeholders for the purposes of public consultation.
- 4.3 Undertake a range of consultation methods that can be considered 'best practice' and are fit-for-purpose, generally in accordance with the communications strategy outlined in Appendix A.
- 4.4 Prepare a report on public consultation for the Minister for Planning, to accompany the proposed planning scheme for adoption.
- 4.5 Undertake its engagement process in accordance with the approved Communications Strategy and in line with the principles detailed in part 1 of the department's 'Community engagement toolkit for planning'.

5. Changing the proposed planning scheme

- 5.1 The local government may make changes to the proposed planning scheme to—

- 5.1.1 address issues raised in submissions;
 - 5.1.2 amend a drafting error; or
 - 5.1.3 address new or changed planning circumstances or information; or
 - 5.1.4 address a matter or condition raised during state interest review to appropriately integrate a state interest.
- 5.2 The local government must ensure any changes made to the proposed planning scheme continue to appropriately integrate and address relevant state interest/s, including those identified in a state interest review.
- 5.3 If the local government changes the proposed planning scheme and the change results in the proposed planning scheme being significantly different (having regard to schedule 2 of the MGR) to the version released for public consultation, AND public consultation has started or been completed, the local government must repeat the public consultation required for the proposed planning scheme.
- 5.4 If public consultation is required to be repeated as a result of changes which result in the proposed planning scheme being significantly different, the local government may limit the public consultation to only those aspects of the proposed planning scheme that have changed.
- 5.5 If public consultation is required to be repeated, the timeframes established in Step 9 apply.

6. Chief Executive actions

- 6.1 For Chief Executive actions given in this notice under section 18 of the Act, the Chief Executive includes the Director-General, the State Planner, Executive Director, Director and Manager of the Planning Group in the department.

Part C – Process for making Carpentaria Shire Council planning scheme under section 18 of the *Planning Act 2016*

Step No.	Summary of action/s	Specific action/s	Entity responsible for action/s	Indicative timeframes (Business days)
Planning and Preparation				
Step 1	The council prepares a draft planning scheme	The council must prepare a draft planning scheme.	The council	None
Step 2	The council undertakes early engagement	<p>While preparing the draft planning scheme, the council must undertake early engagement on the draft planning scheme with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) relevant stakeholders; (b) the department; and (c) state agencies (through the department). <p>Consultation should be undertaken at various stages of the drafting process but must include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) provision of any draft background studies (prepared to support preparing of the proposed planning scheme) to the department for review, prior to drafting the proposed planning scheme provisions; and (b) provision of the draft proposed planning scheme (or agreed parts of the draft) to the department for an early (informal) state interest review. The department will provide the outcomes of the review to the council. 	The council	None
State Interest Review				
Step 3	The council provides notice to commence the state interest review process	<p>The council must give a notice to the Chief Executive to commence the state interest review that includes—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) an electronic copy of the proposed planning scheme in the format identified by the department; (b) a written statement addressing the state interests in the relevant regional plan and the State Planning Policy 2017 (SPP) which includes— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) how the state interests are integrated in the proposed planning scheme; (ii) reasons why any state interests have not been integrated in the proposed planning scheme; and (iii) any state interests that are not relevant; (c) a written statement about how the key elements of a planning scheme mentioned in section 16(1) of the Planning Act have been addressed and if the proposed planning scheme is consistent with the regulated requirements; (d) a proposed communications strategy; 	The council	None

Step No.	Summary of action/s	Specific action/s	Entity responsible for action/s	Indicative timeframes (Business days)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (e) any background studies or reports that informed the preparation of the proposed planning scheme, including any strategic study or report, or review required under section 25(1) of the Planning Act; (f) any natural hazards, risk and resilience evaluation report prepared having regard to the SPP; (g) any draft feasible alternatives report prepared for a planning change made to reduce the risk of natural hazards, including details of the potentially affected premises and any relevant supporting information; (h) shapefiles of any mapping; (i) a summary of consultation with state agencies and the outcome of the consultation; and (j) any other information considered relevant by the council. 		
Step 4	The Chief Executive undertakes the state interest review	<p>The Chief Executive must commence the state interest review within 5 business days of receiving the council's notice under Step 3. As part of the state interest review, the Chief Executive must consider if the proposed planning scheme—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) advances the purpose of the Planning Act; (b) is consistent with section 16(1) of the Planning Act; (c) is consistent with the regulated requirements prescribed in the Planning Regulation 2017; (d) is well drafted and clearly articulated; and (e) accords with the result of any strategic study or report, or review required under section 25(1) of the Planning Act. 	The Chief Executive	To commence within 5 business days of receiving the council's notice under Step 3
Step 5	The Chief Executive advises of changes required	<p>The Chief Executive may give notice to the council advising of any changes—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) to the proposed planning scheme required to address state interests; and/or (b) to the proposed communications strategy as a result of the state interest review. 	The Chief Executive	During the State Planner's state interest review
Step 6	The State Planner provides outcomes of state interest review and approval to proceed to public notify	<p>The State Planner must give notice to the council that states—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the outcome of the state interest review; and (b) if the council may proceed to public consultation of the proposed planning scheme; and (c) the conditions, if any, that apply to the proposed planning scheme, including the timing on when the conditions must be complied with; or (d) if the proposed planning scheme may not proceed to public consultation, and the reasons why it may not proceed. 	The State Planner	60 business days from commencement of the state interest review

Step No.	Summary of action/s	Specific action/s	Entity responsible for action/s	Indicative timeframes (Business days)
Step 7	The council makes changes to the proposed planning scheme	The council may make changes to the proposed planning scheme to address conditions in the State Planner's notice about the state interest review.	The council	None
Public Consultation				
Step 8	The council commences public consultation as per the Planning Act, MGR, etc.	<p>The council must give public notice in accordance with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the public notice requirements prescribed in the Planning Act, Schedule 2, definition of public notice, paragraph (b); (b) Schedule 4 of MGR; and (c) the communications strategy, including any amended strategy requested by the Minister/Chief Executive. <p>The public notice must state that any person may make a submission about the instrument to the council within the consultation period.</p>	The council	The consultation period must be a minimum period of 40 business days, commencing after the day the public notice is published in accordance with Section 18 of the Planning Act.
Considering Submissions				
Step 9	The council considers all properly made submissions	The council must consider all properly made submissions about the proposed planning scheme.	The council	None
Step 10	The council prepares written consultation report	<p>The council must prepare a written consultation report that summarises the issues raised in submissions and outlines how the council has responded to issues raised in the properly made submission.</p> <p>The report must be available to—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) view and download on the council's website; and (b) inspect and purchase in each of the council's offices. 	The council	Within 40 business days of the close of the consultation period
Step 11	The council notifies submitters about submissions consideration process	The council must notify persons who made a properly made submission about how the council has dealt with submissions and where to find the consultation report.	The council	None

Step No.	Summary of action/s	Specific action/s	Entity responsible for action/s	Indicative timeframes (Business days)
Changing the Proposed Planning Scheme				
Step 12	The council makes changes to the proposed planning scheme	<p>The council may make changes to the proposed planning scheme to—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) address issues raised in submissions; (b) amend a drafting error; and/or (c) address new or changed planning circumstance. <p>The council must ensure any changes made to the proposed planning scheme continue to appropriately integrate and address relevant state interests, including those identified in a state interest review.</p>	The council	At any time prior to Step 14
Step 13	The council repeats public consultation	<p>If the council changes the proposed planning scheme and the change results in the proposed planning scheme being significantly different (having regard to schedule 2 of the MGR) to the version released for public consultation, and public consultation has started or been completed, the council must repeat Steps 8 to 11.</p> <p>If Steps 8 to 11 are required to be repeated, the council may limit the steps to only those aspects of the proposed planning scheme that have changed.</p> <p>Once Steps 8 to 11 have been repeated (if required), the council may repeat Steps 12 and 13 (if required).</p>	The council	In accordance with the timeframes for Steps 8 to 12.
The Minister's Consideration				
Step 14	The council requests adoption of scheme	<p>The council must give the Minister a notice to request adoption of the proposed planning scheme that includes—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) if the proposed planning scheme has not changed since the state interest review – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) an electronic copy of the proposed planning scheme; and (ii) a written consultation report prepared in accordance with Step 10; or (b) if the proposed planning scheme has changed since the state interest review – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) an electronic copy of the proposed planning scheme, clearly identifying any change that has been made to the proposed planning scheme since the state interest review; (ii) a report that includes – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the changes made to the proposed planning scheme; • when the changes were made; • why the changes were made; • how the changes relate to the relevant regional plan or the SPP or affect a state interest; and 	The council	Within 40 business days of completing Steps 8 to 13.

Step No.	Summary of action/s	Specific action/s	Entity responsible for action/s	Indicative timeframes (Business days)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> what issues the changes respond to; <p>(iii) the reasons why the council doesn't consider the proposed planning scheme to be significantly different from the public consultation version; and</p> <p>(iv) a written consultation report prepared in accordance with Step 10.</p>		
Step 15	The Minister considers the council's request to adopt the proposed planning scheme	<p>The Minister must consider if the council may adopt the proposed planning scheme by considering—</p> <p>(a) the information given with the notice under Step 14;</p> <p>(b) if any conditions set out in the given under Step 6 have been complied with;</p> <p>(c) if the adoption version of the proposed planning scheme is significantly different to the public consultation version; and</p> <p>(d) if the proposed planning scheme –</p> <p>(i) advances the purpose of the Planning Act;</p> <p>(ii) is consistent with section 16(1) of the Planning Act;</p> <p>(iii) is consistent with the regulated requirements prescribed in the Planning Regulation 2017;</p> <p>(iv) is well drafted and clearly articulated; and</p> <p>(v) accords with the result of any relevant study or report, or review required under section 25(1) of the Planning Act.</p>	The Minister	During the Minister's consideration of the council's request to adopt the proposed planning scheme
Step 16	The Minister provides approval to adopt	<p>The Minister must give the council a notice stating—</p> <p>(a) if the council may adopt the proposed planning scheme; and</p> <p>(b) the Minister's conditions, if any, that apply to the proposed planning scheme; or</p> <p>(c) if the proposed planning scheme may not be adopted, and the reasons why it may not be adopted.</p>	The Minister	40 business days from receiving the council's notice under Step 14
Adoption				
Step 17	The council complies with Ministerial conditions of adoption	Any conditions stated in the notice given by the Minister under Step 16 must be complied with before the council may adopt the proposed planning scheme, unless stated otherwise in the notice.	The council	None
Step 18	The council decides to adopt the proposed planning scheme	The council must decide to adopt or not proceed with the proposed planning scheme.	The council	None

Step No.	Summary of action/s	Specific action/s	Entity responsible for action/s	Indicative timeframes (Business days)
Step 19	The council publicly notifies adoption	<p>If the council decides to adopt the proposed planning scheme, the council must publish a public notice in accordance with the requirements of the Planning Act, Schedule 2, definition of public notice, paragraph (c) that must state—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the name of the council; (b) the decision made by the council about the planning scheme; (c) the date the planning scheme was adopted; (d) the commencement date for the planning scheme (if different to the adoption date); (e) the title of the planning scheme; (f) if the planning scheme only applies to part of the council's local government area, a description of the location of that area; (g) the purpose and general effect of the planning scheme; and (h) where a copy of the planning scheme may be inspected and purchased. 	The council	None
Step 20	If the council does not adopt, the council publicly notifies decision not to adopt	<p>If the council decides not to proceed with the planning scheme, the council must publish a public notice in accordance with the requirements of the Planning Act, Schedule 2, definition of public notice, paragraph (c) that must state—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the name of the council; (b) the decision made by the council about the planning scheme; and (c) the reasons for not proceeding with the planning scheme 	The council	None
Step 21	The council provides public notice and copy of the planning scheme to the Chief Executive	The council must give the Chief Executive a copy of the public notice issued under Step 19 or Step 20, and if adopted, a copy of the planning scheme.	The council	Within 10 business days of publishing the public notice under Step 19 or Step 20

Dated this 5 day of July 2022



Chris Aston
Acting State Planner
Department of State Development, Infrastructure,
Local Government and Planning

Appendix A – Communications Strategy

ROUGH PLAN

CARPENTARIA SHIRE COUNCIL PLANNING SCHEME
COMMUNICATIONS STRATEGY | FEBRUARY 2022

ROUGH PLAN

Version Control

Revision	Date issued	Prepared by	Revision type
1	28/02/2022	J. Roughan	Draft for Council comment
2	16/01/2023	J Roughan	Draft for State Review

ROUGH PLAN

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ROUGH PLAN

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Purpose of the Communications Strategy

This communications strategy has been prepared to support the preparation of a new planning scheme for Carpentaria Shire Council. It identifies Council's approach to and level of engagement with its community during the process and sets expectations around consultation within the relevant statutory period.

The strategy has been prepared in accordance with section 18(5) (d) of the Planning Act 2016 and the Minister's Guidelines and Rules (MGR) and having regard to Department of State Development, Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning's (DSDILGP) Community Engagement Toolkit for Planning (December 2017).

The engagement outlined in this strategy is intended to:

- identify stakeholders' level of interest and influence, and outline level of engagement required with each stakeholder group;
- provide a collaborative process between state and local government to address state interests;
- employ appropriate and inclusive methods of engagement to reach the relevant stakeholder group and generate interest in the community; and
- deliver on process requirements for public consultation under the Planning Act.

1.2 Statutory Public Notification Requirements

Section 18(5)(b) of the Act prescribes a 40-business day consultation period when making a proposed planning scheme. Further statutory requirements around consultation on the proposed planning scheme are identified in Schedules 4 and 5 of the MGR, including that during the consultation period:

- (a) a public notice is displayed in an obvious location at each local government branch office;
- (b) a copy of the proposed planning scheme is made available at each local government branch office; and
- (c) an electronic copy of the proposed planning scheme and public notice is uploaded to the local government's website.

Minimum requirements for publishing a public notice are also identified in Schedules 4 and 5 of the MGR. The local government must, as a minimum, publish a public notice that must state–

- (a) the name of the local government;
- (b) the title of the proposed amendment;
- (c) the purpose and general effect of the proposed amendment;
- (d) the location details of the area where the proposed amendment applies, if it only relates to part of the local government area;
- (e) where the proposed amendment may be inspected or purchased;
- (f) that submissions about any aspect of the proposed amendment may be made to the local government by any person;
- (g) the consultation period during which a submission may be made;
- (h) the requirements for making a properly made submission; and
- (i) a contact telephone number for information about the proposed amendment.

If making a planning change to reduce a material risk of serious harm to persons or property on the premises from natural events or processes, the Minister must be provided with a draft feasible alternatives assessment report (FAAR) and details of every property affected by the change.

ROUGH PLAN

In addition, all property owners affected by the proposed planning change must be advised:


- (a) of the meaning of the proposed planning change;
- (b) that the change is part of making a new planning scheme and submissions can be made during the consultation period;
- (c) via a public notice made in accordance with the Schedule 4 requirements (identified in 1 a) – i) above);
- (d) where the draft FAAR can be accessed; and
- (e) either before or at the same time as public consultation on the balance planning scheme.

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2.0 Engagement Principles

2.1 Guiding Framework

Consistent with DSDILGP's Community Engagement Toolkit for Planning, the guiding framework for this strategy is the International Association of Public Participation's (IAP2) Public Participation Spectrum shown below.

INCREASING IMPACT ON THE DECISION 					
	INFORM	CONSULT	INVOLVE	COLLABORATE	EMPOWER
PUBLIC PARTICIPATION GOAL	To provide the public with balanced and objective information to assist them in understanding the problem, alternatives, opportunities and/or solutions.	To obtain public feedback on analysis, alternatives and/or decisions.	To work directly with the public throughout the process to ensure that public concerns and aspirations are consistently understood and considered.	To partner with the public in each aspect of the decision including the development of alternatives and the identification of the preferred solution.	To place final decision making in the hands of the public.
PROMISE TO THE PUBLIC	We will keep you informed.	We will keep you informed, listen to and acknowledge concerns and aspirations, and provide feedback on how public input influenced the decision.	We will work with you to ensure that your concerns and aspirations are directly reflected in the alternatives developed and provide feedback on how public input influenced the decision.	We will look to you for advice and innovation in formulating solutions and incorporate your advice and recommendations into the decisions to the maximum extent possible.	We will implement what you decide.

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Source IAP2, 2018

The framework helps to define the purpose of engagement and define the role of various stakeholders in a project to inform the selection of appropriate consultation techniques. The application of the IAP2 Public Participation Spectrum is based on a detailed appreciation of stakeholders' key issues, ability to influence and impact the project.

2.2 Principles

The six core principles of community engagement identified in the DSDILGP's Community Engagement Toolkit for Planning will guide engagement, ensure it reflects contemporary best practice and meets the state's expectations.

Engagement focuses on the best interests of the community

- Engagement is undertaken in the best interests of the whole community (or the affected part of the community, if the changes apply only to part of the local government area), rather than of any individual person or group.

Engagement is open, honest and meaningful

- Engagement draws the attention of the community to all relevant information, the purpose and general effect of the proposed plan/changes and the specific details.
- The community is provided with genuine opportunities to participate in/contribute to the plan-making process and is kept informed of the proposed plan/changes and its implications and any amendments during the process.

ROUGH PLAN

Approaches to engagement are inclusive and appropriate

- Engagement is inclusive, appropriate to the needs of the community, and commensurate with the scale and complexity of the proposed plan/changes.
- Reach out to and encourage the community to be involved in discussing planning and development issues that affect their lives, making sure to seek out diverse voices and perspectives.
- Identify and address potential barriers to community input, while being open with the community about any budget constraints.
- Consistent engagement processes can make it easier for the community and stakeholders to participate. However, this must be balanced with the need for engagement tools to suit the community and the circumstances of the proposal being considered. Identify approaches to reach all community members, including those with specific needs (e.g. language, people with disabilities, older people, and the young). Different engagement tools and different questions will produce better responses with different communities. Where possible, use a mix of qualitative and quantitative engagement methods to gather a diversity of opinions.

Information is timely and relevant

- The community is provided with information in a timely manner which allows for input before decisions are made.
- Sufficient time is allowed for the community to consider information and then make a meaningful contribution to the plan-making or development assessment process.
- Engagement should start early in the plan-making or development process when objectives and options are being identified.
- Listening to the community, addressing their concerns, and building capacity to understand planning and development issues and solutions can mean longer periods of engagement.
- Recognise that public engagement is a dynamic, ongoing process that requires flexibility.

Information is accurate, easy to understand and accessible

- The community has easy access to information that is accurate, easy to read and easy to understand.
- **Information** is tailored to the community, where necessary, in language and style **and provided** in a form that appeals to the intended audience.
- **It** is clear how to make a submission, how the submission will be dealt with, and the general timeframe before a decision can be expected.

Decision-making is transparent

- The final decision about the proposed plan, changes to the plan or the development proposal is made in an open and transparent way.
- The community, as a whole, and individual submitters are provided with reasons for the decision and information about how all submissions have been taken into account.

2.3 Engagement Objectives

The overarching objectives of engagement for the development of the new planning scheme for Carpentaria Shire are to:

- provide information to the public about what a planning scheme is and why a new scheme is being prepared by Council;
- keep all stakeholders informed of the plan making process in a simple and meaningful way;
- consult with stakeholders to understand key planning and development issues within the region, and other social, economic and environmental influences;

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- work collaboratively with the public to resolve policy issues, apply appropriate regulation to development and set clear expectations; and
- maintain a collaborative relationship between Council and the state to share knowledge, coordinate state interests and incorporate feedback on state requirements.

3.0 Carpentaria Shire Context

3.1 Carpentaria Shire Profile

Carpentaria Shire's population has remained relatively stable at around 2000 people, of which over 40% is indigenous. However, the population rises to approximately 5,000 in the peak season with the influx of tourists and cattle workers. The local government area is the traditional country of the Gkuthaarn, Kukatj and Kurtijar people.

Based on the Australian Bureau of Statistics' Remoteness Structure under the Australian Statistical Geography Standard, Carpentaria Shire is classed as 'very remote', while 61 % of its population is categorised as 'most disadvantaged' under the Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA). The Council itself is a category 1 local government which is operationally small but large in area size (at 65,000km²). It relies on external grants and assistance for around 70% of its income stream, which enable projects and services to be undertaken.

Other significant characteristics of note include the following:

- Normanton is a major regional hub for the provision of many services for the local population, cattle stations, major works projects and tourists. These services include the hospital, indigenous and local health care, machinery and equipment supply and repairs, hospitality, restocking and accommodation.
- Karumba's direct access to the Gulf and its related tourism, fishing and prawning industries. It also features the main tourist attraction of the Les Wilson Barramundi Centre - an international drawcard.
- The shire is also home to around 20 major cattle stations - most with an area of some 1 million acres. It is estimated that the carrying capacity of these stations is some 800,000 to 1,000,000 head of cattle. Each of these stations supports a mini-village accommodating permanent and itinerant workforces.
- Carpentaria has a significant and growing tourist industry, based largely on adventure and grey nomad tourism. Normanton is located on the Savannah Way, a major link between Cairns and Broome and Karumba is significant as the "end of the road" for the Matilda Way, which commences in Cunnamulla and travels north through the west of Queensland. The Shire also contains significant parts of the Bourke and Wills route.
- There are many significant natural environmental resources, ranging from its inland plains to mangrove forests, deltas, and salt pans along the coastal areas of the Gulf. Major features include the Mutton Hole Wetlands - an 8,000 ha reserve attracting all varieties of birdlife such as brolgas, pelicans and jabirus during the monsoon season.
- It is an area prone to regular natural disasters and is seasonally inundated, causing isolation and pressures on essential services.

3.2 Overview of Likely Planning Issues

Council's current scheme was prepared under the Integrated Planning Act and commenced in 2008. It is out of date and well overdue for renewal. The planning scheme no longer adequately responds to local community needs and aspirations, it does not reflect current state interests and associated policy settings and is not aligned with the operational requirements of the Planning Act's development assessment system.

Nonetheless, the level of development activity across the local government area is relatively low, development-related 'risks' that can be managed by a planning scheme are few and Council's resources are limited. Accordingly, a relatively simple and straightforward approach is intended to be taken in the new planning scheme. Regulation will be targeted to where it adds value and protects the public interest, while removing unnecessary impediments or complexities.

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Key development-related issues which the new planning scheme will address include:

- implementing or supporting key directions from Council's new economic development strategy 2020-2025, the North West Queensland Economic Diversification Strategy and the Western Queensland Alliance of Council's Housing Study;
- establishing meaningful development requirements to respond to natural hazards, including the coastal hazards (and the directions set by the recent Coastal Hazard Adaptation Strategy (CHAS))¹ and significant flood impacts;
- managing a potential increase in tourism related development, including various forms of accommodation, attractions and activities that may arise in the future;
- managing the demand for worker accommodation;
- ensuring appropriate approval requirements for extractive industries and associated truck and transport operations;
- appropriately addressing the intended use of land which has or will come under the control of traditional owners;
- ensuring the availability of land for future industrial growth and new housing, as required;
- establishing appropriate engineering and operational works standards for new development; and
- ensuring an effective interface between the planning scheme, Council's local laws and the Building Regulations.

¹ The most recent engagement process undertaken in Carpentaria Shire was as part of the CHAS project. It was not able to generate high levels of community interest.

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4.0 Stakeholder Engagement

4.1 Stakeholder Identification

The following table identifies the stakeholders to be engaged during the preparation of the new planning scheme. For each stakeholder group the level of engagement has been identified in accordance with the IAP2 Public Participation Spectrum (detailed in section 2) and their role in the project is defined.

Stakeholder	Level of engagement	Role
Internal Council stakeholders		
Mayor and councillors	Empower	Leadership and champions
Council officers	Collaborate	Strategic input and direction Decision-making and adoption
Government agencies and authorities		
Department of State Development, Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning (DSDILGP)	Collaborate	Information, data and mapping State interest, issues and opportunities identification Collaborative decision-making State interest review process Ministerial decision-making
Department of Transport and Main Roads (DTMR)	Consult	
Department of Environment and Science (DES)	Consult	
Department of Agriculture and Fisheries (DAF)	Consult	
Department of Resources (DR)	Consult	
Department of Regional Development, Manufacturing and Water (DRDMW)	Consult	
Department of Tourism, Innovation and Sport (DTIS)	Consult	
Department of Seniors, Disability Services and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Partnerships (DSDSATSIP)	Consult	
Electricity providers (i.e. Powerlink, Ergon)	Consult	
Adjoining councils (Burke, Croyden, Kowanyama, Cloncurry, McKinlay, Mareeba, Cook)	Consult	
Western Queensland Alliance of Councils	Consult	
Business and Industry groups, if available		
Local business groups / developers / chamber of commerce??	Consult	Local industry insight and knowledge
Cattle station / rural representatives / body	Consult	Aspirations, issues and opportunities identification
Tourism groups	Consult	Advise on industry trends and growth
Fishing industry representatives / body	Consult	

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Stakeholder	Level of engagement	Role
		Feedback on policy directions
Community groups, if available		
First Nations Groups - Gkuthaarn, Kukatj and Kurtijar	Consult	Cultural insight and knowledge (First Nations)
General community- residents and ratepayers	Consult	Aspirations, issues and opportunities identification
Landcare	Consult	Feedback on policy directions
Regional NRM group	Consult	
Housing providers	Consult	

4.2 Engagement Program

There will be three primary consultation stages in preparing the planning scheme. The purpose and engagement tools are outlined in the table below for stakeholder groups at each of these stages. However, this engagement program will be subject to ongoing review and refinement throughout the project.

The engagement program is fit-for-purpose and has been developed with respect to the scale of the project and expected issues. In summary, the proposed consultation approach is:

- simple and straightforward, reflective of the likely level of community interest in for the proposed planning scheme;
- inclusive and appropriate; and
- compliant with the consultation period requirements in section 18(5)(b) of the Act.

A consultation summary report will be prepared to collate the key findings, evaluate the effectiveness of engagement, and summarise the process and implications for the new planning scheme. This will provide the evidence base to demonstrate how stakeholder and community concerns have been addressed in the planning scheme.

Stage	Stakeholders	Purpose	Tools
Project start-up, issues and policy development	Councillors	Outlining context and role of the planning scheme	Workshops with key officers and Councillors (primarily held on-line)
	CSC officers		
	DSDLGIP	Confirm stakeholder and areas of interest	Workshops with DSDLGIP and key state agencies (held on-line)
	State agencies	Identify stakeholder issues, values and aspirations	Meetings with traditional owners (facilitated by CSC liaison officers)
	Traditional owners	Identify State interests	Meetings (as required) with other local stakeholders
	Community and industry groups	Consult on key policy directions	Web page set up information (TBC)

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Formal state review and public notification	<p>DSDLGIP</p> <p>State agencies</p> <p>Traditional owners</p> <p>Community and industry groups</p> <p>Wider community</p>	<p>Outlining context and role of the planning scheme</p> <p>Inform about policy directions and how they affect people</p> <p>Inform about natural hazard risks and responses</p> <p>Inform about how to make a submission</p>	<p>Notification for minimum statutory timeframe.</p> <p>Public notices as required</p> <p>Workshop with DSDILGP and key state agencies (held on-line)</p> <p>Formal state interest check</p> <p>Face to face community engagement opportunities (meetings with key groups and drop-in opportunity)</p> <p>Fact sheets/summaries</p> <p>Web page interaction</p>
Submissions review, feedback & finalisation	<p>Councillors</p> <p>CSC officers</p> <p>DSDLGIP</p> <p>State agencies</p> <p>Submitters</p>	<p>Respond to feedback received</p> <p>Inform stakeholders about changes</p>	<p>Consultation and submission summary reporting</p> <p>Workshops with key officers and Councillors (primarily held on-line)</p> <p>Workshops with DSDILGP and key state agencies (held on-line)</p> <p>Letters to submitters</p>

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DRAFT CARPRENTARIA SHIRE PLANNING SCHEME
NATURAL HAZARD AND RISK ASSESSMENT REPORTING
JANUARY 2023

ROUGH PLAN

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1.0 Introduction

Effective land use planning and development decisions play an important role in ensuring that future development avoids, mitigates or manages the potential impacts of hazards to ensure that communities are more resilient to natural disasters.

In Queensland, the State Planning Policy (SPP) adopts a risk management approach to managing natural hazards risks. The SPP requires local governments to undertake a fit-for-purpose risk assessment to identify and achieve an acceptable or tolerable level of risk for personal safety and property in natural hazard areas.

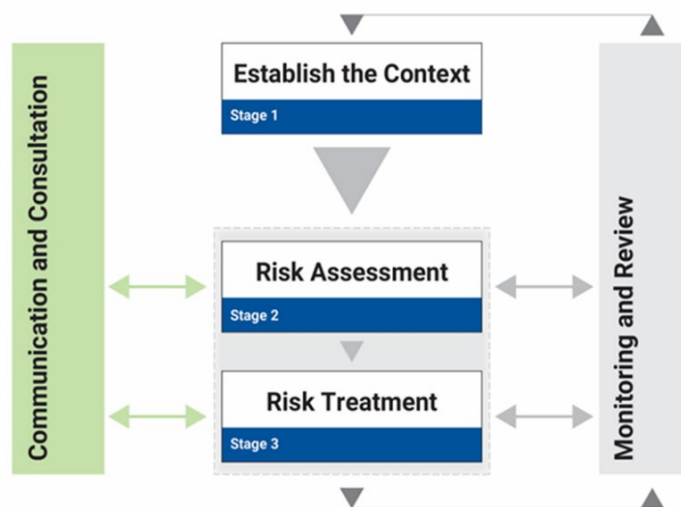
The purpose of risk assessment is to understand the likelihood, severity and potential consequences of an event on the community. From a land use planning perspective, risk assessment needs to consider risk to existing communities as well as future planning intentions. A fit for purpose risk assessment helps local governments to ensure the land use planning framework plays its part in avoiding unacceptable risks and mitigating or managing other risks.

The risk assessment process adopted here adapts ISO 31000:2018 into a contextualized, 'fit for purpose' framework for land use planning purposes. This assessment has been undertaken cognisant of Carpentaria Shire's unique geography, remote location and low levels of growth and change. While limited by the data and resources available to Council, this risk assessment has been used to formulate practical and effective planning scheme responses that are appropriate to Carpentaria's particular context.

By their nature, planning schemes can only influence new development and cannot retrospectively address existing uses and activities that are already at risk. Accordingly, it complements - but cannot not replace - disaster management responses and broader mitigation strategies (including associated risk assessments) which may be carried out by Council and emergency service agencies.

This report sets out the relevant context for Carpentaria Shire in section 2, assesses the nature and extent of hazards and the vulnerability of the shire's communities (relevant to the land use and development context) in section 3 and outlines the proposed planning scheme response which reflects Council's position on acceptable or tolerable levels of risk for future development in section 4.

Engagement to date has drawn on activities undertaken during the coastal hazard adaptation strategy process and will be supplemented during formal notification of the draft planning scheme.



2.0 Context – Carpentaria Shire

2.1 Shire context

Carpentaria is a very large local government area with a unique geography. It Shire contains six seven major rivers systems - Mitchell, Norman, Staaten, Gilbert, Flinders, and Leichardt and Coleman Rivers - and the largest continuous marine intertidal flat system in northern Australia. This area includes extensive mangroves, saltmarsh and coastal wetlands.

The shallow and sheltered Gulf has limited wave action and the coastline is largely tidally dominated, with a maximum spring tidal range of around 2.6 metres. As a result, the region is vulnerable to rising sea levels and the increased frequency of storm tide inundation associated with tropical cyclones.

During the wet season many of the low-lying coastal plains of the Gulf are flooded. Tropical cyclones can cause extensive flooding through the combined impacts of storm tides and riverine flooding resulting from prolonged cyclonic rainfall. Seasonal inundation causes isolation of the shire's communities. As a result, the communities at Normanton and Karumba are relatively resilient and have established effective disaster management responses.

Carpentaria Shire's population has remained relatively stable at around 2000 people, of which over 40% is indigenous. It is the traditional country of the Gkuthaarn, Kukatj and Kurtijar people. The population can rise significantly in the peak season with the influx of tourists and cattle workers.

Based on the Australian Bureau of Statistics' Remoteness Structure under the Australian Statistical Geography Standard, Carpentaria Shire is classed as 'very remote', while 61 % of its population is categorised as 'most disadvantaged' under the Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA). The Council itself is a category 1 local government which is operationally small but large in area size (at 65,000km²). It relies on external grants and assistance for around 70% of its income stream, which enable projects and services to be undertaken.

Other significant characteristics of note include the following:

- Normanton is a major regional hub for the provision of many services for the local population, cattle stations, major works projects and tourists. These services include the hospital, indigenous and local health care, supplies and repairs, hospitality, and accommodation.
- Karumba's direct access to the Gulf and its related tourism, fishing and prawning industries. It also features the Les Wilson Barramundi Centre tourist attraction.
- Carpentaria is also home to around 20 major cattle stations - most with an area of some 1 million acres, with an estimated carrying capacity of 800,000 to 1,000,000 head of cattle. Each of these stations accommodates permanent and itinerant workforces and are largely self-sufficient.
- Carpentaria's tourist industry is based largely on adventure and grey nomad tourism. Normanton is located on the Savannah Way and Karumba is significant as the "end of the road" for the Matilda Way. The Shire also contains significant parts of the Bourke and Wills route.

Overall, the level of development activity across the area is low and Council's resources are limited. Accordingly, a relatively simple and straightforward approach is intended to be taken in the new planning scheme. Regulation will be targeted to where it adds value and protects the public interest, while removing unnecessary impediments or complexities.

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2.2 Available data sources

As noted above, Council has limited resources available to it. The draft planning scheme has been prepared on the basis of available data. While a coastal hazard adaptation strategy (CHAS) process has recently completed (based on storm tide modelling undertaken by GHD in 2013¹), data on other hazards are limited.

The CHAS project involved mapping of **coastal hazards** for present day, 2050 and 2100 (including climate change factors) affecting Normanton and Karumba. The CHAS also included a risk assessment and adaptation strategy. The draft planning scheme responds to the recommendations contained within the CHAS reporting (refer phase 7 and 8 reports). This report draws on, but does not duplicate, the risk assessment undertaken as part of the CHAS (refer phase 5 report). The CHAS did not cover non-urban parts of the local government area; the default SPP-IMS mapping of erosion prone areas and storm tide was used for this balance area.

Available **flood** information is generally aging, incomplete or unreliable, but includes the following sources:

- 2005 Carpentaria Shire Drainage and Flood Study (AECOM) – this study is old and mapping is not available in a usable format;
- Gulf Rivers Floods January and February 2009 (Bureau of Meteorology) – this study reviews data from the 2009 event but does not provide new modelling and is incomplete (refers only to Normanton area);
- Normanton Flood Mapping Study 2013 Engeny for QRA – Council engineers are concerned there this study is inaccurate or incomplete;
- Feasibility Study into Raising Glenore Weir 2013 (Ausnorth Consultants) – this study reviewed previous studies but did not involve new modelling and is only relevant to the Normanton area;
- Karumba Levee Pre-Feasibility Assessment Carpentaria Shire Council 2021 (SLR) – this study reviewed previous studies but did not involve new modelling and is only relevant to the Karumba area;
- Flood hazard area mapping available from SPP-IMS – this data appears to reflect a whole of flood plain/probably maximum flood and create blanket coverage over most of the local government area; it does not provide any information on flood levels.

The SPP mapping data is being used for **bushfire** hazard although Council has some concerns with its accuracy.

Landslide is not an issue in Carpentaria given its generally flat topography. There are no areas at risk of landslide in or near Normanton or Karumba where new development is likely and the structural stability of all buildings will be regulated under the building assessment provisions. Accordingly, landslide is not deal with further in this risk assessment.

The following guidelines have also been used in this risk assessment and in preparing the draft planning scheme:

- National Land Use Planning Guidelines for Disaster Resilient Communities (PIA 2015);
- National Emergency Risk Assessment Guidelines (Attorney-General's Department 2020);
- Land Use Planning Guidelines for Disaster Resilient Communities (Australian Institute for Disaster Resilience 2020); and
- Queensland Emergency Risk Management Framework (QERMF) Risk Assessment Process Handbook (Queensland Fire and Emergency Services 2018).

¹ Carpentaria Gulf Storm Tide Inundation Study GHD for Queensland Government, 2013.

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3.0 Risk assessment

3.1 Nature and extent of natural hazards

An assessment of the likelihood and severity, of and exposure to, flood, coastal and bushfire hazards is provided, to the extent available, from the data and mapping available for Carpentaria. This is summarised below for each hazard type.

3.1.1 Coastal hazards

The coastal hazard adaptation strategy (CHAS) process has recently been completed for Carpentaria Shire. An overview of coastal processes and mapped outcomes for erosion prone areas, tidal inundation and storm tide inundation is documented in the phase 3 report. This has provided the basis for the draft planning scheme mapping.

The CHAS work also involved a risk assessment process and established recommendations to which the draft planning scheme has responded (refer phase 5 and 8 reports). This report does not attempt to duplicate that work and has relied on the CHAS recommendations.

The hazard mapping produced by the CHAS is summarised below. The 2100 mapping has been directly incorporated as the basis of the draft planning scheme overlay mapping for Normanton and Karumba. In the absence of any better data, the default SPP-IMS mapping of erosion prone areas and storm tide was used for this balance area.

		Likelihood of occurrence	Hazard AEP	Epochs
Storm tide	Storm tide extents	Very likely	HAT	Present-day, 2050, 2100
		Likely	5%	Present-day, 2050, 2100
		Possible	1%	Present-day*, 2050*, 2100
		Rare	0.2%	Present-day, 2050, 2100
Erosion Prone Area	Erosion Prone Area Default tidal area (HAT + horizontal buffer)	Likely	-	Present-day, 2050, 2100
	Inundation due to sea level rise (HAT + vertical buffer)	Likely	-	Present-day, 2050, 2100

Source: Table 2, section 4.1 CHAS phase 3 report

The erosion prone area mapping contains a vertical 0.8m buffer from highest astronomical tide (HAT) to show the area inundated by a sea level rise by 2100 and a horizontal 40m buffer from HAT to show the area of potential shoreline erosion (refer table 4, section 4.2 CHAS phase 3 report).

Storm tide hazard affects both urban areas, with the 2100 mapping of likely possible and rare events adopted as the basis of the draft planning scheme overlay mapping (and default SPP-IMS mapping adopted for areas not covered by the CHAS data). Peak storm tide (tide plus surge) water levels are shown below.

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Location	Average Recurrence Interval		
	Likely (50 year ARI)	Possible (100 year ARI)	Rare (200 year ARI)
Present Day (2010)	m AHD	m AHD	m AHD
Karumba	3.0	3.4	3.9
Normanton*	3.0*	3.4*	3.9*
2050			
Karumba	3.4	3.8	4.3
Normanton*	3.4*	3.8*	4.3*
2100			
Karumba	3.9	4.5	5.0
Normanton*	3.9*	4.5*	5.0*

*Normanton levels are conservatively adopting the Karumba storm tide levels

Source: Table 5, section 4.3 CHAS phase 3 report

3.1.2 Flood hazards

The 2005 AECOM flood study appears to provide the most comprehensive assessment of flood hazard, although it is aging and not available in a digital format. Other more recent project specific studies have relied on the AECOM study and BOM report on the 2009 event. As noted in section 2, there is also a 2013 Engeny study, although its accuracy and completeness has been questioned.

Overall, the 1974 event is the highest known flood, of which the 2021 SLR Karumba levee study says: “The flood event which occurred in 1974 was estimated to be between a 1 in 50 and 1 in 200 year ARI event depending on the study reviewed” (these estimates do not appear to take into account climate change factors).

3.1.2.1 Normanton

The AECOM study notes the 1974 flood level at Normanton as 8.8m AHD (refer table 9, section 2.5.2) while the 2013 BOM report and Ausnorth Consultants study into the raising of the Glenore Weir indicates the peak 1974 flood level in Normanton was RL 8.83m (at the Council administration building). The AECOM study assessed the following flood levels by likelihood.

Table 33
Selected Tabulated Design River Levels at Normanton

ARI (1 in X Years)	Design Flood Level (m AHD)		
	Adjacent to Hospital CH 19090	Immediately U/S of Bridge CH 20300	Immediately D/S of Bridge CH 20533
2	1.88	1.85	1.84
5	4.51	4.30	4.29
10	5.52	5.28	5.25
20	6.44	6.15	6.15
50	7.56	7.24	7.23
100	8.33	8.00	8.00
200	8.87	8.53	8.52
500	9.47	9.11	9.10
PMF	14.67	14.50	14.46

Source: AECOM 2005 Carpentaria Shire Drainage and Flood Study, table 33, section 4.3.1

3.1.2.2 Karumba

Both Karumba town and Karumba Point are flat. Ground levels are between 2.5mAHD and 3.3mAHD for the Karumba town, with the point being slightly higher at around 4mAHD.

The 1974 level at Karumba does not appear to have been confirmed, although the 2021 SLR levee study suggests it may have been around 4.7m AHD based on available photography (section 3.3).

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The 2005 AECOM study assessed the following flood levels by likelihood (again, these estimates do not appear to take into account climate change factors).

Table 34
Selected Tabulated Design River Levels at Karumba

ARI (1 in X Years)	Design Flood Level (m AHD)		
	Adjacent to Major Ridge on Normanton-Karumba Link Road CH 11325	Adjacent to Pasminco Shed CH 20050	Immediately U/S of Karumba Point CH 28720
2	2.6	2.6	2.6
5	2.90	2.74	2.62
10	3.48	3.05	2.68
20	4.45	3.62	2.83
50	5.48	4.34	3.22
100	6.08	4.87	3.68
200	6.51	5.28	4.10
500	6.96	5.77	4.64
PMF	11.25	10.69	9.82

Source: AECOM 2005 Carpentaria Shire Drainage and Flood Study, table 34, section 4.3.2

The Karumba Levee Pre-Feasibility Assessment (SLR 2021) stated in section 3.2.1 that flood risk for Karumba “is considered low due to the lengthy warning times and low velocity of floodwaters” and that “breakout flow from the Norman River initially breaks out upstream of the eastern ridgeline and travels north of Karumba town before flowing back towards Karumba Point” (section 5.2).

It also noted (in section 3.2.2) that “Currently, any new dwelling in Karumba is built to 4.6m AHD”. This level generally correlates with the storm tide level (4.5m AHD) estimated for a 1% AEP event in 2100 indicated in 3.1.1 above.

3.1.2.3 Whole of local government area

To approximate the best available information, the draft planning scheme flood overlay maps cover up to the 9m contour in Normanton and the 5m contour in Karumba to accommodate the area which covers the approximate 1974 levels (which is taken to approximate a 1% AEP event). This will enable a defined flood level of 8.83 in Normanton and 4.5 in Karumba to be adopted, triggering building assessment provision floor level requirements and relevant planning scheme assessment benchmarks. In Karumba, this level also corresponds with the 1% AEP 2100 storm tide level (refer section 4 of this report). (Refer Appendix A).

Outside the town areas, the draft planning scheme flood overlay maps adopt the SPP-IMS flood hazard area - level 1 - Queensland floodplain assessment layer. This is the only local government area-wide mapping that is available and appears to represent a probable maximum (whole of flood plain) flood. Flood levels for any event outside Normanton and Karumba are currently unknown.

3.1.3 Bushfire hazard

The likelihood of a bushfire event of a certain intensity is a function of site-specific vegetation, topography and weather – these elements are reflected in the State-wide map of bushfire prone areas in Queensland (Leonard and Blanche 2012; Leonard et al. 2014). The available state mapping represents a given event, with low, medium and high representing different levels of fire intensity (rather than likelihood of bushfire), while the buffer area indicates area at risk of ember attack.

The SPP-IMS layer is the only available bushfire hazard mapping for Carpentaria. Nonetheless, Council has expressed concern that it is likely to be inaccurate based on local knowledge of hazardous vegetation.

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3.2 Vulnerability assessment

Risk assessment involves consideration of the vulnerability or resilience of people, buildings or infrastructure that could be subject to a hazard and the consequences of exposure to the hazard.

3.2.1 Exposure

Exposure is a direct result of the hazard mapping discussed in section 3.1. The following snapshots provided an overview of the extent of exposure of Normanton and Karumba to natural hazards. (Refer draft overlay mapping).

Normanton is primarily affected by flood, and partially by co-incident coastal hazards. Bushfire is potentially an issue to the south east of the town and in the rural residential zoned Lilydale areas to the southwest.

The existing extent of development in the town and proposed zoning tends to reflect these longstanding hazards, with historically subdivided land retained in public ownership and remaining undeveloped. However, flood hazard in particular does affect some urban zoned (and developed) land.

In relation to coastal hazards, the CHAS phase 5 report stated: *"In general, it appears that there is a minor increase in the risk from tidal inundation and storm tide inundation in the area around Normanton, however, this increase can be considered minor, in particular if compared with the seasonal river flood risk for the area."*

Karumba is substantially affected by all hazards except bushfire. There is a high degree of coincidence between flood and storm tide hazards, given the very flat topography. The Karumba Levee Pre-Feasibility Assessment (SLR 2021) also notes that the Karumba development road has history of significant closures, isolating both parts of the community (Karumba town and Karumba Point) for 2-4 week periods.

In relation to coastal hazards, the CHAS phase 5 report stated: *"In general, it is evident that an increase in the sea levels into the future will affect all recorded assets [general infrastructure, utilities, roads and foreshore assets], with increased risk of erosion due to tidal inundation and increased frequency of temporary water coverage due to storm tide inundation. As a summary, the risk analysis to 2100 has shown:*

- A significant increase (three or four times higher) in the risk from tidal inundation and storm tide inundation on key buildings and facilities, including Karumba Health Centre, Karumba State School, SES and police station*
- A significant increase (three or four times higher) in the storm tide inundation risk to caravan park, water reservoir, electrical facilities and water facilities*
- A significant increase (three or four times higher) in the storm tide inundation risk to roads and transport networks*
- A significant increase (three or four times higher) risk on waterfront and beachfront facilities and defense structures, including the boat ramp"*

The CHAS noted an immediate need for mitigation strategy to address ongoing erosion and storm tide inundation exposure at Karumba Point (which is already occurring) and suggested a likely need for mitigation by 2050 at Karumba town. It did not ultimately recommend retreat or transition options, although the need for this may arise at Karumba Point subject to the effectiveness of mitigation measures.

Overall the CHAS assessed the towns' risk profile as follows:

ROUGH PLAN

	Open coast erosion			Tidal inundation			Storm tide inundation		
	Present day	2050	2100	Present day	2050	2100	Present day	2050	2100
Karumba Point	High	High	High	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	High
Karumba Township	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	High
Normanton	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium
Other areas*	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Medium

*Other areas within the coastal hazard areas, including natural and pastoral areas. Risk to natural areas is considered low, however pastoral areas and the cattle industry can be impacted by storm tide inundation events

Source: table 17 Overview of changing risk profile by locality, CHAS report phase 5

Other relevant CHAS recommendations included:

<p>2.1 Land use planning</p> <p>Use the outcomes of the Strategy to inform statutory planning and other strategic plans.</p>	<p>2.1.1 All planning matters undertaken by Council to incorporate and have regard to the new coastal hazard information presented in the Coastal Hazard Adaptation Strategy</p> <p>2.1.2 Consider implications (within Council) of the Strategy for future development approvals and conditions including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - approval conditions for lots of un-developed land with existing approvals - implications for future development approvals and conditions. <p>2.1.3 For the next scheduled Planning Scheme update (2021-2022), use the updated Erosion Prone Area and storm tide inundation extent and outcomes of the Strategy to inform decisions on development areas and strategic land use planning.</p>
<p>3.2 Resilient homes</p> <p>Build homes following resilience guidelines and requirements</p>	<p>3.2.1 Integrate resilient homes criteria in the planning approvals procedures</p> <p>3.2.2 Promote resilient homes within the community and building sector (link in with knowledge sharing initiatives).</p> <p>3.2.3 Consider developing specific coastal hazard overlay code in future planning updates. Linked to action 2.1</p>

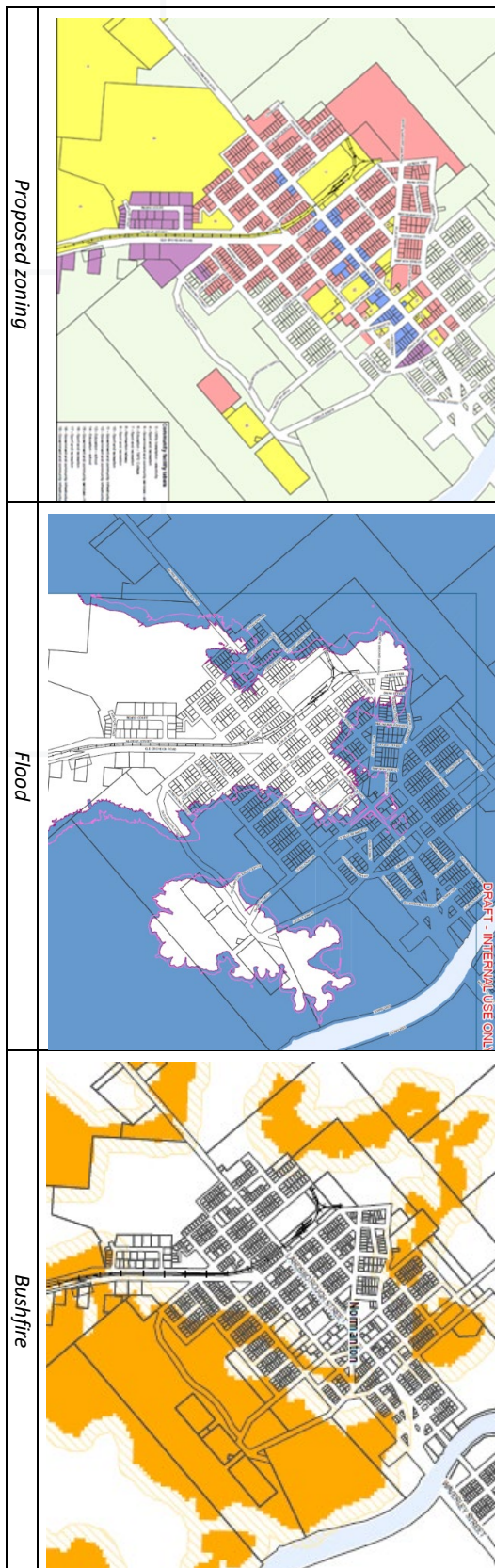
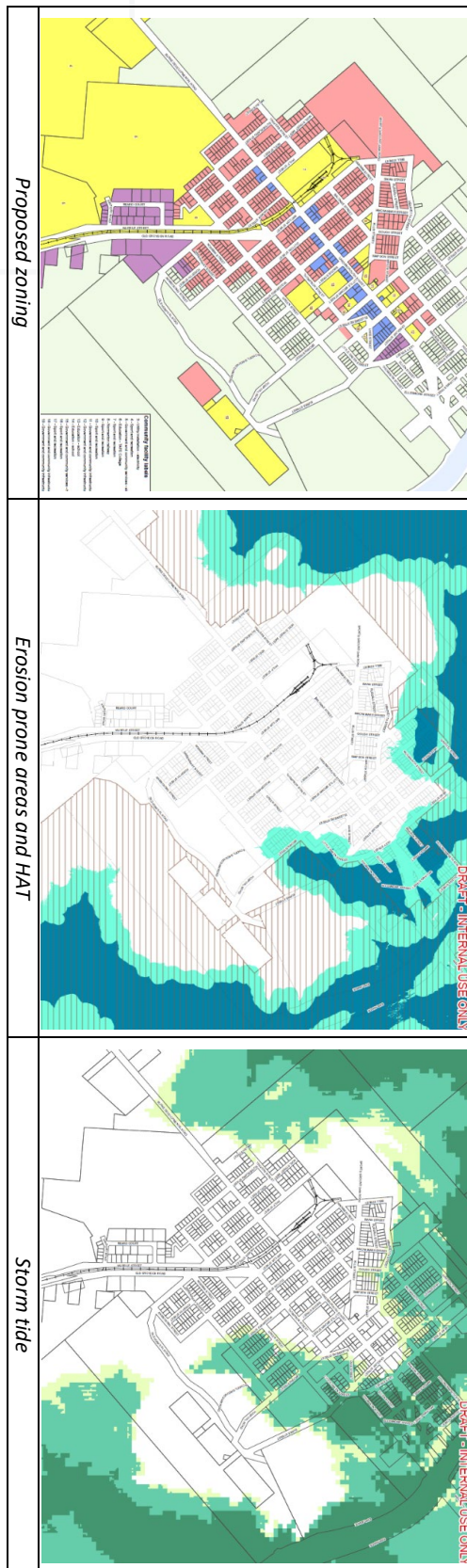
The CHAS recommendations also noted that for existing dwellings within the coastal hazard prone areas, planning regulations can only have an impact when changes are proposed that trigger a development application.

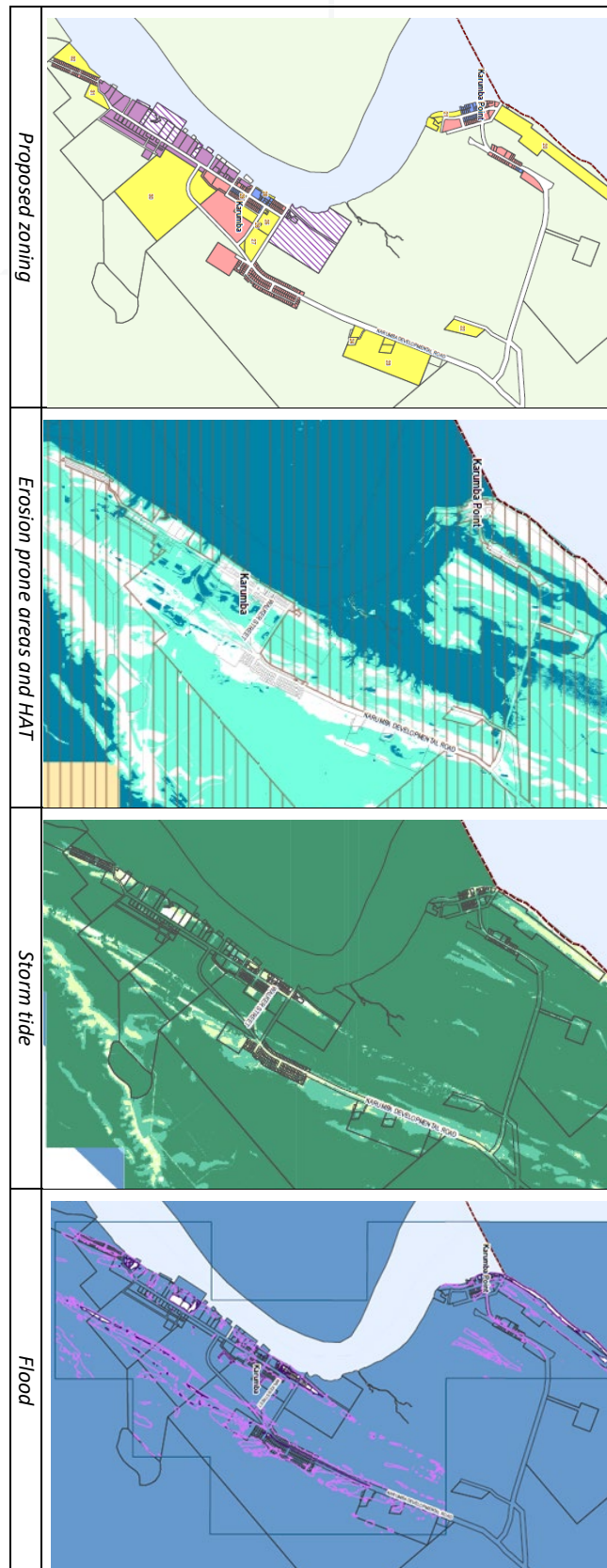
Balance of local government area consists of rural land primarily covered by a small number of large cattle stations which are largely self-sufficient. Based on the SPP-IMS, bushfire hazard is extensive, as is flooding based on the "level 1" flood layer. The latter may not accurately reflect likely risk and no information is available about flood levels. Erosion prone areas follow the coastal flat plain geography closely, while storm tide mapping (available from the state or the CHAS work) extends along the environs of the Norman River.

Little new development is anticipated in these areas. However, opportunities for limited scale tourism and rural industries are possible. New building work associated with existing lawful cattle and other rural enterprises may also occur, including for worker accommodation.

ROUGH PLAN

Normanton hazard exposure





ROUGH PLAN

ROUGH PLAN

3.2.1 Vulnerability

Factors which affect vulnerability to flooding are many. Based on the Australian Bureau of Statistics' Remoteness Structure under the Australian Statistical Geography Standard, Carpentaria Shire is classed as 'very remote', while 61 % of its population is categorised as 'most disadvantaged' under the Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA).

At the same time, the local communities have developed a level of resilience to hazard events. For example, Karumba is accustomed to being isolated for extended periods and many businesses close during the high risk December to March period, especially in the more exposed Karumba Point area which predominantly accommodates tourists. Accordingly, 2021 SLR study suggested the main driver for flood mitigation in Karumba is to *"allow the residents to shelter in place and prevent the community from being displaced for excessive periods of time"*.

In a fit for purpose risk assessment process which is intended to inform planning and development decisions into the future, the relative vulnerability of zones and the land uses that are likely to occur within them is a surrogate measure for broader community vulnerability. Importantly, as the spatial elements that ascribe development rights, they provide the most useful foundation for decision making about response which are within the jurisdiction of the planning scheme.

A qualitative and generalised overview of relative vulnerability to hazards and potential planning scheme responses is outlined in the following table. Overall, risks are assessed as tolerable, but should be mitigated to the greatest extent possible.

Critical and vulnerable uses have been identified as follows:

Vulnerable uses

- Animal keeping (kennels or catteries)
- Child care centre
- Community care centre
- Community residence
- Community use
- Crematorium
- Detention facility
- Educational establishment
- Funeral parlour
- Hospital
- Relocatable home park
- Residential care facility
- Retirement facility
- Rooming accommodation

Critical uses

- Emergency services
- Hospital
- Major electricity infrastructure
- Renewable energy facility
- Substation
- Telecommunications facility
- Utility installation

ROUGH PLAN

Zones	Vulnerability Rank	Response considerations, including mitigation & management possibilities
General residential	Major Possible loss of life, major damage; difficult to recover	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most of the affected areas cover existing developed town land where houses are at risk. Redevelopment is possible, but unlikely to occur. If it was to occur, greater resilience could be achieved by (for flood and storm tide) establishing higher floor levels or appropriate constructions standards (eg for bushfire affected land) Where greenfield/undeveloped, back zoning could be considered or restricting development to parts of these areas that are not affected. Although growth rates are low, the towns (especially Karumba) have limited options for new housing – where housing needs to be established filling and floor levels could minimise risk Use of resilient housing guidance material could be encouraged (but are not suitable for regulation) New development is likely to be undertaken by council or other public sector entity.
Rural residential	Major Possible loss of life, major damage; difficult to recover	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This zone is similar to general residential land but occurs only in one location. Development approvals are in place over most of this land. For parts that are undeveloped, zoning may be adjusted to reflect approvals and avoid hazards in other areas. Any future approvals should ensure filling and floor levels minimise risk and trigger relevant building assessment provisions Use of resilient housing guidance material could be encouraged (but are not suitable for regulation) New development is likely to be undertaken by council or other public sector entity.
Centre	Moderate Potential loss of life, significant damage; significant economic impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This zone contains important community facilities and is a significant economic driver. Impacts are likely to affect community wide resilience. May also be important for evacuation/ community gatherings. This zone covers predominantly already developed land which is already exposed to hazards – primarily in Karumba. Some re-development may occur but should be subject to appropriate floor levels / filling to mitigate. Critical and vulnerable uses should be avoided in affected areas, but noting that in Karumba there are few or no hazard free sites on which necessary community facilities may be established.
Industry	Moderate Potential loss of life, significant damage; significant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Industry land in Normanton is primarily affected by bushfire hazard, while land in Karumba is at risk of inundation and coastal erosion. However, many are coastal dependent or supporting activities.

ROUGH PLAN

Zones	Vulnerability Rank	Response considerations, including mitigation & management possibilities
	economic impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This zone is less likely to be as significant to community resilience, although economic and social impacts (loss of employment) may result. The zoned land is predominant already developed. There is a low likelihood of substantive redevelopment. Redevelopment may be subject to appropriate mitigation and subject to SPP tests for land in the EPA.
Community facilities	Minor Potential for minor damage and economic impact; easy to recover	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land in this zone reflects existing, committed development and much is in public control. Vulnerability associated with this zone may vary significantly according to the nature of the facility. Sport and recreation facilities are likely to be less vulnerable and more resilient, while the hospital and some critical infrastructure may be highly vulnerable (note that the Normanton hospital is subject to bushfire hazard but is flood free, although road access to the hospital is affected.) New critical and vulnerable uses should be avoided in hazard areas. Redevelopment or intensification of existing facilities may need to be contemplated where meeting community needs and in the absence of alternatives.
	Major Possible loss of life, major damage; difficult to recover	
	High possible significant loss of life/damage; low ability to recover	
Rural	Minor Potential for minor damage and economic impact; easy to recover	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The rural zone covers the majority of the local government area and primarily accommodates a number of established cattle stations. While these businesses may be significantly affected, they operate under existing use rights. New building work, including for worker accommodation, could occur as part of these operations. New rural industries or tourism development could occur, and should be located and designed to mitigate risks. Only a limited number of such proposals are anticipated.

ROUGH PLAN

4.0 Planning scheme response

The risk assessment process provides a decision-making framework to inform Council's policy choices about how best to manage future development through the planning scheme.

The planning scheme response needs to implement the SPP policy requirement to ensure development avoids hazards, or where it is not possible to do so, to mitigate risks to an acceptable or tolerable level. It needs to do this in a way that takes account of existing use rights and already embedded risk (illustrated by the risk assessment undertaken for this project) and which balances other important policy intentions, including biodiversity protection and rehabilitation as well as development intentions in various parts of the city (such as strategic industrial areas).

The planning scheme response also needs to provide a practical and effective assessment benchmark for use in development assessment, cognisant of the decision making rules established by the Planning Act 2016.

A key finding from this risk assessment is that most urban zoned land that is at risk is already developed or approved for development. There are only limited areas where new housing development is contemplated, commensurate with the low level of population growth.

Low development levels generally mean that substantive redevelopment of affected land is unlikely to occur. Accordingly, the community will need to rely on non-planning scheme risk responses in to a large extent to ensure risks are tolerable.

4.1 Mapping of hazards

The basis for proposed hazard mapping is outlined in section 2 of this assessment. In summary:

- Coastal hazard overlay mapping uses the outputs of the CHAS process, reflecting events up to 2100 (in accordance with CHAS recommendations);
- Flood hazard overlay mapping is based on contours that reflect the assessed 1974 flood / 1%AEP level in Normanton and Karumba and outside these areas reverts to the SPP-IMS flood hazard area - level 1 - Queensland floodplain assessment layer for which there are no known flood levels; and
- Bushfire hazard overlay mapping uses the SPP-IMS layer.

4.2 Avoiding risks - changes to zoning and feasible alternative considerations

To address SPP expectations that development should, in the first instance, avoid hazards, a review of current and proposed zoning layers (which assign development rights) has been undertaken. This has, in particular, considered the suitability of undeveloped land subject to hazards for future development.

Proposed changes and a rationale for those changes which addresses feasible alternative reporting requirements established by the Minister's guidelines and Rules (MGR) are set out in the tables in Appendix A. This land is predominantly in public ownership, minimising the potential impacts of the change.

No changes to zoning are proposed for land that contains existing development. This includes existing housing, businesses and important community facilities. Risks already exist for this land and new scheme provisions are focused on ensuring any redevelopment reduces, minimizes or mitigates risks.

ROUGH PLAN

Potential for new housing that may be needed by the community has been retained in both Normanton and Karumba. In both areas, risks will feasibly be mitigated by filling and other development requirements. This enables community needs to be met while managing risks to a tolerable level.

Note that other zoning changes have been made in Normanton and Karumba which are not related to natural hazards. These other changes either reflect the use of the land or the effect of approvals.

4.3 Regulation of new development

4.3.1 Policy settings

As outlined above and in Appendix B, substantial changes to zoning have been made to avoid new development in areas subject to unnecessary risk. However, the proposed provisions recognise that substantial areas of existing development are affected by hazards in both towns – in particular, coastal hazards affect most of Karumba. Retreat or transition options were not recommended by the CHAS in either town.

A practical response is needed for these areas which ensures risks are not increased, and ideally reduced where redevelopment occurs through mitigation.

A different approach is taken for new subdivision in Normanton, which is able to avoid coastal risks, compared to Karumba where there is no land free of potential inundation. While reduced from the existing planning scheme, some capacity is retained for new housing and other development in Karumba to ensure community needs can be met. Risks for this development will be minimised through filling. In addition, the SPP tests for development within the coastal management district and erosion prone area have been applied.

The draft planning scheme is firm in ensuring development outside zoned land does not occur.

Critical and vulnerable uses are discouraged from all areas subject to hazard. However, the planning scheme again recognizes that some of these uses already exist within hazard areas. Provision is made for changes to these facilities in response to community need, subject to management measure which assist in managing the risks.

The Normanton hospital is potentially subject to bushfire risk and may be isolated on a flood island during a flood event. While this is far from ideal, it is beyond the scope of the planning scheme to relocate the hospital.

New forms of development in rural areas, such as tourism facilities and rural industries are made assessable under the scheme and would be assessed against the flood overlay code.

The strategic framework provisions which establish the planning scheme's policy foundation for natural hazards are set out in the following text box.

ROUGH PLAN

2.5 Strategic outcomes: natural hazards

2.5.1 Flood and storm tide hazard areas

- (1) New subdivision in the general residential, rural residential, centre or industrial zones in Normanton:
 - (a) does not occur in an area subject to storm tide hazard; and
 - (b) may only occur within flood hazard area where only where floor levels can be established at a height that provides protection from inundation events.
- (3) New subdivision in in the general residential, centre or industrial zones in Karumba may only occur within a storm tide or flood hazard area where floor levels can be established at a height that provides protection from inundation events.
- (4) Other new development on land that is subject to storm tide or flood hazard in either Normanton or Karumba is to occur in a way that is consistent with the intentions for the zone but protects the safety of people and the resilience of property to the greatest extent possible.
- (5) Urban or rural residential development does not occur outside relevantly zoned areas in either Normanton or Karumba.
- (6) Flood flow conveyance paths and flood storage volumes of the floodplain are maintained.

2.5.2 Erosion prone areas

- (1) In the erosion prone area that falls within the coastal management district, development does not occur unless the development cannot feasibly be located elsewhere and is:
 - (a) coastal-dependent development; or
 - (b) temporary, able to be abandoned or readily relocatable; or
 - (c) minor redevelopment of an existing building or structure.
- (2) Development occurs in a way that maintains natural coastal processes, landforms and vegetation within the coastal management district, and minimises the need for coastal protection works.

2.5.3 Bushfire hazard

- (1) Development in a bushfire hazard area is to occur in a way that is consistent with the intentions for the zone but is designed to ensure the safety of people and the resilience of property to the greatest extent possible.

2.5.4 All natural hazard areas

- (1) Critical or vulnerable uses are not to be established in areas subject to hazards unless necessary to meet a significant community need and there is no alternative suitable location. Where they already exist, any change occurs in a way that maintains the safety of people and reduces service disruption to the greatest extent possible.
- (2) The storage of hazardous materials does not increase the risk to public safety or the environment in a natural hazard event.
- (3) Development does not worsen the severity of or exposure to the hazard either on the site or at other properties, including protected areas or areas of environmental significance.
- (4) Development does not impede effective and efficient disaster management response and recovery capabilities.
- (5) The function of vegetation and natural landforms in providing protection from natural hazards is maintained.
- (6) The cost to the public of measures to mitigate risks of natural hazards or respond to natural disasters is minimised.

ROUGH PLAN

4.3.2 Interface with building regulations

The role of the planning scheme in triggering building assessment provisions (BAPs) for flood and bushfire hazard areas is recognized. However, care is taken not to duplicate the effect of the BAPs. This relationship is set out in section 1.4 and users are reminded by editor's notes in the overlay assessment benchmarks.

In the absence of applicable BAPs, requirements for floor heights are set for development in the storm tide inundation area.

The building assessment provisions are limited to the regulation of residential buildings. The planning scheme does not attempt to take on the role of the BAPs for non-residential development (which would lead to inconsistent standards across the state). However, the draft scheme does regulate development primarily through MCU and ROL provisions (which create the potential for new development).

4.3.3 Approach to defined flood level for rural parts of Carpentaria

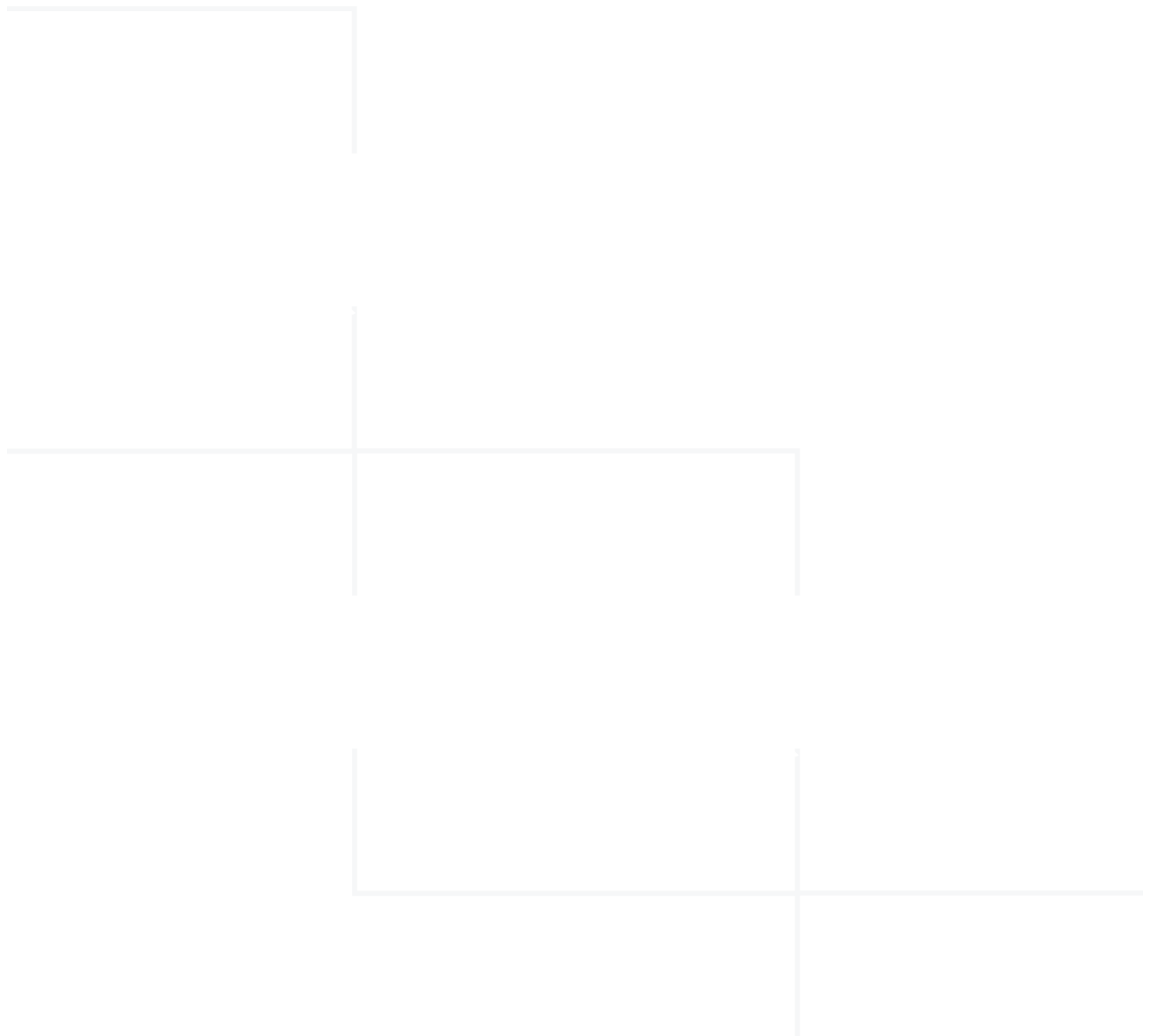
As noted above, flood levels of any type are not known for rural parts of the shire. Nor does Council have the data or expertise available to it to determine levels on a case by case basis. As a consequence, the draft planning scheme states the defined flood level for these areas as "the level of the highest known flood".

This would place the onus to investigate and nominate the level when seeking permits through certifiers on those undertaking new building work associated with existing lawful uses. In the absence of available information about flood levels, we believe this is the most practical approach for relatively low risk building work (noting that new material changes in use for example, tourism or industry would be assessable against the planning scheme).

The alternative of requiring a code assessable application to Council for all building work represents a significant cost (and time) impact on applicants without adding any value, given Council does not know and does not have the resources to determine an appropriate level.

ROUGH PLAN

Appendix A: Proposed Zone Changes



ROUGH PLAN

NORMANTON - WEST

Change to zone - current and proposed zones

Hazard mapping
(green hatch shows state owned land)

Rationale and feasible alternative considerations

Current zoning



Flood hazard



Storm tide hazard



Bushfire hazard



Proposed zoning



RPD / Address	Address	Owner	Current zoning	Proposed zoning
RPD				
Lot 10 N14858		Old Government	Residential	Rural
Lots 42-48 N14839	Sutherland Street	Old Government	Residential	Rural
Lots 59-60 N14839	Balonne Street	Old Government	Residential	Rural
Lot 2 N14893	Travers Street	Old Government	Residential	Rural
Lot 26 SP136532		CSC	Residential	Rural
Lots 103 - 119 N14850	10-14 Landborough Street	CSC	Residential	Rural

Existing uses

This land is vacant.

Current intended outcomes

The land was zoned residential in the existing (2005) planning scheme which was a very simple and generalized scheme. However, the land is in public ownership.

Anticipated risk

All properties significantly affected by flood risk with most below 8m AHD and in areas known to flood.

While it is possible filling and raised floor levels could mitigate the risk if the properties were retained as residential zone. However, given public ownership, it would be undesirable for government to develop land that put people and property at risk.

Private land zoned residential corresponds with existing houses and is retained as residential. Planning scheme provisions trigger floor levels above DFU for any new housing on these lots.

Effect of proposed change

Zone changed from residential to rural zone. Provisions in the zone code (and strategic framework) strongly discourage dwelling houses.

Consistency of change with the SPP

The change is consistent with the SPP requirement to avoid hazards.

Feasible alternatives

1. Making the change - The change removes risk of serious harm to persons or property on these lots. The change is the most effective way of reducing the risk of serious harm to an acceptable level.
2. Retaining and imposing development conditions on development approvals - Retaining the lots in the residential zone on this undeveloped land creates new risk of serious harm to persons or property. While the land could be filled, this would be at significant public cost and the lots would likely be isolated in the event of a flood. Public ownership (and development) of this land would make these outcomes unacceptable.
3. Other defence/mitigation - No other flood mitigation measures are available for this land.

NORMANTON - NORTH

ROUGH PLAN

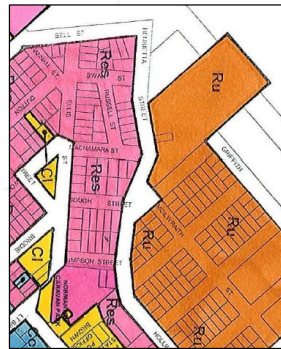
NORMANTON NORTH

Rationale and feasible alternative considerations

Change to zone - current and proposed zones

Hazard mapping
(green hatch shows state owned land)

Current zoning



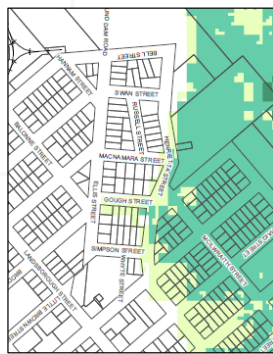
Flood hazard (green hatch shows state owned land)



Proposed zoning



Storm tide hazard



Bushfire hazard



RPD / Address	Address	Owner	Current zoning	Proposed zoning
RPD				
Lots 903-904 N1481	33-35 Ellis Street	CSC	Residential	Rural
Lots 905-906 N1481	Gough Street	CSC	Residential	Rural
Lots 907-909 N1481	Gough Street	Old Government	Residential	Rural

Existing uses

This land is used as a drainage channel. No other development occurs on the land.

Current intended outcomes

The land was zoned residential in the existing (2005) planning scheme which was a very simple and generalized scheme. However, the land is in public ownership.

Anticipated risk

All properties significantly affected by flood risk with most below 8m AHD and in areas known to flood. The land is used and needed for drainage purposes.

Private land zoned residential corresponds with existing houses and is retained as residential. Planning scheme provisions trigger floor levels above DFL for any new housing on these lots.

Effect of proposed change

Zone changed from residential to rural zone. Provisions in the zone code (and strategic framework) strongly discourage dwelling houses.

Consistency of change with the SPP

The change is consistent with the SPP requirement to avoid hazards. The change was requested by DoR.

Feasible alternatives

1. Making the change - The change removes risk of serious harm to persons or property on these lots. The change is the most effective way of reducing the risk of serious harm to an acceptable level.
2. Retaining and imposing development conditions on development approvals - Retaining the lots in the residential zone is impractical given its drainage function. Public ownership (and development) of this land for residential purposes unacceptable.
3. Other defence/mitigation - No other flood mitigation measures are available for this land.

ROUGH PLAN

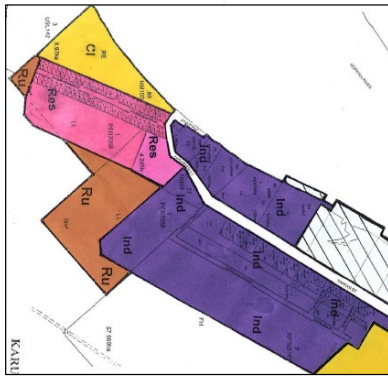
KARUMBA – TOWN SOUTH

Change to zone - current and proposed zones

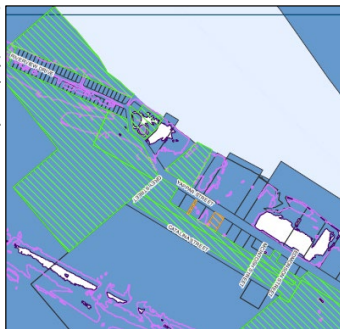
Hazard mapping
(green hatch shows state owned land)

Rationale and feasible alternative considerations

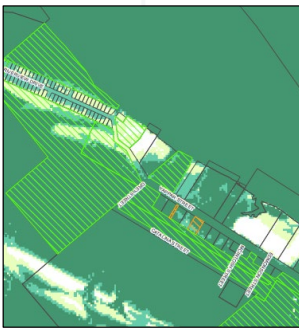
Current zoning



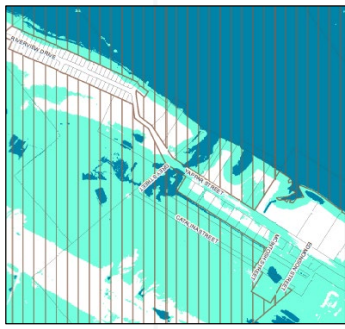
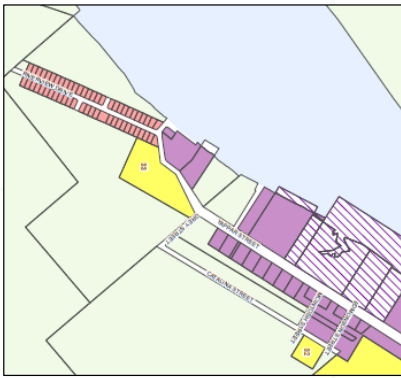
Flood hazard



Storm tide hazard



Proposed zoning



EPA / CMD

RPD / Address	Address	Owner	Current zoning	Proposed zoning
Lot 88 NM100	Yappar Road	Carpentaria Shire Council	Community Infrastructure	Rural
Lot 2 SP252497	Yappar Road	DNRM	Residential	Rural
Lot 3 SP252497	Yappar Road	DNRM	Industry	Rural
Lot 76 SP116588	Yappar Road	DNRM	Industry	Rural
Lot 3 SP127907	Yappar Road	DNRM	Industry	Rural
Lots 4 & 5 - 7 SP252497	Yappar Road	DNRM	Industry	Rural

Existing uses

All lots are unused, apart from various access tracks. Lots 3 and 76 contain waterway and vegetation.

Current intended outcomes

Residential zone - The land was zoned residential in the existing (2005) planning scheme. However, the land is in public ownership (DNRM).

Community infrastructure zone - This zone covered the waterfront land. It is a very generic zone which allows a narrow range of infrastructure and community uses. This land is also in public ownership (CSC). It allows beach access for residents. Department of Agriculture and Fisheries (DAF) requested change of zoning due to presence of marine plants.

Industry zone - This zone allows for a range of industrial activities, although potential of this land is constrained by the SPP requirements applying to land in the erosion prone area within the CMD.

Anticipated risk

Department of Agriculture and Fisheries (DAF) requested change of zoning for lot 3 SP311929. All properties significantly affected by flood and storm tide risk and are within the CMD. Some is tidal. Karumba generally is at risk from significant isolation.

Effect of proposed change

Zoning changed to rural zone. This limits subdivision potential and allows a narrower range of uses. Some development (including industrial) is still possible subject to tests in rural zone. Under any zoning all land with be subject to CMD restrictions that

(8) Development does not occur unless the development cannot feasibly be located elsewhere and is:

- (a) coastal-dependent development; or
- (b) temporary, readily relocatable or able to be abandoned development; or
- (c) essential community infrastructure; or
- (d) minor redevelopment of an existing permanent building or structure that cannot be relocated or abandoned.

Where in public ownership, it would be undesirable for government to develop land that put people and property at risk.

Private land zoned residential corresponds with existing houses and is retained as residential. Planning scheme provisions trigger floor levels above DFL for any new housing on these lots.

Consistency of change with the SPP

The change is consistent with the SPP requirement to avoid hazards and restrictions on development within the CMD.

Feasible alternatives

ROUGH PLAN

		<div><div>1. Making the change - The change removes risk of serious harm to persons or property on these lots. The change is the most effective way of reducing the risk of serious harm to an acceptable level and is consistent with the requirements for land in the CMD.</div><div>2. Retaining and imposing development conditions on development approvals - Public ownership (and development) of land for urban purposes would represent unacceptable risk. The change to private land (lot 2 on SP171573) reflects the effect of the requirements for land in the CMD. Filling the land to mitigate risks is unlikely to be acceptable to the state. However, it is still possible for some forms of development to meet those tests even under the rural zone.</div><div>3. Other defence/mitigation - No other inundation mitigation measures are available for this land.</div></div>
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ROUGH PLAN

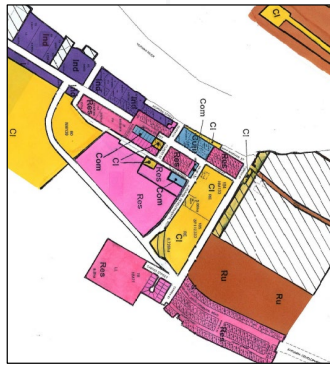
KARUMBIA - TOWN NORTH

Change to zone - current and proposed zones

Hazard mapping
(green hatch shows state owned land)

Rationale and feasible alternative considerations

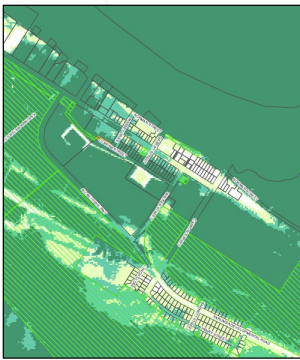
Current zoning



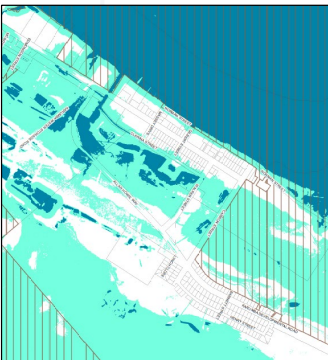
Flood hazard



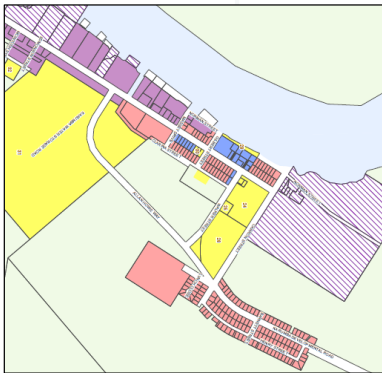
Storm tide hazard



EPA /CMD



Proposed zoning



RPD / Address

RPD	Address	Owner	Current zoning	Proposed zoning
Lot 2 SP172670	Yappar Road	Carpentaria Shire Council	Residential	Rural



Existing uses

The land is unused, apart from a constructed car park/trailer parking that has been retained in the community facilities zone.

Current intended outcomes

Residential zone - The land was zoned residential in the existing (2005) planning scheme. However, the land is in public ownership (CSC).

Anticipated risk

The land is tidal and significantly affected by flood and storm tide hazards.

Effect of proposed change

Zoning changed to rural zone. This limits

subdivision potential and allows a narrower range of uses.

Where in public ownership, it would be undesirable for government to develop land that put people and property at risk.

Private land zoned residential corresponds with existing houses and is retained as residential.

Residential land south of Lynch Close retained to accommodate future housing if needed. This area is contiguous with existing and less affected by storm tide and erosion and is council owned. Planning scheme provisions require filling and floor levels above DFL for any lots.

Other land zoned residential corresponds with existing houses and is retained as residential. Planning scheme provisions trigger floor levels above DFL for any new housing on these lots.

Consistency of change with the SPP

The change is consistent with the SPP requirement to avoid hazards.

Feasible alternatives

1. Making the change - The change removes risk of serious harm to persons or property on these lots. The change is the most effective way of reducing the risk of serious harm to an acceptable level.
2. Retaining and imposing development conditions on development approvals - Public ownership (and development) of land for urban purposes would represent unacceptable risk.
3. Other defence/mitigation - No other inundation mitigation measures are available for this land.

ROUGH PLAN

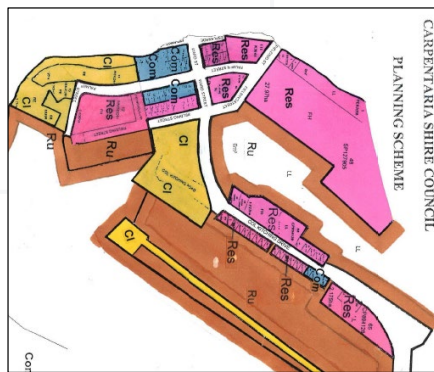
KARUMBA POINT

Change to zone - current and proposed zones

Hazard mapping
(green hatch shows state owned land)

Rationale and feasible alternative considerations

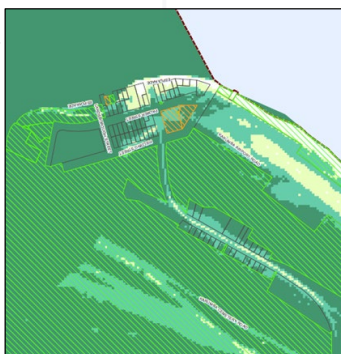
Current zoning



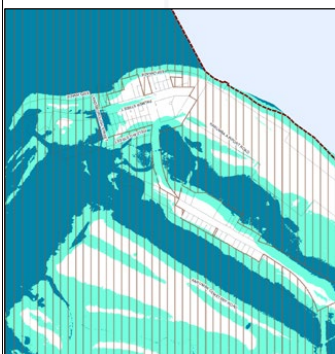
Flood hazard



Storm tide hazard



EPA / CMD



Proposed zoning



RPD / Address	Address	Owner	Current zoning	Proposed zoning
Lot 119 K3646	119 Palmer Street	Reserve	Residential	Rural
Lot 114 SP136519	8b Palmer Street	Old Government	Residential	Rural
Lot 113 SP287778	8 Palmer Street	DAF	Residential	Rural
Lot 52 AP15679	38 Palmer Street	CSC	Centre	Rural
Lots 51, 69-70 K3645	38 Palmer Street	CSC	Centre	Rural
Lot 68 NW98	Palmer Street	CSC	Community infrastructure	Rural
Lot 11 SP258858	Palmer Street	DNR	Community infrastructure	Rural

Existing uses

All lots are unused, apart from lots 113 and 114 which contain government housing/DAF facilities. However, these lots are inside the CMD.

Current intended outcomes

Residential zone - The land was zoned residential in the existing (2005) planning scheme allowing housing.

Centre zone - This zone allows for a range of activities, although potential of this land is constrained by the SPP requirements applying to land in the erosion prone area within the CMD.

Community infrastructure zone - This zone covered vacant tidal waterfront land. It is a very generic zone which allows a narrow range of infrastructure and community uses. This land is also in public ownership (CSC). Department of Agriculture and Fisheries (DAF) requested change of zoning.

Anticipated risk

All properties significantly affected by flood and storm tide risk and most are within the CMD. Lots 68 and 11 are tidal. Karumba generally is at risk from significant isolation. This means they put potential housing and infrastructure at significant risk.

Effect of proposed change

Residential, centre and community infrastructure zones removed from land within the CMD and other vacant government owned land. Zoning changed to rural. This limits subdivision potential and allows a narrower range of uses. Some development is still possible subject to tests in rural zone. Under any zoning all land with be subject to CMD restrictions that:

- (a) Development does not occur unless the development cannot feasibly be located elsewhere and is:
- (i) coastal dependent development; or
- (ii) temporary, readily relocatable or able to be abandoned development; or
- (c) essential community infrastructure; or
- (d) minor redevelopment of an existing permanent building or structure that cannot be relocated or abandoned.

Where in public ownership, it would be undesirable for government to develop land that put people and property at risk.

Land retained as residential zone corresponds with existing houses that are outside the CMD. These lots are retained as residential. Planning scheme provisions trigger floor levels above DFL for any new housing on these lots.

Consistency of change with the SPP

The change is consistent with the SPP requirement to avoid hazards and restrictions on development within the CMD.

Feasible alternatives

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		<div>1. Making the change - The change removes risk of serious harm to persons or property on these lots. The change is the most effective way of reducing the risk of serious harm to an acceptable level and is consistent with the requirements for land in the CMD.</div> <div>2. Retaining and imposing development conditions on development approvals - Public ownership (and development) of land for urban purposes would represent unacceptable risk.</div> <div>3. Other defence/mitigation - No other inundation mitigation measures are available for this land.</div>
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ROUGH PLAN

DRAFT CARPENTARIA SHIRE COUNCIL PLANNING SCHEME
SUBMISSION FOR STATE INTEREST CHECK
OVERVIEW REPORT - JANUARY 2023

ROUGH PLAN

Version Control

Version	Date issued	Reviewed by	Revision type
1	23/01/2023	J. Roughan	

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1.0 Introduction

This overview report has been prepared to assist the Minister and state agencies in their state interest check review of the draft new planning scheme for Carpentaria Shire. It provides:

- a statement about the nature and objectives of the proposed planning scheme;
- a statement on how state interests and the requirements of section 16 of the Planning Act have been addressed; and
- a statement about the applicability of chapter 4 of the MGR due to planning changes to reduce a risk from natural hazards.

The preparation of the planning scheme is following the process for is set out in the chief executive's notice under schedule 18 given to Carpentaria Shire Council on 6 July 2022. This report responds to the matters set out in steps 3 and 4 of the notice.

A risk assessment and feasible alternatives reporting and communications strategy have also been prepared in accordance with the chief executive's requirements. These are submitted as separate documents to this overview.

2.0 Nature and objectives of the planning scheme

2.1 Shire context

Carpentaria Shire's population has remained relatively stable at around 2000 people, of which over 40% is indigenous. However, the population rises to approximately 5,000 in the peak season with the influx of tourists and cattle workers. The local government area is the traditional country of the Gkuthaarn, Kukatj and Kurtijar people.

Based on the Australian Bureau of Statistics' Remoteness Structure under the Australian Statistical Geography Standard, Carpentaria Shire is classed as 'very remote', while 61 % of its population is categorised as 'most disadvantaged' under the Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA). The Council itself is a category 1 local government which is operationally small but large in area size (at 65,000km²). It relies on external grants and assistance for around 70% of its income stream, which enable projects and services to be undertaken.

Other significant characteristics of note include the following:

- Normanton is a major regional hub for the provision of many services for the local population, cattle stations, major works projects and tourists. These services include the hospital, indigenous and local health care, machinery and equipment supply and repairs, hospitality, restocking and accommodation.
- Karumba's direct access to the Gulf and its related tourism, fishing and prawning industries. It also features the main tourist attraction of the Les Wilson Barramundi Centre - an international drawcard.
- The shire is also home to around 20 major cattle stations - most with an area of some 1 million acres. It is estimated that the carrying capacity of these stations is some 800,000 to 1,000,000 head of cattle. Each of these stations supports a mini-village accommodating permanent and itinerant workforces.
- Carpentaria has a significant and growing tourist industry, based largely on adventure and grey nomad tourism. Normanton is located on the Savannah Way, a major link between Cairns and Broome and Karumba is significant as the "end of the road" for the Matilda Way, which commences in Cunnamulla and travels north through the west of Queensland. The Shire also contains significant parts of the Bourke and Wills route.
- There are many significant natural environmental resources, ranging from its inland plains to mangrove forests, deltas, and salt pans along the coastal areas of the Gulf. Major features include the Mutton Hole Wetlands - an 8,000 ha reserve attracting all varieties of birdlife such as brolgas, pelicans and jabirus during the monsoon season.
- It is an area prone to regular natural disasters and is seasonally inundated, causing isolation and pressures on essential services.

2.2 Nature and objectives of the planning scheme

Council's current scheme was prepared under the Integrated Planning Act and commenced in 2008. It is out of date and well overdue for renewal. The planning scheme no longer adequately responds to local community needs and aspirations, it does not reflect current state interests and associated policy settings and is not aligned with the operational requirements of the Planning Act's development assessment system.

Key development-related issues which the new planning scheme addresses include:

- implementing or supporting key directions from Council's new economic development strategy 2020-2025, the North West Queensland Economic Diversification Strategy and the Western Queensland Alliance of Council's Housing Study;

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- facilitating new housing, industry and tourism related development, worker accommodation and home based business;
- appropriately addressing the intended use of land which has or will come under the control of traditional owners;
- establishing meaningful development requirements to respond to natural hazards, including the coastal hazards (and the directions set by the recent Coastal Hazard Adaptation Strategy (CHAS)) and significant flood impacts;
- establishing appropriate engineering and operational works standards for new development; and
- ensuring an effective interface between the planning scheme, Council's local laws and the building assessment provisions.

Nonetheless, the level of development activity across the local government area is relatively low, development-related 'risks' that can be managed by a planning scheme are few and Council's resources are limited.

Accordingly, objectives included:

- The new planning scheme be relatively simple and straightforward.
- Regulation is to be targeted to where it will have practical effect, adds value and protects the public interest, while removing unnecessary impediments or complexities.
- Ease of use and clarity in the scheme provisions is critical.

We believe the draft planning scheme submitted for state interest checking achieves these objective. It co-ordinates and integrates a large number of state and local policy matters while minimising layers and complexity.

2.3 Background studies and available data sources

As noted above, Council has limited resources available to it. The draft planning scheme has been prepared on the basis of available data. The SPP-IMS mapping layers have been used in most instances (refer natural hazard risk assessment for source of coastal and flood mapping).

The following documents have also informed its preparation:

- The SPP and the associated guidelines
- Gulf Regional Development Plan 2000
- Carpentaria Shire Corporate Plan 2021-2025
- Carpentaria Shire Economic Development Strategy 2020-2025
- Outback By the Sea Tourism Strategy 2021
- Carpentaria Shire Regional Priorities and Opportunities 2022
- North West Queensland Economic Diversification Strategy 2019
- Western Queensland Alliance of Councils Housing Strategy (and Queensland Housing Strategy 2021-2025 Local Housing Action Plan - Carpentaria Shire Council 2022)
- Doomagee to Cairns Road Sealing Project Report 2021
- Coastal Hazard Adaptation Strategy (CHAS) 2021
- 2005 Carpentaria Shire Drainage and Flood Study
- Gulf Rivers Floods January and February 2009
- Normanton Flood Mapping Study 2013
- Feasibility Study into Raising Glenore Weir 2013
- Karumba Levee Pre-Feasibility Assessment Carpentaria Shire Council 2021

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3.0 Statement of state interests

3.1 Purpose of the Act

Planning Act Content	Carpentaria Planning Scheme Response
<i>3(1)The purpose of this Act is to establish an efficient, effective, transparent, integrated, coordinated, and accountable system of land use planning (planning), development assessment and related matters that facilitates the achievement of ecological sustainability.</i>	<p>The draft scheme seeks to balance policy and outcomes across environment, community well-being and economic development.</p> <p>It establishes a regulatory framework that is focused on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> effectively facilitating needed development while protecting the public interest; providing a clear and easy/efficient to use assessment framework; and Providing fair, reasonable and practical development requirements.
<p><i>(2)Advancing the purpose of this Act includes—</i></p> <p><i>(a)following ethical decision-making processes that—</i></p> <p><i>(i) take account of short and long-term environmental effects of development at local, regional, State and wider levels; and</i></p> <p><i>(ii)apply the precautionary principle, namely that the lack of full scientific certainty is not a reason for delaying taking a measure to prevent degradation of the environment if there are threats of serious or irreversible environmental damage; and</i></p> <p><i>(iii) seek to provide for equity between present and future generations; and</i></p>	<p>The draft planning scheme has been prepared taking into account current and future community needs over the planning horizon (to 2045).</p> <p>It adopts natural hazard mapping that accommodate provisions for climate change at 2100.</p> <p>It contains provisions that protect the natural environment and natural resources.</p>
<i>(b) providing opportunities for the community to be involved in making decisions; and</i>	<p>Direct engagement will occur during the notification period in accordance with the communications strategy.</p> <p>The planning scheme establishes a practical, risk tolerant approach to development that is made code assessable rather than impact assessable. It is mindful that only a low level of development activity occurs and that resources are limited for both applicants and council.</p>
<i>(c) promoting the sustainable use of renewable and non-renewable natural resources, including biological, energy, extractive, land and water resources that contribute to economic development through employment creation and wealth generation; and</i>	<p>As noted above, it contains provisions that protect the natural environment and natural resources.</p> <p>It also accommodates opportunities for renewable energy facilities</p>
<i>(d) valuing, protecting and promoting Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander knowledge, culture and tradition; and</i>	<p>The draft planning scheme has been prepared cognisant of its effect on First Nations people and recognizes these values upfront in the strategic framework. To date, it has involved some discussions Council's traditional owner liaison officers and further engagement will occur during notification.</p>
<i>(e) conserving places of cultural heritage significance; and</i>	<p>The draft planning scheme protects know places cultural heritage significance. However, Council does not have the resources to fund a more comprehensive local heritage study.</p>

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Planning Act Content	Carpentaria Planning Scheme Response
<i>(f) providing for housing choice, diversity and affordability; and</i>	The draft planning scheme accommodates a range of housing forms either as accepted or code assessable development. It has been careful to avoid unnecessary constraints in meeting future housing needs. A balance has been struck in retaining areas for new residential subdivision that may be affected by natural hazards. For example, some provision is retained for new housing in Karumba even though it is not possible to avoid the hazard. However, planning scheme provisions ensure hazards are minimized and mitigated.
<i>(g) encouraging investment, economic resilience and economic diversity; and</i>	As for housing, the planning is careful to avoid unnecessary impediments to new economic development. Provisions are tailored to guide development in the centre, industry and rural zones.
<i>(h) supplying infrastructure in a coordinated, efficient and orderly way; and</i>	There are only low rates of growth and change likely. Consequently, the draft scheme does not contain a LGIP. However, appropriate standards for new infrastructure are established and important facilities are protected.
<i>(i) applying amenity, conservation, energy use, health and safety in the built environment in ways that are cost-effective and of public benefit; and</i>	Practical and effective standards and requirements have been adopted that are appropriate to the local context. Regulation has been targeted to add value without creating unnecessary cost or constraint.
<i>(j) avoiding, if practicable, or otherwise minimising the adverse environmental effects of development (climate change, urban congestion or declining human health, for example).</i>	The draft planning scheme has been prepared taking into account the likely impacts of climate change and contains provisions that protect the natural environment and natural resources. It supports walkable communities, noting the scale of the shire's communities and low likelihood of significant new development.

3.2 Requirements of section 16 of the Planning Act

Planning Act Content	Carpentaria Planning Scheme Response
<p><i>(1) A planning scheme must—</i></p> <p><i>(a) identify strategic outcomes for the local government area to which the planning scheme applies; and</i></p> <p><i>(b) include measures that facilitate the achievement of the strategic outcomes; and</i></p> <p><i>(c) coordinate and integrate the matters dealt with by the planning scheme, including State and regional aspects of the matters.</i></p>	<p>The draft planning scheme identifies strategic outcomes in the strategic framework. These provide the policy foundation for the balance of the scheme.</p> <p>They are implemented through assessment levels and assessment benchmarks for zones and overlays.</p> <p>The planning scheme coordinates and integrates state matters as outlined in the following section. It also coordinates and integrates regional matters based on the relevant directions from the existing Gulf Regional Development Plan 2000.</p>
<p><i>(2) A regulation may prescribe requirements (the regulated requirements) for the contents of a local planning instrument.</i></p> <p><i>(3) The contents prescribed by regulation apply instead of a local planning instrument, to the extent of any inconsistency.</i></p>	<p>The draft planning scheme uses all the available use definitions from the regulated requirements and relevant administrative definitions.</p> <p>Its zones are taken from the regulated requirements suite of zones using the applicable purpose statements.</p>

3.3 SPP principles

We note the effect of parts B and C, including the need to managing competing state interests, recognising that the SPP *“does not give more weight to any particular state interest over another, recognising that regional and local context must always be considered when integrating state interests at the regional and local level.”*

Noting that the state interests are written to be applicable equally to local government areas as diverse as Brisbane and Carpentaria, state interests have been considered and incorporated into the planning scheme in a way that is relevant and effective for Carpentaria’s unique context.

In particular, the draft planning scheme aims to identify the practical implications of the state interest statements “on the ground” in Carpentaria to ensure the planning scheme is a clear and user friendly as possible.

In some instances, a balance has been struck between state interests. For example, while zoning has been changed in response to natural hazards, some provision has been made for potential new subdivision for housing in Normanton and Karumba despite land being affected by some hazards. The planning scheme then identifies mitigation measures required. (Refer risk assessment and strategic framework section 2.5 and relevant overlay codes.)

The draft planning scheme addresses the guiding principles (which are of equivalent effect to the state interests expressed in the SPP) in the following ways.

SPP guiding principles	Carpentaria Planning Scheme Response
<i>Outcome focused - Clearly focus on the delivery of outcomes</i>	In preparing the draft scheme, an emphasis has been placed on ensuring all provisions are clear and user friendly, fair and practical. Regulation is focused on where it will meaningfully add value and to avoid creating unnecessary impediments in this relatively remote community.
<i>Integrated - Reinforce the role of local planning schemes as the integrated, comprehensive statement of land use policy and development intentions for a local area</i>	Care has been undertaken to ensure the planning scheme provisions are cohesive and avoid internal conflicts and tensions. The combined effect of zones and overlays have been considered and policy conflicts resolved so that applicants and residents can have clarity in what is intended. Efforts have been made, where possible, to apply principle-level state interest statements so that requirements for new development are objective, meaningful and practical.
<i>Efficient - Support the efficient determination of appropriate development</i>	The planning scheme provisions have been drafted to be easy to use in development assessment – both for applicants and council – cognisant of the limited resources available and the low level of development activity. A reasonably risk tolerant approach has been adopted.
<i>Positive - Enable positive responses to change, challenges and opportunities</i>	As noted above, the planning scheme has been written to ensure regulation is targeted to value adding and removes unnecessary impediments.
<i>Accountable - Promote confidence in the planning system through plans and decisions that are transparent and accountable</i>	The clarity in the draft scheme provisions will underpin confidence in the planning scheme. It ensures the planning scheme “says what it means and means what it says” – residents and applicants can understand what is intended/expected of them, while the scheme’s policy is implementable and defensible.

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3.4 SPP state interests

An overview of the planning scheme's response to the various state interests is outlined in the table below.

3.5 Engagement with state agencies

As required by the chief executive's notice, the draft scheme has gone through an informal review by state agencies and a range of discussions have been held with DSDILGP officers. Changes have been made to the draft planning scheme as a result.

In addition, data has been sought from particular agencies where relevant.

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State Interest	SPP requirements for new studies or identification of values	State mapping layers
Housing supply and diversity	The scheme adopts a general residential zone which may accommodate a wide range of housing types. Large scale development will require at most code assessment. Noting low growth in the shire's communities, sufficient land has been allocated in appropriate locations for potential new housing if needed by the community. Note that in Carpentaria, new housing is most likely to be developed by Council or other government agency.	None
Liveable communities	The response is consistent with the actions identified in the Local Housing Action Plan 2022 Planning scheme provisions establish basic requirements for good urban design (including walkability and main street design in centres) and management of potential impacts on amenity. Landscape values are also recognised. Little change (or development related threats) are anticipated.	None
Economic growth		
Agriculture	Mapped important agricultural land is protected. So too is the productive capacity or other rural land and natural resources. Clear tests are established for suitable non rural uses in rural areas, including potential tourism and renewable energy facilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stock route network Agricultural land classification, class A & B. Important agricultural areas (IAAs).
Development and construction	Sufficient land has been allocated in appropriate locations for centre and industry activities. Low growth and change is expected but reasonable flexibility is provided for land use changes as accepted or code assessable development.	None
Mining and extractive resources	The are no KRAs in Carpentaria. However, the planning scheme recognises the likelihood of extracting 9and some mining) activity and protects those activities from encroachments.	None
Tourism	Support for tourism is created in urban and rural areas. The scheme reflects the directions of local economic development and tourism strategies	None
Environment and heritage		
Biodiversity	Matters of state and national environmental significance are identified using SPP-IMS data layers. No resources have been available to council for new investigation of matters of local environmental significance. The environmental significance overlay specifically protects these values and other more localised values are also protected/managed in zone and ROL assessment benchmarks. Zones in which development is intended reflect existing development commitments under the current planning scheme. No new threats are introduced.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MSES – Protected area MSES – Marine park MSES – Declared fish habitat area MSES – Strategic environmental area MSES – HES wetlands MSES – Legally secured offset area

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State Interest	SPP requirements for new studies or identification of values	State mapping layers
Coastal environment	The draft scheme protects coastal values and processes in the way sought by the SPP.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MSES – Wildlife habitat • MSES – High ecological value waters • MSES – Regulated vegetation
Cultural heritage	A small number of local heritage places are identified. However, Council has not had the resources for a comprehensive heritage study.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National heritage places • State heritage places
Water quality	A range of specific provisions have been included in the general development code that reflect the SPP stormwater quality objectives and acid sulfate soil requirements.	No mapping applies beyond relevant MSES layers
Safety and resilience to hazards		
Emissions and hazardous activities	Areas with high probability of containing acid sulfate soils are identified based on available contour information. As noted above, specific provisions dealing with acid sulfate soil requirements have been included in the general development code.	Contour data
Natural hazards, risk and resilience	<p>Natural hazard areas are identified for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • bushfire prone areas • flood hazard areas • storm tide inundation areas • erosion prone areas. <p>Coastal hazards reflect outcomes of recent CHAS process. Flood has been based on available data. No landslide hazards apply to Carpentaria. Refer to separate risk assessment describing mapping, risks and planning scheme response.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal management district • Bushfire prone area • Flood hazard area (uses SPP layer outside towns) • Erosion prone area and storm tide inundation area uses CHAS data rather than state layers.
Infrastructure		
Energy and water	Regional infrastructure has been mapped and provisions protect it from encroachment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Major electricity infrastructure • Century zinc line
Infrastructure integration	As above, major infrastructure assets are protected and appropriate standards for new development are set. Given low level of growth, no LGIP has been prepared.	

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State Interest	SPP requirements for new studies or identification of values	State mapping layers
Transport infrastructure	State transport infrastructure and existing and future state transport corridors are identified and protected. The local road hierarchy is also mapped and appropriate traffic and transport standards identified.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• State-controlled road• Railway• Noise corridor – state-controlled road
Strategic Airports	While there are no strategic airports, the local airports and navigation facilities are mapped and protected from encroachment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Navigation facilities
Strategic Ports	Strategic port land at Karumba is recognised and protected from encroachment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Strategic port land

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4.0 Chapter 4 requirements

The draft scheme does propose various zone changes that constitute a planning change to reduce a risk from natural hazards under section 30(4)(e) of the Act. Chapter 4 of the MGR sets out requirements for making such a change.

The changes are done in a way to achieved the requirements of the SPP for the state interest—natural hazards, risk and resilience to avoid hazards. With the exception of one property, the changes entirely relate to publicly owned land.

The feasible alternatives assessment reporting required by chapter 4 has been incorporated with the risk assessment which is submitted separately to the overview report.

Section 4.2 and Appendix B of that document sets out:

- real property description and site address for affected premises;
- the anticipated risk to those premises;
- existing uses on the premises;
- the current intended outcomes of the planning scheme for the premises;
- intended outcomes under the proposed change;
- a statement about the proposed planning change's consistency with the SPP and State Interest Guidelines; and
- an assessment of feasible alternatives to the proposed planning change.

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CARPENTARIA SHIRE PLANNING SCHEME 2023

DRAFT VERSION 2

JANUARY 2023

ROUGH PLAN

Version Control

Version	Date issued	Reviewed by	Revision type
V1	10.10. 2022	J Roughan	First draft issued to Carpentaria Shire Council for discussion and DSDILGP for informal review
V2	25.01.2023	J Roughan	Response to informal state comments and council review

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1.0 Introduction and administrative matters

1.1 Acknowledgement of traditional owners

Carpentaria Shire is the traditional country of the Gkuthaarn, Kukatj and Kurtijar people. Carpentaria Shire Council acknowledges the connection of these nations to this land and the continuation of cultural, spiritual and educational practices of Aboriginal peoples.

Council will work with Traditional Owners to advance Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Interests in land use planning to value, protect and promote Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander knowledge, culture and tradition.

1.2 Application and commencement

- (1) This planning scheme was prepared under the Planning Act 2016 using the regulated requirements under the Planning Regulation 2017. It applies to the whole of the local government area of Carpentaria Shire other than strategic port land pursuant to section 287 of the Transport Infrastructure Act 1994.

Editor's notes –

- *The boundaries of the local government area to which this planning scheme applies are described by the maps referred to in the Local Government Regulation 2012.*
- *Strategic port land is located at Karumba.*

- (2) The planning scheme was adopted by notice in the Government Gazette No. <insert> on <insert date> and commenced on <insert date>.

Editor's note – *Amendments to the planning scheme may be made from time to time. When they occur copies of the amendments and superseded versions of the planning scheme will be made available on Carpentaria Shire Council's website at*

<https://www.carpentaria.qld.gov.au>.

1.3 State planning instruments

1.3.1 State planning policy

- (1) The Minister has agreed that all aspects of the State Planning Policy (July 2017 version) have been reflected in the planning scheme.
- (2) Accordingly, no aspects of the State Planning Policy (July 2017 version) will be relevant to the assessment of assessable development under sections 26 and 27 or 30 and 31 of the Planning Regulation 2017.

Editor's note – *Assessable development may need to be assessed against or have regard to any future versions of the State Planning Policy until all relevant aspects are incorporated into the planning scheme.*

1.3.2 Regional plan

- (1) The Minister has agreed that this planning scheme appropriately reflects the non-statutory Gulf Regional Development Plan (2000).

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- (2) Accordingly, no aspects of the Gulf Regional Development Plan (2000) will be relevant to the assessment of code assessable development under sections 26 and 27 of the Planning Regulation 2017. However, the assessment of impact assessable development must have regard to the regional plan in accordance with section 31 of the Planning Regulation 2017.

Editor's note – Assessable development may need to be assessed against or have regard to any future regional plan until all relevant aspects are incorporated into the planning scheme.

1.3.3 The regulated requirements

- (1) The regulated requirements under section 16 of the Planning Act and section 5 of the Planning Regulation 2017 are adopted in this planning scheme.

Editor's note – Under section 16 (3) of the Act, the contents of the regulated requirements prevail over this planning scheme to the extent of any inconsistency.

1.4 Local government infrastructure plan

- (1) This planning scheme does not contain a local government infrastructure plan. Accordingly, under section 111 of the Planning Act 2016, infrastructure charges will not be levied on new development.

1.5 Definitions and other interpretation matters

- (1) Definitions of terms used in this planning scheme are contained in schedule 1.
- (2) A reference in the planning scheme to any act includes any regulation or instrument made under it, and where amended or replaced, if the context permits, means the amended or replaced act.
- (3) A reference in the planning scheme to a specific resource document or standard, means the latest version of the resource document or standard.
- (4) A reference to the "Act" or the "Regulation" in this planning scheme means the Planning Act 2016 and the Planning Regulation 2017 respectively unless the context expressly means otherwise.
- (a) Notes are identified by the title 'note' and are part of the planning scheme.
- Note** - This is an example of a note.
- (b) Editor's notes and footnotes are extrinsic material in accordance with the Acts Interpretation Act 1954 and do not have the force of law.

Editor's note - This is an example of an editor's note.

- (c) Punctuation:
- (i) a word followed by ';' or ',' is taken to be 'and';
- (ii) a word followed by '; or' means either option can apply.

1.6 Roads, waterways and reclaimed land

- (1) The following applies to a road, closed road, waterway or reclaimed land in the planning scheme area:
- (a) if adjoined on both sides by land in the same zone—the road, closed road, waterway or reclaimed land is in the same zones as the adjoining land;

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- (b) if adjoined on one side by land in a zone and adjoined on the other side by land in another zone—the road, closed road, waterway or reclaimed land is in the same zone as the adjoining land when measured from a point equidistant from the adjoining boundaries;
 - (c) if the road, closed road, waterway or reclaimed land is adjoined on one side only by land in a zone—the entire waterway or reclaimed land is in the same zone as the adjoining land; and
 - (d) if the road, closed road, waterway or reclaimed land is covered by a zone then that zone applies.
- (2) The Coleman River areas that form part of Carpentaria Shire are to be taken to be included in the rural zone.

1.7 Building work regulated under this planning scheme

- (1) This Planning Scheme designates bushfire prone areas and flood hazard areas for the purposes of sections 7 and 8 of the Building Regulation 2021.

Notes -

- For the purposes of section 7 of the Building Regulation 2021, land in a bushfire hazard category shown on the bushfire hazard overlay map OM4 (including medium, high and very high hazard and potential impact buffer categories) is the designated bushfire prone area.
- For the purposes of section 8 of the Building Regulation 2021, the area covered by the flood hazard overlay map is the designated flood hazard area. Requirements for floor levels and other matters are set out in the building assessment provisions for building work in the flood hazard area. The defined flood level is the level described in schedule SC1.4.

Editor's notes

There are no provisions in the building assessment provisions which cover the area subject to storm tide inundation. Instead, this assessment benchmark sets requirements for floor levels within this area.

- (2) For dwelling houses in the rural residential zone, this planning scheme varies certain provisions of the Queensland Development Code MP1.2 under section 6 of the Building Regulation 2021 and section 33 of the Building Act 1975. The variations are set out in section 4.2.2.4.
- (3) To remove any doubt, this planning scheme does not vary any of the provisions of the Queensland Development Code MP1.1, or 1.2 in any other zone.

Editor's notes -

- *Except where allowed under the Building Act, the planning scheme may not*
 - *include a provision about building work, to the extent the building work is regulated under the building assessment provisions under the Planning Act 2016 section 8 (5); or*
 - *be inconsistent with the effect of building assessment provisions under the Planning Regulation 2017 section 17(b).*

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Editor's notes (cont)-

- *The building assessment provisions are stated in Section 30 of the Building Act 1975 and are assessment benchmarks for the carrying out of building assessment work (see also Section 31 of the Building Act 1975).*
- *Refer to Schedule 9 of the Planning Regulation 2017 to determine assessable building work, the category of assessment and any referrals applying to the building work.*
- *An applicant may request preliminary approval for building work as part of an application for a material change of use. The decision on that development application can also be taken to be a referral agency's response under Section 56 of the Act for building work assessable against the Building Act 1975.*
- *A decision in relation to building work that is assessable development under the planning scheme should only be issued as a preliminary approval. See Section 83(b) of the Building Act 1975.*

2.0 Strategic Framework

2.1 Overview

- (1) The strategic framework expresses the desired future state for Carpentaria Shire over the next 25 years and sets the policy directions which all other parts of the planning scheme are intended to implement.
- (2) For the purposes of section 16(1)(a) of the Act, the strategic outcomes for this planning scheme are set out under each theme heading.

EXTRINSIC MATERIAL

CARPENTARIA SHIRE CONTEXT AND VISION

Carpentaria Shire is the traditional country of the Gkuthaarn, Kukatj and Kurtijar people and today over 40% of Carpentaria's people identify as Indigenous.

The Shire covers an area of approximately 65,000 square kilometres on the crossroads of the Savannah Way, linking Cairns to Broome in Western Australia and the Matilda Way, stretching from Bourke, in New South Wales to the Gulf. Its landscapes range from inland plains to mangrove forests to deltas and salt pans along the coastal areas of the Gulf of Carpentaria.

Normanton is the region's administrative centre, while Karumba is a focus for port based commercial activity (exporting zinc, lead and live cattle) tourism and a strong fishing industry. Rural parts of the Shire support several large cattle stations and a range of other agricultural activities.

Normanton and Karumba were both established over 150 years ago and are home to most of the population of around 2000 people in 2021. The population is expected to remain relatively stable over the next 20-25 years.

Carpentaria Shire Council's Vision

We are unique in Queensland. We are the only place where the 'Outback meets the Sea'. We are the only place in the Gulf where it is possible to drive on a bitumen road to a major port that has ready access to Asian markets.

We are the only place where tourists can experience both the Outback and the majesty of sunsets over the Gulf. It is a place where residents can still go down to the river after work and catch a fish. It is a place that our children can grow up still experiencing the safe lifestyle that we enjoyed in earlier generations while still accessing modern town facilities.

'Outback by the Sea – It's a great place to work, live and play.'

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2.2 Strategic outcomes: Normanton and Karumba

2.2.1 Centres

- (1) Normanton and Karumba continue to function as Carpentaria Shire's service centres, with a concentration of government offices, commercial and community facilities and tourist accommodation and attractions.
- (2) The towns' main streets are contained within the centre zone and accommodate a mix of shops, offices, hotels, cafes and community and tourist services and facilities as well as housing and tourist accommodation. These activities are designed and managed to minimise impacts on nearby residential uses.
- (3) Centre zoned land retains a main street character, with buildings built to the street alignment along their primary frontage and providing awnings over footpaths. Car parking is generally located to the side or rear of buildings.

2.2.2 Residential areas

- (1) Residential areas (land included in the general residential zone) support a range of housing types and lot sizes, including dwelling houses, dual occupancies, multiple dwellings, retirement and residential care facilities and rooming accommodation.
- (2) Home-based businesses may occur throughout the towns at a scale and intensity which do not impact on residential amenity.
- (3) Tourist accommodation in the form of tourist parks, motels and homestays, as well as workforce accommodation and community support activities may also be established within the general residential zone. These are to be designed and managed to minimise impacts on neighbours.
- (4) Land is allocated for new housing in the rural residential zone at Lilydale as well as in the general residential zone in Normanton and Karumba. These areas are to be subdivided when needed in a way that creates walkable new neighbourhoods.

2.2.3 Industry

- (1) Industrial development is to be consolidated within the industry zone and is to avoid or minimise impacts on nearby sensitive land uses and the natural environment.
- (2) Uses involving hazardous materials, chemicals, dangerous goods, combustibles or flammables are located, designed and managed to minimise risk to public health and safety.
- (3) Should there be a need for additional industrial land in Karumba, it is to be accommodated on land contiguous with zoned industry land, well separated from residential zoned land and able to be efficiently serviced with road access, water supply and sewerage.
- (4) Workforce accommodation may establish in the industry zone or on nearby land, provided it is able to be efficiently serviced with road access, water supply and sewerage and minimise impacts on nearby residential land.
- (5) Shops and offices (other than where ancillary to an industry), community activities, tourist accommodation and facilities are not to be established in the industrial zone.

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2.3 Strategic outcomes: rural areas

- (1) Carpentaria Shire's rural areas support a diverse agricultural base alongside thriving cattle stations. Animal husbandry, cropping and rural workers' accommodation may occur throughout the rural area.
- (2) Agricultural land classification class A and B and important agricultural areas are to be protected from encroachment by uses that may be adversely affected by impacts such as spray drift, noise, dust or odour associated with agricultural activities.
- (3) Natural resources including mineral, energy and extractive resources are to be protected from encroachment of uses that may be adversely affected by impacts of resource extraction or use or may otherwise preclude or diminish sustainable resource use. The safety of people and property is also to be protected from the impacts of existing or former extraction or mining activity.
- (4) Development does not compromise the stock route network shown on overlay map OM2 for the moving and agistment of livestock, or diminish its recreation, environmental, grazing and heritage values. Some land that has been the subject of historic subdivision but is substantially affected by flooding and coastal hazards is retained in the rural zone. No dwelling houses or other non-rural development is to occur on these lots.
- (5) Land in the rural zone may accommodate activities such as tourism attractions and experiences together with associated tourist accommodation, tourist parks, intensive animal industries, intensive horticulture, aquaculture and rural industry, transport depots, extractive industry and renewable energy facilities, provided they:
 - (a) minimise impacts on nearby farming activities;
 - (b) maintain water quality;
 - (c) avoid or minimise impacts on values of environmental significance;
 - (d) are within the capacity of the road network on which they rely and maintain the safety of those roads; and
 - (e) are sufficiently separated from town areas and sensitive land uses.
- (6) Industrial uses are located in the industry zone rather than in rural areas, except where a rural industry, extractive industry, renewable energy facility or other use that requires a location remote from urban areas.

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2.4 Strategic outcomes: infrastructure

- (1) Development occurs in a way that ensures the safe, efficient and cost-effective provision and operation of infrastructure.
- (2) Rural residential development is not provided with a reticulated water supply or sewerage and requires an on-site water supply and on-site sewage treatment systems sufficient for residential purposes
- (3) Where utilised, on-site provision of water, wastewater and stormwater infrastructure is to ensure that public and environmental health, safety, water quality and amenity are maintained.
- (4) Development is to occur at a scale that is commensurate with the capacity of the road network and provides access in a manner that protects the safety and efficiency of the network. Development is to be designed to mitigate noise and other impacts from State controlled road and rail corridors.
- (5) Development contributes to a connected footpath network that is safe, direct, accessible and convenient for all users.
- (6) Community infrastructure is well located and accessible. Wherever practical, these facilities are established in the centre zone or are co-located with existing community facilities to create hubs of activity and social interaction.
- (7) The safety, efficiency and operational integrity of the Normanton and Karumba airports are protected. Development is not to impede operational airspace or increase risk to public safety.
- (8) The safety, efficiency and functionality of strategic port land at Karumba and the Century mine slurry pipeline is to be protected. Development is not to impede port operations or increase risk to public safety and is to be designed to mitigate impacts from port operations.
- (9) Regional infrastructure sites and corridors identified on overlay map OM9, are protected from encroachment by development that would compromise the ability of the infrastructure to function safely, efficiently and effectively.

2.5 Strategic outcomes: natural hazards

Editor's note - There are no identified landslide hazards in Carpentaria Shire.

2.5.1 Flood and storm tide hazard areas

- (1) New subdivision in the general residential, rural residential, centre or industrial zones in Normanton:
 - (a) does not occur in an area subject to storm tide hazard; and
 - (b) may only occur within flood hazard area where only where floor levels can be established at a height that provides protection from inundation events.
- (3) New subdivision in the general residential, centre or industrial zones in Karumba may only occur within a storm tide or flood hazard area where floor levels can be established at a height that provides protection from inundation events.
- (4) Other new development on land that is subject to storm tide or flood hazard in either Normanton or Karumba is to occur in a way that is consistent with the intentions for the zone but protects the safety of people and the resilience of property to the greatest extent possible.
- (5) Urban or rural residential development does not occur outside relevantly zoned areas in either Normanton or Karumba.
- (6) Flood flow conveyance paths and flood storage volumes of the floodplain are maintained.

2.5.2 Erosion prone areas

- (1) In the erosion prone area that falls within the coastal management district, development does not occur unless the development cannot feasibly be located elsewhere and is:
 - (a) coastal-dependent development; or
 - (b) temporary, able to be abandoned or readily relocatable; or
 - (c) minor redevelopment of an existing building or structure.
- (2) Development occurs in a way that maintains natural coastal processes, landforms and vegetation within the coastal management district, and minimises the need for coastal protection works.

2.5.3 Bushfire hazard

Editor's note - There are no mapped bushfire hazards in Karumba and surrounds.

- (1) Development in a bushfire hazard area is to occur in a way that is consistent with the intentions for the zone but is designed to ensure the safety of people and the resilience of property to the greatest extent possible.

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2.5.4 All natural hazard areas

- (1) Critical or vulnerable uses are not to be established in areas subject to hazards unless necessary to meet a significant community need and there is no alternative suitable location. Where they already exist, any change occurs in a way that maintains the safety of people and reduces service disruption to the greatest extent possible.
- (2) The storage of hazardous materials does not increase the risk to public safety or the environment in a natural hazard event.
- (3) Development does not worsen the severity of or exposure to the hazard either on the site or at other properties, including protected areas or areas of environmental significance.
- (4) Development does not impede effective and efficient disaster management response and recovery capabilities.
- (5) The function of vegetation and natural landforms in providing protection from natural hazards is maintained.
- (6) The cost to the public of measures to mitigate risks of natural hazards or respond to natural disasters is minimised.

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2.6 Strategic outcomes: natural environmental

2.6.1 Wetlands and waterways

- (1) Carpentaria Shire contains seven major rivers systems - Mitchell, Norman, Staaten, Gilbert, Flinders, Leichardt and Coleman Rivers. It contains the largest continuous marine intertidal flat system in northern Australia which includes extensive mangroves, saltmarsh and coastal wetlands. All development is to occur in a way that protects the water quality, natural hydrology and ecological values and processes of these wetlands and waterways.
- (2) Development with the potential to disturb acid sulfate soils, raise groundwater levels or increase salinity of the water table is located, designed and managed to ensure these impacts do not occur
- (3) Development is not to involve the creation of non-tidal artificial waterways or the reclamation of land under tidal water other than for the purposes of coastal dependant development, public marine development or community infrastructure and there is no reasonable alternative.
- (4) Development is not to impede the public's use of, and access to, the foreshore or significantly impact on coastal landscape character.

2.6.2 Other matters of environmental significance

- (1) Carpentaria Shire includes land that is in the protected estate, declared fish habitat areas and the Gulf Country strategic environmental areas. Development within or near these areas, is not to diminish their biodiversity or habitat values or ecological or hydrological processes.
- (2) Ecological corridors connect habitat areas and accommodate species movement and migration. Development ensures the ecological function and viability of corridors through the landscape are maintained.
- (3) Development avoids impacts on matters of environmental significance, or where development that is envisaged under the relevant zone is not able to avoid impacts, impacts are minimised and mitigated.

Editor's notes -

- *Land in the protected estate includes the Mutton Hole Wetlands Conservation Park, Staaten River National Park, Errk Oygangand National Park, Olkola National Park, Rutland Plains Nature Refuge, Dinah Island Nature Refuge, Finucane Island National Park.*
- *Declared fish habitat areas include the Morning Inlet – Bynoe River, Staaten-Gilbert and Nassau River fish habitat areas.*
- *Gulf Country strategic environmental areas are designated under the Regional Planning Interests Regulation 2014*

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2.7 Strategic outcomes: cultural heritage

- (1) Features, places and landscapes of indigenous cultural heritage significance are recognised and protected.
- (2) The significant historical or cultural values of heritage places are not compromised, diminished or obscured by development on or near the place.
- (3) Heritage places are adaptively reused in a manner that is compatible with the heritage values of the place.

Editor's notes

- *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultural heritage is also protected under the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003 and Torres Strait Islander Cultural Heritage Act 2003. These acts require anyone who carries out a land use or activity to exercise a duty of care, which means all reasonable and practicable measures must be taken to ensure Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander cultural heritage is not harmed.*
- *State heritage places are regulated under the Queensland Heritage Act 1992.*

3.0 Tables of Assessment

3.1 Reading the tables of assessment

3.1.1 Assessable development

- (1) The tables of assessment identify whether an application and development permit are needed for development to occur (that is, whether development is assessable).
- (2) If development is assessable, the tables also identify which assessment benchmarks the development will be assessed against.
- (3) There are two categories of assessment for assessable development: code assessment and impact assessment. The tables identify which of these applies.

3.1.2 Accepted development

- (1) The tables of assessment identify accepted development which does not require an application or development approval. However, in some instances development may only qualify as accepted development if certain requirements are met. The tables identify whether such requirements apply.
- (2) If accepted development does not comply with any of the identified requirements, it will become code assessable unless otherwise stated in the table of assessment.

3.1.3 Determining the categories of development or assessment

- (1) Development may involve one or a combination of development types: material change of use, building work, reconfiguring a lot or operational work.
 - (2) To determine whether a proposal requires assessment or is accepted development:
 - (i) refer to the Act's definition of development;
 - (ii) if the proposal is a material change of use, refer to the use definitions in schedule 1;
 - (iii) determine the zone or zones the land is included in by reference to the planning scheme maps in schedule 2;
 - (iv) refer to the tables of assessment in section 3.2 relevant to the zone and the type of development proposed;
 - (v) determine if an overlay applies to the land by reference to the planning scheme maps in schedule 2; and
 - (vi) refer to the tables in section 3.2 relevant to the overlays that apply to determine if the overlay varies the category of development or assessment. Whether or not there is a change to the category of development or assessment, the overlay tables of assessment will identify if additional assessment benchmarks (or requirements for accepted development) may apply.
- Note:** Overlays will only elevate the category of development and assessment. For example, if a development is impact assessable under a zone table of assessment and is listed as code assessable in an overlay table of assessment, the higher level of assessment applies and the additional assessment benchmarks identified in the overlay table of assessment will also apply to the development.
- (3) A zone or overlay is applicable to the extent that any aspect or feature of the development is located within the mapped area of the zone or overlay.
 - (4) Where different categories of development or assessment apply to a development proposal, the highest category applies.

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- (5) To remove any doubt, the hierarchy of categories of development and assessment (from lowest to highest) is:

- (a) accepted development that is not subject to any particular requirements;
- (b) accepted development that is subject to particular requirements;
- (c) code assessment;
- (d) impact assessment.

3.1.4 Development categorised by the State Government

- (1) Some development is categorised by the State Government. This includes:
- (a) Development that a planning scheme cannot make assessable development. Where any relevant criteria for this development set by the State is not met, this planning scheme may categorise these forms of development as set out in the assessment tables in this section.

Editor's note - Development that cannot be made assessable (and any associated circumstances or requirements) are identified in schedule 6 of the Planning Regulation 2017.

- (b) Development that is accepted development for the State's purposes. Some development categorised as accepted development by the State may still be categorised as assessable under this planning scheme.

Editor's note - Schedule 7 of the Planning Regulation 2017 identifies development that the state categorises as accepted development.

- (c) Development that is categorised as assessable under the Planning Regulation 2017. This development may also be categorised under this planning scheme.

Editor's note - Schedules 8, 9, 10 and 12 of the Planning Regulation 2017 identify development made assessable by the State and the associated assessment benchmarks, assessment managers and referral agencies.

- (d) Development that is prohibited. This planning scheme cannot categorise this development as accepted or assessable.

Editor's note - Schedule 10 of the Planning Regulation 2017 identifies prohibited development.

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3.2 Tables of assessment for material change of use in zones

3.2.1 Table of assessment for material change of use in the general residential zone

Uses	Category of development and category of assessment	Assessment benchmarks and requirements for accepted development
Accepted development		
Dwelling house Dual occupancy Park	Accepted <i>Editor's notes</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Queensland Development Code (QDC) MP1.1, MP1.2 and MP1.3 apply to dwelling houses and dual occupancies in the general residential zone. This planning scheme does not vary the QDC requirements within this zone. https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/building-property-development/building-construction/laws-codes-standards/queensland-development-code#mandatory-parts The coastal hazard overlay establishes requirements for floor levels of dwellings within areas subject to storm tide inundation. Requirements for floor levels and other matters are set out in the building assessment provisions for dwellings in the flood hazard area. 	No requirements apply.
Utility installation	Accepted if undertaken by Carpentaria Shire Council	No requirements apply.
Home-based business	Accepted development subject to requirements	Requirements identified in the assessment benchmarks for the general residential zone
Assessable development – code assessment		
Child care centre Community care centre Community use Dwelling unit Educational establishment Multiple dwelling Relocatable home park Residential care facility Retirement facility Short term accommodation Telecommunications facility Tourist park	Code assessable	All code assessable development: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> assessment benchmarks for the general residential zone General development assessment benchmarks

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Uses	Category of development and category of assessment	Assessment benchmarks and requirements for accepted development
Emergency services Major electricity infrastructure Substation	Code assessable if undertaken by a public sector entity	
Utility installation	Code assessable if undertaken by a public sector entity other than Carpentaria Shire Council	
Community residence Rooming accommodation	Code assessable if not meeting the criteria in the Planning Regulation 2017, schedule 6	
Assessable development – impact assessable		
Any use not listed or not meeting the description in this table Any use not listed in this table		The planning scheme

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3.2.2 Table of assessment for material change of use in the rural residential zone

Uses	Category of development and category of assessment	Assessment benchmarks and requirements for accepted development
Accepted development		
Dwelling house Park	Accepted <i>Editor's Notes</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">This planning scheme varies QDC MP1.2 for dwelling houses in the rural residential zone. These variations are identified in the assessment benchmarks for the rural development zone (section 4.2.2.4).The coastal hazard overlay establishes requirements for floor levels of dwellings within areas subject to storm tide inundation. Requirements for floor levels and other matters are set out in the building assessment provisions for dwellings in the flood hazard area.	No requirements apply.
Utility installation	Accepted if undertaken by Carpentaria Shire Council	No requirements apply.
Animal husbandry Cropping Home-based business Roadside stall	Accepted development subject to requirements	Requirements identified in the assessment benchmarks for the rural development zone
Animal keeping	Accepted development subject to requirements if not a cattery or kennel	Requirements identified in the assessment benchmarks for the rural development zone
Assessable development – code assessment		
Animal keeping	Code assessable if a cattery or kennel	All code assessable development: <ul style="list-style-type: none">assessment benchmarks for the rural residential zoneGeneral development assessment benchmarks
Community care centre Community use Dual occupancy Telecommunications facility	Code assessable	
Emergency services Major electricity infrastructure Substation	Code assessable if undertaken by public sector entity	
Utility installation	Code assessable if undertaken by a public sector entity other than Carpentaria Shire Council	

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Uses	Category of development and category of assessment	Assessment benchmarks and requirements for accepted development
Short term accommodation	Code assessable if in the form of bed and breakfast or homestay accommodation catering for a maximum of 6 guests	
Community residence	Code assessable if not meeting the criteria in the Planning Regulation 2017, schedule 6, section 6 (1)	
Impact assessment		
Any use not listed or not meeting the description in this table		The planning scheme
Any use not listed in this table		

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3.2.3 Table of assessment for material change of use in the centre zone

Uses	Category of development and category of assessment	Assessment benchmarks and requirements for accepted development
Accepted development		
Dwelling house Dual occupancy Park	Accepted <i>Editor's notes</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> QDC MP1.1, MP1.2 and MP1.3 apply to dwelling houses and dual occupancies in the centre zone. This planning scheme does not vary the QDC requirements within this zone. https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/building-property-development/building-construction/laws-codes-standards/queensland-development-code#mandatory-parts The coastal hazard overlay establishes requirements for floor levels of dwellings within areas subject to storm tide inundation. Requirements for floor levels and other matters are set out in the building assessment provisions for dwellings in the flood hazard area. 	No requirements apply.
Utility installation	Accepted if undertaken by Carpentaria Shire Council	No requirements apply.
Home-based business	Accepted development subject to requirements	Requirements identified in the assessment benchmarks for the centre zone
Adult store Agricultural supplies store Bar Caretakers' accommodation Childcare centre Club Community care centre Community use Dwelling unit Educational establishment Emergency services Food and drink outlet Function facility Funeral parlour Garden centre Hardware and trade supplies Health care facility Hospital	Accepted development subject to requirements if <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) changing from an existing listed use to a new listed use or adding a new listed use to an existing listed use; and (b) involving no building work or only minor building work 	Requirements identified in the assessment benchmarks for the centre zone

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Uses	Category of development and category of assessment	Assessment benchmarks and requirements for accepted development
Hotel Indoor sport and recreation Market Multiple dwelling Office Outdoor sales Place of worship Rooming accommodation Retirement facility Residential care facility Sales office Service industry Shop Shopping centre Short term accommodation Showroom Theatre Veterinary service Workforce accommodation		
Assessable development - code assessable		
Adult store Agricultural supplies store Bar Caretakers' accommodation Childcare centre Club Community care centre Community use Dwelling unit Educational establishment Emergency services Food and drink outlet Function facility Funeral parlour Garden centre Hardware and trade supplies	Code assessable if not meeting the circumstances to be accepted development subject to requirements above	All code assessable development: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> assessment benchmarks for the centre zone General development assessment benchmarks

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Uses	Category of development and category of assessment	Assessment benchmarks and requirements for accepted development
Health care facility Hospital Hotel Indoor sport and recreation Market Multiple dwelling Office Outdoor sales Place of worship Rooming accommodation Retirement facility Residential care facility Sales office Service industry Shop Shopping centre Short term accommodation Showroom Theatre Veterinary service Workforce accommodation		
Nightclub entertainment facility Service station Telecommunications facility	Code assessable	All code assessable development: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> assessment benchmarks for the centre zone general development assessment benchmarks
Warehouse	Code assessable if a self-storage facility	
Major electricity infrastructure Substation Parking station	Code assessable if undertaken by public sector entity	
Utility installation	Code assessable if undertaken by a public sector entity other than Carpentaria Shire Council	
Community residence	Code assessable if not meeting the criteria in the	

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Uses	Category of development and category of assessment	Assessment benchmarks and requirements for accepted development
	Planning Regulation 2017, schedule 6, section 6 (1)	
Assessable development - impact assessable		
Any use not listed or not meeting the description in this table Any use not listed in this table		The planning scheme

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3.2.4 Table of assessment for material change of use in the industry zone

Uses	Category of development and category of assessment	Assessment benchmarks and requirements for accepted development
Accepted development		
Caretaker's accommodation Home-based business Park	Accepted	No requirements apply.
Emergency services Major electricity infrastructure Substation Telecommunications facility	Accepted if undertaken by a public sector entity	No requirements apply.
Cemetery Utility installation	Accepted if undertaken by Carpentaria Shire Council	No requirements apply.
Landing	Accepted	No planning scheme requirements apply
<i>Editor's note— Prescribed tidal works are regulated under the Prescribed Tidal Works Code contained in Schedule 3 of the Coastal Protection and Management Regulation 2017.</i>		
Agricultural supplies store Bulk landscape supplies Car wash Garden centre Hardware and trade supplies Low impact industry Marine industry Medium impact industry Outdoor sales Port service Research and technology industry Sales office Service industry Warehouse Wholesale nursery Winery	Accepted subject to requirements if in an existing building and involving no building work or only minor building work	Requirements identified in the assessment benchmarks for the industry zone

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Uses	Category of development and category of assessment	Assessment benchmarks and requirements for accepted development
Assessable development - code assessment		
Agricultural supplies store Bulk landscape supplies Car wash Garden centre Hardware and trade supplies Low impact industry Marine industry Medium impact industry Outdoor sales Port service Research and technology industry Sales office Service industry Warehouse Wholesale nursery Winery	Code assessable if not meeting the circumstances to be accepted development subject to requirements above	All code assessable development: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> assessment benchmarks for the industry zone general development assessment benchmarks
Animal keeping Aquaculture Air service Crematorium Funeral parlour Indoor sport and recreation Intensive horticulture High impact industry Renewable energy facility Service station Transport depot Workforce accommodation	Code assessable	
Emergency services Major electricity infrastructure Substation Telecommunications facility	Code assessable if not undertaken by a public sector entity	

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Uses	Category of development and category of assessment	Assessment benchmarks and requirements for accepted development
Utility installation	Code assessable if not undertaken by Carpentaria Shire Council	
Educational establishment	Code assessable if associated with trade related training	
Assessable development - impact assessment		
Any use not listed or not meeting the description in this table Any use not listed in this table		The planning scheme

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3.2.5 Table of assessment for material change of use in the community facilities zone

Uses	Category of development and category of assessment	Assessment benchmarks and requirements for accepted development
Accepted development		
Landing	Accepted	No planning scheme requirements apply
	Editor's note — Prescribed tidal works are regulated under the Prescribed Tidal Works Code contained in Schedule 3 of the Coastal Protection and Management Regulation 2017.	
Dwelling house Park	Accepted	No requirements apply
	Editor's notes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> QDC MP1.1 and MP1.2 to dwelling houses in the community facilities zone. This planning scheme does not vary the QDC requirements within this zone. https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/building-property-development/building-construction/laws-codes-standards/queensland-development-code#mandatory-parts The coastal hazard overlay establishes requirements for floor levels of dwellings within areas subject to storm tide inundation. Requirements for floor levels and other matters are set out in the building assessment provisions for dwellings in the flood hazard area. 	
Cemetery Utility installation Parking station	If undertaken by Carpentaria Shire Council	No requirements apply
Home-based business	Accepted development subject to requirements	Requirements identified in the assessment benchmarks for the community facilities zone
Caretakers' accommodation Child care centre Club Community care centre Community use Dwelling unit Emergency services Health care facility Theatre	Accepted development subject to requirements if involving no building work or only minor building work.	Requirements identified in the assessment benchmarks for the community facilities zone
Indoor sport and recreation Outdoor sport and recreation	Accepted development subject to requirements if:	Requirements identified in the assessment benchmarks for the community facilities zone

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Uses	Category of development and category of assessment	Assessment benchmarks and requirements for accepted development
	(a) on the site of an existing sport and recreation facility as noted on the zoning maps; and (b) involving no building work or only minor building work.	
Assessable development - code assessable		
Caretakers accommodation Child care centre Club Community care centre Community use Dwelling unit Emergency services Funeral parlour Health care facility Indoor sport and recreation Outdoor sport and recreation Theatre	Code assessable if not meeting the circumstances to be accepted development subject to requirements above	All code assessable development: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> assessment benchmarks for the community facilities zone general development assessment benchmarks
Air service Crematorium Dual occupancy Educational establishment Food and drink outlet Function facility Hospital Market Multiple dwelling Office Place of worship Roadside stall Rooming accommodation Retirement facility Residential care facility Service industry	Code assessable	

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Uses	Category of development and category of assessment	Assessment benchmarks and requirements for accepted development
Shop Telecommunications facility		
Short term accommodation Tourist attraction	Code assessable if directly associated with and subordinate to the purpose of land indicated on the zoning maps.	
Community residence	Code assessable if not meeting the criteria in the Planning Regulation 2017, schedule 6, section 6 (1)	
Utility installation Parking station	Code assessable if not undertaken by Carpentaria Shire Council	
Major electricity infrastructure	Code assessable if: (a) the proposed electricity infrastructure is not closer than 100m to land in the general residential zone; and (b) undertaken by a public sector entity.	
Assessable development - impact assessment		
Any use not listed or not meeting the description in this table Any use not listed in this table		The planning scheme

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3.2.6 Table of assessment for material change of use in the rural zone

Uses	Category of development and category of assessment	Assessment benchmarks and requirements for accepted development
Accepted development		
Animal husbandry Aquaculture Caretaker's accommodation Home-based business Outstation Park Permanent plantation	Accepted	No requirements apply
Landing	Accepted	No planning scheme requirements apply
	<i>Editor's note— Prescribed tidal works are regulated under the Prescribed Tidal Works Code contained in Schedule 3 of the Coastal Protection and Management Regulation 2017.</i>	
Cropping	Accepted if not involving forestry for wood production	No requirements apply
Animal keeping	Accepted if not a cattery or kennel	No requirements apply
Dwelling house	Accepted if on a lot of 5000m ² or more	No requirements apply
	Editor's notes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> QDC MP1.2 apply to dwelling houses in the rural zone. This planning scheme does not vary the QDC requirements within this zone. https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/building-property-development/building-construction/laws-codes-standards/queensland-development-code#mandatory-parts The coastal hazard overlay establishes requirements for floor levels of dwellings within areas subject to storm tide inundation. Requirements for floor levels and other matters are set out in the building assessment provisions for dwellings in the flood hazard area. 	
Cemetery Utility installation Transport depot	Accepted if undertaken by Carpentaria Shire Council	No requirements apply

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Uses	Category of development and category of assessment	Assessment benchmarks and requirements for accepted development
Roadside stall Rural workers' accommodation	Accepted development subject to requirements	Requirements identified in the assessment benchmarks for the rural zone
Assessable development - code assessable		
Animal keeping	Code assessable if a cattery or kennel	All code assessable development: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> assessment benchmarks for the rural zone general development assessment benchmarks
Air service Agricultural supplies store Bulk landscape supplies Community care centre Community use Educational establishment Emergency services Environment facility Extractive industry Intensive animal industry Intensive horticulture Major electricity infrastructure Nature-based tourism Outdoor sport and recreation Renewable energy facility Rural industry Substation Telecommunications facility Tourist park Tourist attraction Transport depot Veterinary service Wholesale nursery Winery Workforce accommodation	Code assessable	
Utility installation	Code assessable if undertaken by a public sector entity other than Carpentaria Shire Council	All code assessable development: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> assessment benchmarks for the rural zone

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Uses	Category of development and category of assessment	Assessment benchmarks and requirements for accepted development
Cropping that involves forestry for wood production	Code assessable if not complying with the criteria in schedule 13 of the Planning Regulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">general development assessment benchmarks
Community residence	Code assessable if not meeting the criteria in the Planning Regulation 2017, schedule 6, section 6 (1)	
Dwelling house	Code assessable if on a lot less than 5000m ²	
Assessable development - impact assessment		
Any use not listed or not meeting the description in this table Any use not listed in this table		The planning scheme

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3.3 Tables of assessment for other development

3.3.1 Reconfiguring a lot

Development	Category of development and category of assessment	Assessment benchmarks and requirements for accepted development
Reconfiguring a lot	Code assessable	Assessment benchmarks for the relevant zone Reconfiguring a lot assessment benchmarks General development assessment benchmarks
Impact assessment		
Any reconfiguration not listed or not meeting the description in this table		The planning scheme

Editor's notes-

- Some reconfiguration is accepted under the Planning Regulation 2017 schedule 6 part 4, section 22, including amalgamation of lots.
- The assessment benchmarks in the Planning Regulation 2017 schedule 12 apply in the industry zone or general residential zone for the subdivision of one into two lots that are at least the minimum lot size.
- The assessment benchmarks in the Planning Regulation 2017 schedule 12A apply in the general residential zone for the creation of two or more lots.

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3.3.2 Operational work or building work

Note – This planning scheme does not make assessable any operational work listed as accepted development in schedule 7 of the Planning Regulation 2017.

Development	Category of development and category of assessment	Assessment benchmarks and requirements for accepted development
Assessment benchmarks for work made assessable under the Planning Regulation 2017		
Operational work for reconfiguring a lot code	Note: Schedule 10, part 12 of the Planning Regulation makes operational work for reconfiguring a lot code assessable if the reconfiguration itself is assessable. This table identifies the assessment benchmarks in this planning scheme which will apply to work made assessable under schedule 10 of the Planning Regulation.	Assessment benchmarks for the relevant zone Reconfiguring a lot assessment benchmarks General development assessment benchmarks
Work made assessable under this planning scheme		
Work (whether operational or building work) being earthworks or retaining walls <i>Editor's note— The assessment tables for various overlays may also make earthworks assessable.</i>	Code assessable if: (a) in the rural zone and: (i) there will be a change of more than 2m in the level of any part of the site; or (ii) the work involves cutting or filling more than 100m ³ . Or (b) if in any other zone and: (i) the work is not for a swimming pool; and (ii) the work involves: a. a change of more than 1m in the level of any part of the site; or b. cutting or filling more than 50m ³ .	Assessment benchmarks for the relevant zone General development assessment benchmarks
Operational work being connections, extensions or upgrades of water, sewer or stormwater systems	Code assessable	Assessment benchmarks for the relevant zone General development assessment benchmarks

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Development	Category of development and category of assessment	Assessment benchmarks and requirements for accepted development
Note – To remove any doubt, this planning scheme does not make assessable any work regulated under the Plumbing and Drainage Act.		

Editor's note – Under the Planning Act 2016 section 44 (6) (a), development that is not listed in this table is accepted development, unless made assessable under the Planning Regulation 2017 or other relevant planning instrument.

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3.4 Table of assessment for overlays

Note – The table of assessment for overlays deals with those overlays which change categories of development or assessment from those set out in section 3.2 and 3.3 or within which additional assessment benchmarks may apply to assessable development.

To remove any doubt, there are no changes to categories of development or assessment and no additional assessment benchmarks associated with those overlays which are not listed. These include the agricultural land, regional infrastructure and road hierarchy overlays.

Development	Category of development and category of assessment	Assessment benchmarks and requirements for accepted development
Acid sulfate soils overlay		
Earthworks being: (a) excavating or otherwise removing 100m ³ or more of soil or sediment on land below 5m AHD; (b) filling of land involving 500m ³ or more of material with an average depth of 0.5m or greater on land below 5m AHD; or (c) Excavating or otherwise removing 100m ³ or more of soil or sediment at or below 5m AHD on land between 5m and 20m AHD.	Code assessable	General development assessment benchmarks
Airport overlay		
Telecommunications tower	Code assessable	Assessment benchmarks for the airport overlay
All assessable development	No change to the category of assessment established in another assessment table	Assessment benchmarks for the airport overlay
Bushfire hazard overlay		
All assessable development	No change to the category of assessment established in another assessment table	Assessment benchmarks for the bushfire hazard overlay
Coastal hazard overlay		

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Material change of use or building work for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Caretaker's accommodation Dual occupancy Dwelling house 	Accepted subject to requirements	Requirements identified in the assessment benchmarks for the coastal hazard and flood hazard overlays
All assessable development	No change to the category of assessment established in another assessment table	Assessment benchmarks for the coastal hazard and flood hazard overlays
Flood hazard overlay		
All assessable development	No change to the category of assessment established in another assessment table	Assessment benchmarks for the coastal hazard and flood hazard overlays
Environmental significance overlay		
All assessable development	No change to the category of assessment established in another assessment table	Assessment benchmarks for the environmental significance overlay
Heritage overlay Note - Schedule 10, part 8 of the Planning Regulation makes development on a state listed heritage place code assessable and assessable against the relevant state development and assessment provisions. Accordingly, this planning scheme does not further regulate these places.		
Building work involving demolition, partial demolition, removal or raising of a local heritage place	Impact assessable	The planning scheme
All other development on a local heritage place	Note - Schedule 10, part 8 of the Planning Regulation makes development on a local heritage place code assessable unless a local categorising instrument makes it impact assessable. Accordingly, all other development on a local heritage place not mentioned in this table is code assessable.	Assessment benchmarks for the local heritage overlay

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4.0 Assessment benchmarks

4.1 Preliminary

4.1.1 List of assessment benchmarks

- (1) Zone assessment benchmarks, which are contained in section 4.2, include:
 - (a) assessment benchmarks for the general residential zone;
 - (b) assessment benchmarks for the rural residential zone;
 - (c) assessment benchmarks for the centre zone;
 - (d) assessment benchmarks for the industry zone;
 - (e) assessment benchmarks for the community facility zone; and
 - (f) assessment benchmarks for the rural zone.
- (2) Overlay assessment benchmarks, which are contained in section 4.3, include:
 - (a) assessment benchmarks for the airport overlay;
 - (b) assessment benchmarks for the bushfire hazard overlay;
 - (c) assessment benchmarks for the coastal hazard and flood hazard overlays;
 - (d) assessment benchmarks for the environmental significance overlay; and
 - (e) assessment benchmarks for the heritage overlay.
- (3) There are no overlay assessment benchmarks for the following overlays. Requirements relevant to these features are included in the relevant zone or other development assessment benchmarks:
 - (b) acid sulfate soils overlay;
 - (c) agricultural land overlay; and
 - (d) regional infrastructure overlay.
- (4) Other development assessment benchmarks, which are contained in section 4.4, include:
 - (a) general development assessment benchmarks; and
 - (b) reconfiguring a lot assessment benchmarks.

Editor's note – Refer to the tables of assessment in section 3 to determine which assessment benchmarks apply to a development proposal. Where development is impact assessable, the whole of the planning scheme will apply.

4.1.2 Complying with the assessment benchmarks

- (1) The assessment benchmarks for zones, overlays and other development consist of a purpose statement and a set of specific assessment benchmarks.
- (2) To comply with the assessment benchmarks, development must comply with both the purpose and the specific assessment benchmarks.

Editor's note - Discretion is available under the Planning Act decision rules for code and impact assessment (refer sections 45 and 60) to approve development that does not comply with the relevant benchmarks. In applying this discretion, Council may consider whether non-compliance is warranted in the particular circumstances of the site and development proposal, whether an alternative may produce a better outcome and whether there would be any increase in the impacts of the development.

4.2 Assessment benchmarks for zones

4.2.1 Assessment benchmarks for the general residential zone

4.2.1.1 Purpose of the zone

4.2.1.1.1 Purpose statement from the regulated requirements

- (1) The purpose of the general residential zone is to provide for—
 - (a) residential uses; and
 - (b) community uses, and small-scale services, facilities and infrastructure, to support local residents.

Editor's note – This purpose statement is required to be used for the zone under the regulated requirements set out in the Planning Regulation 2017.

4.2.1.1.2 Carpentaria Shire purpose statement

- (1) The general residential zone applies to residential areas in the towns of Normanton and Karumba. It is intended to accommodate a mix of housing and a limited range of community support uses.
- (2) Housing will primarily take the form of dwelling houses and dual occupancies. Multiple dwellings, residential care facilities and retirement facilities and rooming accommodation, tourist accommodation in the form of tourist parks, motels and homestays, as well as workforce accommodation may also occur where they are designed to be compatible.
- (3) Home-based businesses may occur throughout the towns at a scale and intensity which do not impact on residential amenity. Other businesses should be located in the centre or industrial zones consistent with the intentions for those zones.
- (4) Development will be regulated in this zone primarily to ensure a high level of residential amenity is maintained.

4.2.1.2 Specific assessment benchmarks for assessable development

Editor's note – The provisions in this section do not apply to dwelling houses and dual occupancies, which are accepted development within the general residential zone under section 3.2.1. Queensland Development Code (QDC) MP1.1, MP1.2 and MP1.3 apply to dwelling houses and dual occupancies instead. This planning scheme does not vary the QDC requirements within the general residential zone. <https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/building-property-development/building-construction/laws-codes-standards/queensland-development-code#mandatory-parts>

- (1) New residential subdivision is to be developed in a way that:
 - (a) facilitates the efficient provision of urban infrastructure;
 - (b) creates walkable new neighbourhoods; and
 - (c) provides optimum integration of movement networks and open space between existing and future urban development.
- (2) Lot sizes support a range of housing types, with a minimum size of 400m² when accommodating a dwelling house. Smaller lots sizes may be contemplated when accommodating attached housing.

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- (3) Development is to be located, designed and managed to ensure it does not unreasonably detract from residential privacy and amenity.
- (4) Separation between buildings must be provided to maintain a low density environment, maximise privacy, sunlight and breezes and provide opportunities for landscaping and open space.
- (5) Buildings are to be setback (measured to the wall and not to overhanging eaves or shade structures):
 - (a) 6m from the primary frontage;
 - (b) 2m from side boundaries or any secondary road frontage; and
 - (c) 6m from rear boundaries.
- (6) Building height is not to exceed 2 storeys or 10m, whichever is the lesser.
- (7) Site cover is not to exceed 60%.
- (8) Buildings are to be of a house-compatible scale, face the street, be well articulated and have no blank facades.
- (9) Landscaping is to be provided along the full frontage of a development site (apart from access ways) and is to include shade trees.
- (10) Screen fencing is to be provided along side and rear boundaries with:
 - (a) a minimum height of 1.8m where development is for the purposes of visitor or worker accommodation or a non-residential use-;
 - (b) where development is for residential purposes – a minimum height of 1.2m; and
 - (c) for any use - a maximum gap between palings of 10mm.
- (11) The safe and efficient operation of roads and railways is to be maintained
- (12) Development is not to significantly impact on the residential amenity of the locality as a result of noise, lighting, odour, dust, volume or type of traffic, loss of privacy or other cause.
- (13) Development is to be designed to achieve safety for all users having regard to:
 - (a) maximising casual surveillance and sight lines;
 - (b) avoiding personal concealment and entrapment locations;
 - (c) exterior building design that promotes safety;
 - (d) adequate lighting;
 - (e) appropriate signage and wayfinding; and
 - (f) clearly defined building entrances.

Editor's note – Applicants may find useful guidance in the Queensland Government's Crime Prevention through Environmental Design Guidelines for Queensland.

- (15) Home-based businesses are to occur in a way that maintains the residential appearance and character of the dwelling and does not noticeably impact on the amenity of the neighbourhood as a result of noise, lighting, odour, dust, volume or type of traffic, loss of privacy or other cause.

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4.2.1.3 Requirements for accepted development

Note – The requirements for accepted development are listed below. Should the proposed development fail to meet one or more of these requirements, an application for code assessment will be required and will be assessed against the assessment benchmarks in 4.2.1.1 and 4.2.1.2.

4.2.1.3.1 Home-based business

- (1) The home-based business:
 - (a) is carried out by a permanent resident of the dwelling;
 - (b) is carried out within a residential dwelling or in a separate building on the same land;
 - (c) has signage limited to a single sign with a maximum face area of 0.5m² and no illumination;
 - (d) does not involve release of any trade wastes or contaminants as defined by the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*;
 - (e) where involving the visitation of customers or the use of any machinery or vehicles, has operational hours limited to 8am to 5pm Monday to Friday and 8am to 2pm Saturday;
 - (f) does not noticeably increase noise levels at the boundary of the site;
 - (g) do not increase traffic flows by more than five vehicular trips to and from the site per day;
 - (h) does not involve the use or storage of heavy vehicles; and
 - (i) does not impose a load on infrastructure greater than that associated with the residential use of the dwelling.

Editor's note—A heavy vehicle is a vehicle with more than 4.5 tonnes GVM (gross vehicle mass), GCM (gross combination mass) or more than 2 tonnes ATM (aggregate trailer mass).

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4.2.2 Assessment benchmarks for the rural residential zone

4.2.2.1 Purpose of the zone

4.2.2.1.1 Purpose statement from the regulated requirements

- (1) The purpose of the rural residential zone is to provide for residential uses and activities on large lots, including lots for which the local government has not provided infrastructure and services.

Editor's note – This purpose statement is required to be used for the zone under the regulated requirements set out in the Planning Regulation 2017.

4.2.2.1.2 Carpentaria Shire purpose statement

- (1) The rural residential zone is intended to accommodate very low density housing within a semi-rural neighbourhood and community support uses including a community care centre, community use, emergency services and necessary infrastructure.
- (2) Housing will predominantly take the form of dwelling houses. Residential care facilities and retirement facilities. Multiple dwellings and rooming accommodation, tourist parks, workforce accommodation and short term accommodation (other than small scale bed and breakfasts or homestays) are not intended to occur within this zone.
- (3) Home-based businesses, cropping, animal husbandry, animal keeping and roadside stalls may occur at a scale and intensity which do not impact on the residential amenity and semi-rural character. Other businesses should be located in the centre or industrial zones consistent with the intentions for those zones, while other rural activities may occur within the rural zone.
- (4) Development will be regulated in this zone primarily to ensure a high level of residential amenity is maintained.

4.2.2.2 Specific assessment benchmarks for assessable development

- (1) New rural residential subdivision is to be developed in a way that provides optimum integration of movement networks and open space between existing and future rural residential development.
- (2) Lot sizes are to have a minimum size of 0.5ha to maintain a very low density, semi-rural character.
- (3) Development is to be located, designed and managed to ensure it does not unreasonably detract from residential privacy and amenity.
- (4) Separation between buildings must be provided to maintain a very low density, semi-rural environment, maximise privacy, sunlight and breezes and provide opportunities for landscaping and open space.
- (5) Except where greater setbacks are required to minimise impacts, buildings are to be setback:
 - (a) 10m from the primary frontage or any secondary road frontage;
 - (b) 20m from side or rear boundaries.
- (6) Building height is not to exceed 3 storeys or 15m, whichever is the lesser.
- (7) Site cover is not to exceed 10%.

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- (8) Buildings are to be of a house-compatible scale, be well articulated and have no blank facades.
- (9) Development does not significantly impact on the residential amenity of the locality as a result of noise, lighting, odour, dust, volume or type of traffic, loss of privacy or other cause.
- (10) Where development is for a non-residential use, screen fencing and landscaping is to be provided to appropriately screen or improve the visual amenity of the use.
- (11) The safe and efficient operation of roads and railways is to be maintained
- (12) Development is designed to achieve safety for all users having regard to:
 - (a) maximising casual surveillance and sight lines;
 - (b) avoiding personal concealment and entrapment locations;
 - (c) exterior building design that promotes safety;
 - (d) adequate lighting;
 - (e) appropriate signage and wayfinding; and
 - (f) clearly defined building entrances.

Editor's note – Applicants may find useful guidance in the Queensland Government's Crime Prevention through Environmental Design Guidelines for Queensland.

- (13) Development has frontage to a sealed road.
- (14) Cropping, animal husbandry, animal keeping and roadside stalls are not to occur at a scale or intensity that noticeably impacts on the residential amenity or safety of the locality.
- (15) Home-based businesses are to occur in a way that maintains the residential character and appearance of the dwelling and semi-rural character of the locality, and does not noticeably impact on amenity as a result of noise, lighting, odour, dust, volume or type of traffic, loss of privacy or other cause

4.2.2.3 Requirements for accepted development

Note – The requirements for accepted development are listed below. Should the proposed development fail to meet one or more of these requirements, an application for code assessment will be required and will be assessed against the assessment benchmarks in 4.2.2.1 and 4.2.2.2.

4.2.2.3.1 Requirements for animal husbandry, animal keeping, cropping and roadside stalls

- (1) Non-residential buildings or structures (including roadside stalls), animal enclosures, storage facilities and waste disposal areas are set back 50m from any dwelling on an adjoining or nearby site.
- (2) Cropping does not involve chemical spraying unless a 40m wide vegetated buffer is provided on the site between the crops which are being sprayed and adjoining land.
- (3) Roadside stalls:
 - (a) have a maximum gross floor area of 20m²;
 - (b) are accessed via a driveway access to the property;
 - (c) involve the display or sale of produce or goods grown or made on the same site.

4.2.2.3.2 Home-based business

- (1) The home-based business:
 - (a) is carried out by a permanent resident of the dwelling;
 - (b) is carried out within a residential dwelling or in a separate building on the same land;

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- (c) has signage limited to a single sign with a maximum face area of 0.5m² and no illumination;
- (d) does not involve release of any trade wastes or contaminants as defined by the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*;
- (e) where involving the visitation of customers or the use of any machinery or vehicles, has operational hours limited to 8am to 5pm Monday to Friday and 8am to 2pm Saturday;
- (f) does not noticeably increase noise levels at the boundary of the site;
- (g) do not increase traffic flows by more than five vehicular trips to and from the site per day;
- (h) does not involve parking of more than two vehicles associated with the business on the premises or its street frontage at any one time;
- (i) does not involve more than two heavy vehicles on the site at any one time; and
- (j) while on-site, heavy vehicles:
 - (i) are not operated between the hours of 10pm and 6am;
 - (ii) are not left idling for more than five minutes at any one time; and
 - (iii) do not have a refrigeration unit running; and
- (k) does not impose a load on infrastructure greater than that associated with the residential use of the dwelling.

Editor's note—A heavy vehicle is a vehicle with more than 4.5 tonnes GVM (gross vehicle mass), GCM (gross combination mass) or more than 2 tonnes ATM (aggregate trailer mass).

4.2.2.4 Variations to Queensland Development Code MP1.2 for dwelling houses

Note – The following provisions vary Queensland Development Code (QDC) MP1.2 for dwelling houses in the rural residential zone.

- (1) Buildings are to be setback:
 - (a) 10m from the primary frontage or any secondary road frontage;
 - (b) 20m from side or rear boundaries.
- (2) Building height is not to exceed 3 storeys or 15m, whichever is the lesser.
- (3) Site cover is not to exceed 10%.

Editor's note—Where a dwelling house does not comply with these quantifiable standards, a variation may be sought by way of a referral of the relevant building works application to Carpentaria Shire Council in accordance with schedule 9, table 3 of the Planning Regulation 2017. To remove any doubt, dwelling houses do not require a separate application to Council for assessment against the planning scheme.

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4.2.3 Assessment benchmarks for the centre zone

4.2.3.1 Purpose of the zone

4.2.3.1.1 Purpose statement from the regulated requirements

- (1) The purpose of the centre zone is to provide for a variety of uses and activities to service all or part of the local government area, including, for example, administrative, business, community, cultural, entertainment, professional, residential or retail uses or activities.

Editor's note – This purpose statement is required to be used for the zone under the regulated requirements set out in the Planning Regulation 2017.

4.2.3.1.2 Carpentaria Shire purpose statement

- (1) The centre zone accommodates a mix of shops, businesses and community and tourist services, housing and tourist accommodation in a main street environment.
- (2) Development will be regulated in this zone primarily to ensure centres are attractive and safe places that provide the main focal point for the community and to minimise impacts on surrounding land.

4.2.3.2 Specific assessment benchmarks for assessable development

Editor's note – The provisions in this section do not apply to dwelling houses and dual occupancies, which are accepted development within the centre zone under section 3.2.1. Queensland Development Code (QDC) MP1.1, MP1.2 and MP1.3 apply to dwelling houses and dual occupancies instead. This planning scheme does not vary the QDC requirements within the general residential zone. <https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/building-property-development/building-construction/laws-codes-standards/queensland-development-code#mandatory-parts>

- (1) Non-residential development in the centre zone is to create an active main street character along Landsborough Street in Normanton and Yappar Street and Palmer Street in Karumba, and on corner sites, by:
 - (a) buildings built to the street alignment with awnings over footpaths along Landsborough Street in Normanton and along Yappar Street between Massey Drive and Gilbert Street in Karumba;
 - (b) a high proportion of glazed or openable building façade at street level; and
 - (c) minimising vehicle access points.
- (2) On other streets:
 - (a) development is to face the street with its main openings at the street frontage and pedestrian entry points easily identified and directly accessed from the street; and
 - (b) landscaping is to be provided within any front setback which provides shade for pedestrians and enhances the appearance of development.
- (3) Development is not to create blank, unbroken walls along street frontages.
- (4) Residential development is to have dwellings that face the street and may be setback up to 3m to incorporate a transition between public and private space.
- (5) Car parking is to be located to the side or rear of buildings and is not to be provided between the building and the street.

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- (6) Building caps and rooftops are to create an attractive roofscape and screen plant and equipment.
- (7) Development is to be designed to achieve safety for all users having regard to:
 - (a) maximising casual surveillance and sight lines;
 - (b) avoiding personal concealment and entrapment locations;
 - (c) exterior building design that promotes safety;
 - (d) adequate lighting;
 - (e) appropriate signage and wayfinding; and
 - (f) clearly defined building entrances.

Editor's note—Applicants may find useful guidance in the Queensland Government's *Crime Prevention through Environmental Design Guidelines for Queensland*.

- (8) Development is not to create significant impacts on the amenity of nearby land in the general residential or community facilities zones as a result of noise, lighting, odour, dust, volume of traffic generated, loss of privacy or other cause.
- (9) Development adjoining general residential zoned land is to maintain the amenity and privacy of nearby dwellings through:
 - (a) buildings setback a minimum of:
 - (i) 3m or half the building height, whichever is greater, to the side boundary; and
 - (ii) 6m or half the building height, whichever is greater, to the rear boundary;
 - (b) ensuring building height is no more than 2 storeys or 10m in height within 10m of adjoining the common site boundaries;
 - (c) providing a screen fence with minimum height of 1.8m and maximum gap of 10mm along the common site boundaries; and
 - (d) providing fixed screening that is a maximum of 50% transparent on windows that have a direct view into adjoining residential land.
- (10) Materials that are capable of generating air or odour impacts are to be wholly enclosed in a building or covered structure.
- (11) All external areas are to be sealed, turfed or landscaped.
- (12) Home based businesses are to occur in a way that maintains the residential character and appearance of the dwelling and character of the locality, and does not noticeably impact on amenity as a result of noise, lighting, odour, dust, volume or type of traffic, loss of privacy or other cause.

4.2.3.1 Requirements for accepted development

Note – The requirements for accepted development are listed below. Should the proposed development fail to meet one or more of these requirements, an application for code assessment will be required and will be assessed against the assessment benchmarks in 4.2.3.1 and 4.2.3.2.

4.2.3.1.1 Home-based business

- (1) The home-based business:
 - (a) is carried out by a permanent resident of the dwelling;
 - (b) is carried out within a residential dwelling or in a separate building on the same land;
 - (c) does not involve release of any trade wastes or contaminants as defined by the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*;
 - (d) does not noticeably increase noise levels at the boundary of the site;

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- (e) does not involve the use or storage of heavy vehicles; and
- (f) does not impose a load on infrastructure greater than that associated with the residential use of the dwelling.

Editor's note—A heavy vehicle is a vehicle with more than 4.5 tonnes GVM (gross vehicle mass), GCM (gross combination mass) or more than 2 tonnes ATM (aggregate trailer mass).

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4.2.3.1.2 Other development

- (1) Minor building work associated with the change of use does not involve:
 - (a) any structural change, extension or change in setback to the frontage of the site; or
 - (b) any reduction of side or rear setbacks where adjoining land in the general residential zone; or
 - (c) any change to building height.
- (2) There is no change to vehicle access to the site.
- (3) There is no reduction in car parking numbers or service areas on the site.
- (4) No new car parking spaces are provided between the building and the street.
- (5) No trees are removed between the building and the street.
- (6) The vertical illumination resulting from direct, reflected or incidental light coming from a site does not exceed 8 lux when measured at any point 1.5m outside of the boundary of the property at any level from ground level up.
- (7) The premises are connected to a reticulated water supply and reticulated sewerage system.

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4.2.4 Assessment benchmarks for the industry zone

4.2.4.1 Purpose of the zone

4.2.4.1.1 Purpose statement from the regulated requirements

- (2) The purpose of the industry zone is to provide for:
- (a) a variety of industry activities; and
 - (b) other uses and activities that—
 - (i) support industry activities; and
 - (ii) do not compromise the future use of premises for industry activities.

Editor's note – This purpose statement is required to be used for the zone under the regulated requirements set out in the Planning Regulation 2017.

4.2.4.1.2 Carpentaria Shire purpose statement

- (3) The industry zone accommodates a mix of industries, compatible enterprises that are not better located in the centre zone and activities which directly support industry such as workforce accommodation.
- (4) Development will be regulated in this zone primarily to ensure industrial areas are functional and safe and to minimise impacts on surrounding land, nearby sensitive land uses and the natural environment.

4.2.4.2 Specific assessment benchmarks for assessable development

- (1) Development is not to significantly detract from the availability or utility of land for industry purposes or from the functionality of the industrial area.
- (2) Industrial activities are to be protected from intrusion of incompatible uses that may constrain their on-going operation and future expansion.
- (3) Lots are to be of a size that provide for large scale industrial uses.
- (4) Development is to be located, designed and managed to ensure that public health and safety are maintained at all times.
- (5) High impact industry, special industry and other uses involving hazardous materials and chemicals and dangerous goods are to be separated by at least 500m from land in the general residential zone.

Editor's note – The Work Health and Safety Act 2011 and associated Regulation and Guidelines, the Environmental Protection Act 1994 and the relevant building assessment provisions under the Building Act 1975 contain requirements for the manufacture and storage of hazardous substances. Information is provided by Business Queensland on the requirements for storing and transporting hazardous chemicals, available at: www.business.qld.gov.au/running-business/protecting-business/risk-management/hazardous-chemicals/storing-transporting

- (7) Workforce accommodation may establish in the industry zone. However, other residential uses or short term accommodation are not to be established.

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- (8) Activities that involve sales to the public requiring a very large land area such as large showrooms, outdoor sales, agricultural supplies stores, bulk landscaping supplies, garden centres, hardware and trade supplies and wholesale nurseries may also be established in the zone. However, other than where ancillary to an industry, shops and offices, community activities, and tourist facilities are not to be established in the industrial zone.
- (9) Other non-industrial uses are limited to those which are ancillary to and directly support the industrial functions of the area.
- (10) Development is to ensure the collection, treatment and disposal of wastes or other sources of contamination so that off-site releases of contaminants do not occur.
- (11) Buildings are to be setback a minimum of 10m from a boundary shared with land in a general residential or community facilities zone.
- (12) A screen fence with a minimum height of 1.8m and maximum gaps of 10mm is to be provided along boundaries shared with land in a general residential or community facilities zone.
- (13) Development is designed to achieve safety for all users having regard to:
 - (a) maximising casual surveillance and sight lines;
 - (b) avoiding personal concealment and entrapment locations;
 - (c) exterior building design that promotes safety;
 - (d) adequate lighting;
 - (e) appropriate signage and wayfinding; and
 - (f) clearly defined building entrances.

Editor's note—Applicants may find useful guidance in the Queensland Government's Crime Prevention through Environmental Design Guidelines for Queensland.

4.2.4.3 Requirements for accepted development

Note – The requirements for accepted development are listed below. Should the proposed development fail to meet one or more of these requirements, an application for code assessment will be required and will be assessed against the assessment benchmarks in 4.2.4.1 and 4.2.4.2.

4.2.4.3.1 All development

- (1) Minor building work associated with the change of use does not involve any reduction of side or rear setbacks where adjoining land in the general residential zone.
- (2) There is no change to vehicle access to the site.
- (3) There is no reduction in car parking numbers or service areas on the site.
- (4) The site is securely fenced.
- (5) A screen fence with a height of 1.8m and maximum gaps of 10mm is to be provided along boundaries shared with land in a general residential or community facilities zone.
- (6) Development achieves the noise standards set out in the Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2019 and the Environmental Protection Act 1994.
- (7) Development achieves the air quality objectives set out in the Environmental Protection (Air) Policy 2019.

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- (8) The vertical illumination resulting from direct, reflected or incidental light coming from a site does not exceed 8 lux when measured at any point 1.5m outside of the boundary of the property at any level from ground level up.
- (9) Materials that may generate contaminants, dust or air emissions are wholly enclosed in a building or covered structure.
- (10) The premises are connected to a reticulated water supply and reticulated sewerage system.

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4.2.5 Assessment benchmarks for the community facilities zone

4.2.5.1 Purpose of the zone

4.2.5.1.1 Purpose statement from the regulated requirements

- (1) The purpose of the community facilities zone is to provide for community-related uses, activities and facilities, whether publicly or privately owned, including, for example—
 - (a) educational establishments; and
 - (b) hospitals; and
 - (c) transport and telecommunication networks; and
 - (d) utility installations.

Editor's note – This purpose statement is required to be used for the zone under the regulated requirements set out in the Planning Regulation 2017.

4.2.5.1.2 Carpentaria Shire purpose statement

- (1) The community facilities zone accommodates a range of community facilities and infrastructure, including air services, community uses, educational establishments, emergency services, government offices, hospitals, health care services, utility installations, outdoor sport and recreation and parks. These facilities are to be designed to meet community needs and may be supported by ancillary activities that are directly related to the primary use.
- (2) Development will be regulated in this zone primarily to ensure these community facilities and infrastructure can continue to provide safe, efficient and effective services for the community and to minimise impacts on surrounding land.

4.2.5.2 Specific assessment benchmarks for assessable development

Editor's note – The provisions in this section do not apply to dwelling houses, which are accepted development within the community facilities zone under section 3.2.1. Queensland Development Code (QDC) MP1.1 and MP1.2 apply to dwelling houses instead. This planning scheme does not vary the QDC requirements within the general residential zone.

<https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/building-property-development/building-construction/laws-codes-standards/queensland-development-code#mandatory-parts>

- (1) Land within this zone is to accommodate community facilities and infrastructure in a manner that safely and efficiently meets community needs.
- (2) Other uses may also be established within the zone, where they:
 - (a) directly support the primary community facility or infrastructure on the site;
 - (b) are subordinate to and compatible with the primary use;
 - (a) would not be better located in the industry or centre zone; and
 - (b) would not increase impacts on adjoining land.
- (3) Within the Normanton airport site, new industrial development may be contemplated where appropriately separated from nearby residential land and airport operations and navigation systems are not affected.

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- (4) Development is not to prejudice the ongoing operation and possible expansion of existing community facility or infrastructure on the site.
- (5) Development is to create a safe and attractive environment.
- (6) Development is to be located, designed and managed to ensure that public health and safety are maintained at all times.
- (7) Development is to be located, designed and operated to minimise impacts on surrounding land.
- (8) Other than where inconsistent with the primary purpose of the land:
 - (a) buildings are to face the street with its main openings at the street frontage and pedestrian entry points easily identified and directly accessed from the street;
 - (b) blank, unbroken walls along street frontages are not to be created along street frontages;
 - (c) landscaping is to be provided which provides shade for pedestrians, enhances the appearance of development especially in parking and service areas and screens servicing components;
 - (d) car parking, vehicular access and driveways are not to detract from or dominate the street frontage;
 - (e) building caps and rooftops are to create an attractive roofscape and screen plant and equipment; and
 - (f) all external areas are to be sealed, turfed or landscaped.
- (9) Development is to be designed to achieve safety for all users having regard to:
 - (a) maximising casual surveillance and sight lines;
 - (b) avoiding personal concealment and entrapment locations;
 - (c) exterior building design that promotes safety;
 - (d) adequate lighting;
 - (e) appropriate signage and wayfinding; and
 - (f) clearly defined building entrances.

Editor's note—Applicants may find useful guidance in the Queensland Government's *Crime Prevention through Environmental Design Guidelines for Queensland*.

- (10) Development is not to create significant impacts on the amenity of nearby land in the general residential or centre zones as a result of noise, lighting, odour, dust, volume of traffic generated, loss of privacy or other cause.
- (11) Development adjoining general residential zoned land is to maintain the amenity and privacy of nearby dwellings through:
 - (a) buildings setback a minimum of:
 - (i) 3m or half the building height, whichever is greater, to the side boundary; and
 - (ii) 6m or half the building height, whichever is greater, to the rear boundary;
 - (b) ensuring building height is no more than 2 storeys or 10m in height within 10m of adjoining the common site boundaries;
 - (c) providing a screen fence with minimum height of 1.8m and maximum gap of 10mm along the common site boundaries; and
 - (d) providing fixed screening that is a maximum of 50% transparent on windows that have a direct view into adjoining residential land.
- (12) Home based businesses are to occur in a way that maintains the residential character and appearance of the dwelling and character of the locality, and does not noticeably impact on

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amenity as a result of noise, lighting, odour, dust, volume or type of traffic, loss of privacy or other cause.

4.2.5.3 Requirements for accepted development

Note – The requirements for accepted development are listed below. Should the proposed development fail to meet one or more of these requirements, an application for code assessment will be required and will be assessed against the assessment benchmarks in 4.2.5.1 and 4.2.5.2.

4.2.5.3.1 Home-based business

(2) The home-based business:

- (a) is carried out by a permanent resident of the dwelling;
- (b) is carried out within a residential dwelling or in a separate building on the same land;
- (c) does not involve release of any trade wastes or contaminants as defined by the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*;
- (d) where involving the visitation of customers or the use of any machinery or vehicles, has operational hours limited to 8am to 5pm Monday to Friday and 8am to 2pm Saturday;
- (e) does not noticeably increase noise levels at the boundary of the site;
- (f) does not involve the use or storage of heavy vehicles; and
- (g) does not impose a load on infrastructure greater than that associated with the residential use of the dwelling.

Editor's note—A heavy vehicle is a vehicle with more than 4.5 tonnes GVM (gross vehicle mass), GCM (gross combination mass) or more than 2 tonnes ATM (aggregate trailer mass).

4.2.5.3.2 Other development

- (1) Minor building work associated with the change of use does not involve:
 - (a) any structural change, extension or change in setback to the frontage of the site; or
 - (b) any reduction of side or rear setbacks where adjoining land in the general residential zone; or
 - (c) any change to building height.
- (2) Hours of operation are limited to 8am to 5pm Monday to Friday and 8am to 2pm Saturday.
- (3) Development does not involve obtaining a liquor license.
- (4) There is no change to vehicle access to the site.
- (5) There is no reduction in car parking numbers or service areas on the site.
- (6) No new car parking spaces are provided between the building and the street.
- (7) No trees are removed between the building and the street.
- (8) The vertical illumination resulting from direct, reflected or incidental light coming from a site does not exceed 8 lux when measured at any point 1.5m outside of the boundary of the property at any level from ground level up.
- (9) The premises are connected to a reticulated water supply and reticulated sewerage system.

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4.2.6 Assessment benchmarks for the rural zone

4.2.6.1 Purpose of the zone

4.2.6.1.1 Purpose statement from the regulated requirements

- (1) The purpose of the rural zone is to:
 - (a) provide for rural uses and activities; and
 - (b) provide for other uses and activities that are compatible with—
 - (i) existing and future rural uses and activities; and
 - (ii) the character and environmental features of the zone; and
 - (c) maintain the capacity of land for rural uses and activities by protecting and managing significant natural resources and processes.

Editor's note – This purpose statement is required to be used for the zone under the regulated requirements set out in the Planning Regulation 2017.

4.2.6.1.2 Carpentaria Shire purpose statement

- (1) The rural zone accommodates a wide range of rural activities, including agriculture and large cattle stations. It includes land included in agricultural land classification class A and B and important agricultural areas which are shown on overlay map OM2.0. The rural zone also contains areas and features of environmental significance and with important cultural association for Traditional Owner groups.
- (2) Aquaculture, cropping, animal husbandry, animal keeping and uses which support and facilitate primary industries will occur within the zone. Some non-rural activities may also occur within the zone where they require a non-urban location due to their nature, impacts or association with natural resources or the natural environment.
- (3) Development will be regulated in this zone to ensure the productive capacity and natural resource, environmental and cultural values of Carpentaria Shire's rural and natural areas are protected.

4.2.6.2 Specific assessment benchmarks for assessable development

Editor's note – The provisions in this section do not apply to dwelling houses, which are accepted development within the rural zone under section 3.2.1. Queensland Development Code (QDC) MP1.2 applies to dwelling houses instead. This planning scheme does not vary the QDC requirements within the general residential zone. <https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/building-property-development/building-construction/laws-codes-standards/queensland-development-code#mandatory-parts>

- (1) Lot sizes are to be a minimum of 1000ha, other than where rearranging lot boundaries in a way that substantially improves the management of the land or the protection of its environmental values.

Editor's note—Applicants would need to demonstrate the nature of the improvement, such as amalgamating lots to create a large balance area for an environmental reserve or that is managed in accordance with an appropriate land management plan.

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- (2) Land that has been the subject of small lot subdivision is not to be used for residential or other non-rural purposes. This includes flood affected land within the environs of Normanton, as well as small lot clusters close to the Norman River.
- (3) Residential and visitor accommodation uses in the rural zone include:
 - (a) dwelling houses that are ancillary to cropping or animal husbandry use of the land;
 - (b) caretaker's accommodation or rural workers' accommodation where they directly support primary production activities in the locality; and
 - (c) tourist parks and small scale short term accommodation in the form bed and breakfasts, farm/home stay, cabins and camping; and
 - (d) workforce accommodation where they directly support an infrastructure project or industry, tourism or recreation use established in the rural zone.
- (4) Development for tourist parks and small scale short term accommodation, tourist attractions and recreational activities, such as nature-based tourism, outdoor sport and recreation and environment facilities or similar cultural attractions are to involve only a limited development footprint, small scale buildings and structures and are not to involve significant vegetation clearing or modification of the natural landform.
- (5) Industries which may establish in the rural zone include only:
 - (a) a rural industry; or
 - (b) an industry processing agricultural products which requires a rural location to ensure a clean environment separate from other industrial activities; or
 - (c) an extractive industry, intensive animal industry or other industry that requires separation from urban or rural residential areas which cannot be achieved in the industry zone;
 - (d) a transport depot requiring a location outside of the towns' industry zoned land; or
 - (e) a renewable energy facility.
- (6) Rural and community support uses such as an agricultural supplies store, community care centre, community use, educational establishment, emergency services and other infrastructure may be established in the rural zone where they primarily service the non-urban population or businesses.
- (7) Development is to be located and designed to ensure it will not be adversely impacted by aquaculture, animal husbandry, animal keeping, cropping intensive animal industry, intensive horticulture operations, including as a result of spray drift, noise, dust, odour or other reason.
- (8) Development must not prejudice or detract from the productive use of land included in agricultural land classification class A and B or important agricultural areas (shown on overlay map OM2.0).
- (9) Development must not prejudice or detract from the operation of the stock route network (shown on overlay map OM2.0) for the moving and agistment of livestock, or diminish its recreation, environmental, grazing and heritage values.
- (10) Development must be buffered from and not adversely impact on national parks and other land in the protected estate.
- (11) Development is not to significantly impact on:
 - (a) water and soil quality;
 - (b) public health or safety;

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- (c) the amenity of nearby sensitive land uses and urban and rural residential areas as a result of noise, odour, dust volume of traffic generated or other cause;
 - (d) the cultural, landscape and natural resource values of the locality;
 - (e) values of environmental significance; and
 - (f) the capacity and safety of the road network on which it relies.
- (12) Sensitive land uses are to be sufficiently separated from activities or infrastructure likely to generate impacts to protect the safety and amenity of residents and to protect the ongoing operation of those activities or infrastructure. Separation is to ensure that no significant noise, odour or other emissions are likely to be experienced at the sensitive receptor.

Editor's note—Applicants seeking approval for intensive animal industries should refer to the 'National Guidelines for Beef Cattle Feedlots in Australia, National Beef Cattle Feedlot Environmental Code of Practice', 'Queensland Dairy Farming Environmental Code of Practice', 'National Environmental Guidelines for Piggeries' and 'Queensland Guidelines Meat Chicken Farms and that applicants consult with the relevant State government department prior to the lodgement of a development application. For other uses council may require a study that, amongst other matters, identifies how the development meets Environmental Protection (Air) Policy 2019 or Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2019.

- (13) Buildings and open use areas are to be setback from site boundaries not less than:
- (a) 50m from all site boundaries; and
 - (b) 100m from any existing dwelling on an adjoining or nearby site.
- (14) Roadside stalls and rural workers' accommodation are not to noticeably impact on the amenity, character or safety of the locality.

4.2.6.3 Requirements for accepted development

Note – The requirements for accepted development are listed below. Should the proposed development fail to meet one or more of these requirements, an application for code assessment will be required and will be assessed against the assessment benchmarks in 4.2.6.1 and 4.2.6.2.

4.2.6.3.1 Roadside stalls and rural workers accommodation

- (1) Buildings and open use areas are setback from site boundaries not less than:
- (a) 50m from all site boundaries; and
 - (b) 100m from any dwelling on an adjoining or nearby site; and
 - (c) are accessed via an existing driveway access to the property.
- (2) Additionally, roadside stalls:
- (a) have a maximum gross floor area of 20m²; and
 - (b) involve the display or sale of produce or goods grown or made on the same site.

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4.3 Assessment benchmarks for overlays

4.3.1 Assessment benchmarks for the airport overlay

4.3.1.1 Purpose of the overlay

- (1) The purpose of the overlay is to ensure the safety, efficiency and operational integrity of significant aviation facilities within Carpentaria are protected.

4.3.1.1 Specific assessment benchmarks for assessable development

- (5) Development within a building restricted areas must not interfere with the function of aviation facilities as a result of:
 - (c) physical intrusions into the 'line of sight' between transmitting and receiving devices;
 - (d) radio frequency interference;
 - (e) electromagnetic emissions that will interfere with signals transmitted by the facility;
 - (f) reflective surfaces that could deflect or interfere with signals transmitted by the facility
 - (g) plume rises.
- (2) Development does not create physical intrusions or otherwise compromise aircraft safety in operational airspace.
- (3) Development is not to create light sources or reflection that could distract or confuse pilots.
- (4) Development does not increase risks to public safety associated with airport operation.

Editor's note – The functioning of Australia's network of aviation facilities is protected under the Air Services Act 1995, Civil Aviation Act 1988 and the Defence Act 1903, by the Australian Government. Council is required to refer any development proposal that may intrude into a building restricted area (BRA) or interfere with the function of an aviation facility to Airservices Australia and the airport operator for assessment in accordance with National Airports Safeguarding Framework Guideline G, Attachment 3.

Radio frequency interference with an aviation facility may also invoke powers under the Australian Communications and Media Authority Act 2005 and is regulated by the Australian Communications and Media Authority (ACMA). Separate approvals may be required from the relevant authorities.

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4.3.2 Assessment benchmarks for the bushfire hazard overlay

Note - The hazard area shown on the bushfire hazard overlay map is the bushfire prone area for the purposes of section 7 of the Building Regulation 2021. The bushfire hazard area (bushfire prone area) includes land covered by the very high, high and medium hazard areas as well as the potential impact buffer category on the overlay map.

Editor's notes - Medium, high and very high bushfire hazard categories shown on the overlay map represent the area subject to bushfire hazard. The differences between the categories relates to potential fire line intensity rather than likelihood of the event or the consequences associated a bushfire. The potential impact buffer area is also part of the hazard area because risks to life and property loss may also be experienced within this area.

4.3.2.1 Purpose of the overlay

- (1) The purpose of the overlay is to ensure development in areas at risk from bushfire is designed to avoid or reduce exposure and ensure the safety of people.

4.3.2.2 Specific assessment benchmarks for assessable development

- (1) Critical or vulnerable uses are not to be located on land subject to bushfire hazard, unless:
 - (a) involving a minor extension to or redevelopment of an existing use and not substantially increasing the number of people requiring evacuation from the site; or
 - (b) necessary to meet a significant community need and there is no alternative suitable location.

Editor's notes

- Critical and vulnerable uses are defined in schedule 1.
- This overlay only applies to a part of a site that falls within the overlay area. A development mentioned in this benchmark might occur if it did not utilise areas affected by the overlay for any substantive purpose.

- (3) Development may occur in a way that is consistent with the intentions for the relevant zone where the bushfire hazard is minimised and mitigated by achieving the following:
 - (a) A building envelope that is of sufficient size to accommodate all habitable and non-habitable buildings and any water sources relied on for firefighting is to be provided within a development site or proposed lot;
 - (b) The building envelope is to achieve the following radiant heat flux level at any point:
 - (i) 10kW/m² where the use involves the accommodation or congregation of vulnerable sectors of the community such as child care centres, community care centres, educational establishments, detention facilities, hospitals, rooming accommodation, retirement facilities or residential care facilities; or
 - (ii) 29kW/m² otherwise.

Editor's note—The radiant heat flux that will be experienced during a bushfire is a measure of heat energy impact expressed as kW/m². The radiant heat flux levels and separation distances are to be established in accordance with method 2 set out in AS3959-2018.

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- (c) Where a separation distance to achieve the relevant radiant heat flux level is to be achieved by utilising existing cleared developed areas external to the site, certainty must be established (through tenure or other means) that the land will remain cleared of hazardous vegetation.

Editor's note—For staged developments, temporary separation distances, perimeter roads or fire trails may be absorbed as part of subsequent stages.

- (d) Within an urban or rural residential zone in Normanton:
- (i) the development is to be provided with a reticulated water supply;
 - (ii) fire hydrants are to be provided in adjoining roads at intervals and of a standard suitable for fire-fighting requirements;
 - (iii) habitable buildings are connected to a public road by a short, direct, easily traversable accessway; and
 - (iv) more than one safe evacuation route is available.
- (e) Where reconfiguring land within an urban or rural residential zone in Normanton, the lot layout:
- (i) minimises the length of the development perimeter exposed to, or adjoining hazardous vegetation;
 - (ii) avoids the creation of bottle-neck points in the movement network; and
 - (iii) establishes direct access to a safe assembly /evacuation area in the event of an approaching bushfire.

Editor's note—For example, developments should avoid finger-like or hour-glass subdivision patterns or substantive vegetated corridors between lots.

- (f) Other than where it would not serve a practical fire management purpose, a constructed perimeter road or a formed, all weather fire trail is provided between hazardous vegetation and the site boundary or building envelope and is readily accessible at all times.

Editor's note—Fire trails are unlikely to be required where a site is less than 2.5ha.

- (g) When provided, a public road or fire trail which has:
- (i) a reserve or easement width of at least 20m;
 - (ii) a minimum trafficable (cleared and formed) width of 4m
 - (iii) a cleared working area on each side of the trafficable area of at least 3m width each side;
 - (iv) no cut or fill embankments or retaining walls adjacent to the trafficable path;
 - (v) a minimum 4.8m vertical clearance;
 - (vi) turning areas suitable for fire-fighting appliances;
 - (vii) a maximum gradient of 12.5%;
 - (viii) a crossfall of no greater than 10 degrees;
 - (ix) drainage and erosion control devices;
 - (x) vehicular access at each end which is connected to the public road network at intervals of no more than 200m;
 - (xi) designated fire trail signage;
 - (xii) if a fire trail, has an access easement that is granted in favour of council and Qld Fire and Emergency Services.

Editor's note – refer to Fire Hydrant and Vehicle Access Guidelines for residential, commercial and industrial lots, Queensland Fire and Emergency Services, 2015.

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- (h) In the area between a building envelope and the hazardous vegetation, landscaping and open space areas are to consist of discontinuous, low threat vegetation managed in a minimal fuel condition which does not increase bushfire hazard.
- (i) Development for a fence or any structural landscaping within 20m of any building used for accommodation comprises non-combustible or fire-retardant materials.
- (j) Where increasing the number of dwellings or the number of people staying, working or congregating on a site, an evacuation plan is in place which includes a mechanism for the early evacuation of occupants on days when severe, extreme or catastrophic fire weather is notified or adverse fire activity occurs.

Editor's note – *Severe, extreme or catastrophic fire weather include site-specific fire weather severity or FFDI greater than or equal to 64.*

- (4) Critical or potentially hazardous infrastructure such as water supply, electricity, gas and telecommunications is sited, designed and managed to reduce risk of its ignition.
- (5) Development:
 - (a) is not to involve the manufacture or storage of hazardous materials at or more than the quantities identified in the Work Health and Safety Regulation, schedule 15; or
 - (b) is designed to prevent the ignition of hazardous materials during a bushfire hazard event.

Editor's notes

- *Where the storage or manufacture of hazardous materials does occur, risk mitigation measures, including construction of underground tanks or fire protected above-ground tanks or package stores, are to comply with AS1940-2004 The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids. In addition, the Work Health and Safety Act 2011 and associated Regulation and Guidelines, the Environmental Protection Act 1994 and the relevant building assessment provisions under the Building Act 1975 contain requirements for the manufacture and storage of hazardous substances. Information is provided by Business Queensland on the requirements for storing and transporting hazardous chemicals, available at: www.business.qld.gov.au/running-business/protecting-business/risk-management/hazardous-chemicals/storing-transporting*
- *Building assessment provisions under the Building Act 1975 also contain requirements for particular buildings or structures associated with hazardous facilities.*

- (6) Development does not worsen the severity of or exposure to the hazard either on the site or at other properties.
- (7) Bushfire risk mitigation treatments do not have a significant impact on the natural environment or landscape character of the locality
- (8) Development does not impede effective and efficient disaster management response and recovery capabilities.
- (9) The cost to the public of measures to mitigate bushfire risks or respond to natural disasters is minimised.

ROUGH PLAN

Editor's note—A site based assessment may ground truth the extent of hazardous vegetation and extent and nature of the bushfire hazard area (bushfire prone area). In addition, a bushfire management plan prepared by a suitably qualified person may be required to demonstrate compliance with these assessment benchmarks. The bushfire management plan should be developed in accordance with the Public Safety Business Agency (PSBA) guideline entitled "Undertaking a Bushfire Protection Plan. Advice should be sought from the Queensland Fire and Emergency Services, as appropriate.

4.3.3 Assessment benchmarks for the coastal hazard and flood hazard overlays

Note - For the purposes of section 8 of the Building Regulation 2021 the area covered by the flood overlay maps is the designated flood hazard area. Requirements for floor levels and other matters are set out in the building assessment provisions for building work in the flood hazard area. The defined flood level is the level described in schedule SC1.4 Administrative Definitions;

Editor's notes

There are no provisions in the building assessment provisions which cover the area subject to storm tide inundation. Instead, this assessment benchmark sets requirements for floor levels within this area.

4.3.3.1 Purpose of the overlay

- (1) The purpose of the overlay is to ensure areas at risk from coastal and flood hazards are managed to avoid or reduce exposure and ensure the safety of people.

4.3.3.2 Specific assessment benchmarks for assessable development

- (1) Critical or vulnerable uses are not to be located on land subject to flood or coastal hazard, unless:
 - (a) involving a minor extension to or redevelopment of an existing use and not substantially increasing the number of people requiring evacuation from the site; or
 - (b) necessary to meet a significant community need and there is no alternative suitable location.

Editor's notes

- *Critical or vulnerable uses are defined in schedule 1.*
- *This overlay only applies to a part of a site that falls within the overlay area. A development mentioned in this benchmark might occur if it did not utilise areas affected by the overlay for any substantive purpose.*

- (2) Critical uses are to be designed so that they are able to function effectively during and immediately after a flood or coastal hazard event.
- (3) Floor levels of vulnerable uses are to be established with a freeboard of at least 500mm above the defined flood level.
- (4) New lots in the general residential, rural residential or industrial zones in Normanton:
 - (a) are not to be created in an area subject to storm tide hazard; and
 - (b) may only occur within a flood hazard area where a building envelope with floor levels above the defined flood level can be provided.
- (5) New lots in the general residential or industrial zones in Karumba, may only occur within a storm tide or flood hazard area where a building envelope with floor levels above the defined flood level can be provided.
- (6) In the erosion prone area that falls within the coastal management district, development does not to occur unless the development cannot feasibly be located elsewhere and is:
 - (a) coastal-dependent development; or
 - (b) temporary, able to be abandoned or readily relocatable; or
 - (c) minor redevelopment of an existing building or structure.

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Editor's notes

- Coastal dependent development and temporary, able to be abandoned or readily relocatable are terms defined in the State Planning Policy. The State Planning Policy also provides guidance on what may constitute minor redevelopment, stating:
"Minor redevelopment in an erosion prone area in a coastal management district, includes replacing an existing permanent building/structure with a building/structure that is the same, or substantially the same, in location and size, and monetary value of the existing building or structure is more than the cost of the associated coastal protection works. Examples of minor redevelopment may include adding less than 50m² to an existing building footprint, or an additional storey to a single storey building."
- In erosion prone areas, building work must also meet the requirements under the Building Act 1975 and National Construction Code in consideration of landslip and structural stability.

- (7) Development:
- (a) is not to involve the manufacture or storage of hazardous materials at or more than the quantities identified in the *Work Health and Safety Regulation*, schedule 15; or
 - (b) is designed to prevent the release of hazardous materials during an inundation event.

Editor's notes

- The *Work Health and Safety Act 2011* and associated *Regulation and Guidelines*, the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* and the relevant building assessment provisions under the *Building Act 1975* contain requirements for the manufacture and storage of hazardous substances. Information is provided by Business Queensland on the requirements for storing and transporting hazardous chemicals, available at: www.business.qld.gov.au/running-business/protecting-business/risk-management/hazardous-chemicals/storing-transporting
- Building assessment provisions under the *Building Act 1975* also contain requirements for particular buildings or structures associated with hazardous facilities.

- (8) Other new development on an existing urban or rural residential zoned lot in either Normanton or Karumba may occur in a way that is consistent with the intentions for the zone, provided that risks are minimised and mitigated.
- (9) Effective provision is to be made for evacuating residents and users or for sheltering in place during a flood or coastal hazard event.
- (10) Development in storm tide hazard areas is to be located and designed to ensure structures can sustain inundation from a storm tide event.
- (11) Infrastructure that is likely to become a public asset is to be designed to withstand hydrodynamic forces of a flood or coastal hazard event.
- (12) Flood flow conveyance paths and flood storage volumes of the floodplain are to be maintained.

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- (13) Development is not to change hazard characteristics outside the development site such that it would:
 - (a) adversely change the behaviour of the hazard; or
 - (b) increase the category of hazard or level of risk; or
 - (c) reduce warning times; or
 - (d) increase the duration of the hazard.
- (14) Any structures or works intended to mitigate the risk or impacts of flood or coastal hazard on a development site are to be located wholly on private land.
- (15) The cost to the public of measures to mitigate risks associated with flood or coastal hazard or respond to natural disasters is to be minimised.
- (16) Risk mitigation treatments are not to significantly impact on the natural environment or landscape character of the locality and the function of vegetation and natural landforms in providing protection from natural hazards is to be maintained.
- (17) Development is not to impede effective and efficient disaster management response and recovery capabilities.
- (18) Coastal protection work in an erosion prone area is only to be undertaken where there is an imminent threat to public safety or existing buildings and structures, and all of the following apply:
 - (a) the building or structure being protected cannot reasonably be relocated or abandoned;
 - (b) any erosion control structure is located as far landward as practicable on the lot;
 - (c) works do not interfere with physical coastal processes beyond the development site; and
 - (d) works are consistent with any shoreline erosion management plan that has been adopted for the area.

4.3.3.3 Requirements for accepted development

Note – The requirements for accepted development are listed below. Should the proposed development fail to meet one or more of these requirements, an application for code assessment will be required and will be assessed against the assessment benchmarks in 4.3.3.1 and 4.3.3.2.

- (1) Development in storm tide hazard areas is to be provided with a floor level established at the defined flood level set out in schedule SC1.4 Administrative Definitions plus a freeboard of 300mm.

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4.3.4 Assessment benchmarks for the environmental significance overlay

Editor's note - The Vegetation Management Act 1999, Nature Conservation Act 1992, Biosecurity Act 2014 and other State legislation regulate matters of state environmental significance. Refer also to schedule 10 of the Planning Regulation 2017 for State assessment and referral requirements. Matters of national environmental significance are identified on the Commonwealth Protected Matters Search Tool and interactive mapping. Activities potentially affecting these matters are regulated under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999.

4.3.4.1 Purpose of the overlay

- (1) The purpose of the overlay is to ensure matters of environmental significance and their associated ecological functions and biophysical processes are protected from the impacts of development.

4.3.4.2 Specific assessment benchmarks for assessable development

- (1) Development is to be located, designed and operated to:
 - (a) retain and protect significant values, including areas of habitat that support vulnerable or threatened species or ecological communities, migratory species or critical life cycle stages such as feeding, breeding or roosting; and
 - (b) maintain the underlying ecological functions and biophysical processes.
- (2) The functionality, diversity and viability of habitat areas and the values they support are to be protected.
- (3) Development within or near protected areas, declared fish habitat areas and Gulf Country strategic environmental areas is not to diminish their biodiversity or habitat values or ecological or hydrological processes.
- (4) Ecological corridors that facilitate viable wildlife movement between habitat areas, habitat diversity and health are to be retained.
- (5) Development is not to impact on the physical and hydrological integrity, water quality or ecological functions and values of waterways and wetlands.
- (6) Development is to maintain natural surface water and groundwater hydraulic regimes of wetlands and waterways.
- (7) Development is to maintain a vegetated buffer to wetlands and waterways of at least:
 - (a) 50m of the defining banks of the Mitchell, Norman, Staaten, Gilbert, Flinders and Leichardt Rivers;
 - (b) 25m of the defining banks of any other waterway;
 - (c) 50m from the maximum water level of freshwater wetlands; and
 - (d) 100m from the highest astronomical tide line of a tidal wetland.

Note—The defining bank can either be the bank or terrace that confines the water before the point of flooding or where there is no bank, the seasonal high water line which represents the point of flooding.

- (8) Development is not to result in the introduction or spread of pest species (plant or animal), that pose a risk to ecological integrity or disturbance to native flora and fauna.

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- (9) Development is to minimise potential for disturbance of wildlife as a result of noise, light, vibration or other sources.
- (10) Development is to minimise and mitigate any other potential direct and indirect impacts on matters of environmental significance.

Editor's note—*Environmental offsets for significant residual impacts on matters of state environmental significance are regulated by the Environmental Offsets Act 2014 and Environmental Offsets Regulation 2014.*

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4.3.5 Assessment benchmarks for the heritage overlay

4.3.5.1 Purpose of the overlay

- (1) The purpose of the overlay is to ensure the significant historical or cultural values of heritage places are not to be compromised, diminished or obscured by development on or near the place.

4.3.5.2 Specific assessment benchmarks for assessable development

- (1) Features, places and landscapes of Indigenous cultural heritage significance are to be recognised and protected.

Editor's notes

- *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultural heritage is protected under the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003 and Torres Strait Islander Cultural Heritage Act 2003. These acts require anyone who carries out a land use or activity to exercise a duty of care, which means all reasonable and practicable measures must be taken to ensure Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander cultural heritage is not harmed*
- *State heritage places are regulated under the Queensland Heritage Act 1992.*

- (2) Heritage places are adaptively reused in a manner that is consistent with the relevant zone and compatible with the heritage values of place.
- (3) Development is undertaken in a way that:
 - (a) is sympathetic to and consistent with the character and appearance of the heritage place;
 - (b) minimises disturbance to the original fabric of the heritage place;
 - (c) provides a sensitive visual distinction between the original heritage place and new work;
 - (d) maintains the visual prominence of the heritage place and its values;
 - (e) does not intrude into important vistas to an existing heritage place; and
 - (f) ensures mechanical plant and other new services have minimal impact on the appearance and integrity of the building.
- (4) Reconfiguring a lot may occur provided it reflects the pattern and lot layout of the original subdivision in the locality and does not:
 - (a) reduce public access to the place; or
 - (b) obscure, diminish or destroy the historical context, the landscape settings or the scale and consistency of the built environment.
- (5) The removal or partial or total demolition, or relocation of a structure at a heritage place only occurs if it can be demonstrated that the:
 - (a) loss of the building or structure will not cause loss of cultural heritage values; or
 - (b) there is no prudent or feasible alternative.





Editor's note – *In considering whether there are prudent or feasible alternatives, Council will have regard to whether the place is capable of structural repair as well as safety, health and economic or other relevant considerations.*

- (6) When demolition or relocation of a heritage place occurs, appropriate archival recording is undertaken and new development on the original site incorporates some commemorative element.

Note – Local heritage places and heritage areas are identified on the overlay map and listed below.

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Table 4.3.5.1 Carpentaria Shire local heritage register

Local place	Description
<p>Aboriginal Burial Grounds (Normanton)</p> 	<p>The burial grounds reflects the development of the region from the establishment and early development of the town. The place has a strong or special association for Aboriginal people and is important in reflecting the cultural development of the town.</p> <p>Some graves are marked with white crosses and although no names are recorded.</p> <p>The land is owned by the Normanton Aboriginal Land Trust.</p>
<p>Stone Pitched Culverts and stone pitched kerb and channelling</p> 	<p>The stone culverts, kerb and channel date from the 1880s, early in the town's settlement. They were constructed from stone from the Normanton Quarry located behind the hospital. The gutters start at the Burns Philp Building and can be seen either side of Landsborough Street to the Westpac Bank.</p> <p>The culverts provided early road access to the Normanton wharf and the current hospital site.</p>
<p>Chinese Market Gardens</p> 	<p>This is the site of market gardens established by early Chinese settlers in Normanton. The land features stone drainage channels.</p>  <p>Hon. J. Mullan Queensland Attorney-General visiting Chinese market gardens in Normanton, 1935. (source: Picture Queensland, State Library of Queensland)</p>

Editor's note - State listed heritage places are also shown on the overlay map and include:

- Burke and Wills' Camp B/CXIX and Walker's Camp, Little Bynoe River
- Burns Philp Building (former)
- Normanton Cemetery
- Normanton Gaol
- Normanton Railway Terminus
- Normanton to Croydon Railway Line
- Westpac Bank, Normanton

4.4 Other Assessment benchmarks development

4.4.1 General development assessment benchmarks

4.4.1.1 Purpose

- (1) The purpose of the code is to ensure that development provides services to a standard which is efficient, effective and reflects community expectations, enhances the lifestyle of the community, and minimises impacts on neighbours, the streetscape and the environment.
- (2) Development will be regulated to ensure:
 - (a) the safe, efficient and cost-effective provision and operation of infrastructure networks;
 - (b) the location and design of infrastructure or works minimise impacts on amenity and landscape character;
 - (c) site disturbance and impacts on the natural environment are minimised;
 - (d) infrastructure is provided that is adequate to meet the demand likely to be generated by the development;
 - (e) it is at a scale that is commensurate with the capacity of the strategic road network and provides access in a manner that protects the safety and efficiency of the network;
 - (f) a high standard of water quality and the environmental health of waterways is maintained; and
 - (g) public health and safety are protected.

4.4.1.1 Specific assessment benchmarks for assessable development

4.4.1.1.1 Earthworks

- (1) Excavation and filling is to be undertaken in a way that maintains the amenity and utility of adjoining land, does not introduce contaminants and does not cause any land instability or public safety risk.
- (2) Excavation and filling is not to be carried out within 1.5m of any site boundary;
- (3) Where they constitute operational works, earthworks and retaining structures are to be carried out in accordance with:
 - (a) Australian Standard 3798:1996- Guidelines on earthworks for commercial and residential development; and
 - (b) Section 3 of Australian Standard 4678:2002- Earth retaining structures.

Editor's note—Requirements for building works are established by the building assessment provisions.

- (4) In the general residential, rural residential, centre and community facilities zones, retaining walls and other structures used to support filled and excavated areas are to be no more than 750mm in height.
- (5) Earthworks are not to result in ponding on the site or on nearby land, adversely affect the flow of water through an overland flow path.
- (7) The risk of erosion and sedimentation is to be minimised by:
 - (a) progressive rehabilitation of disturbed areas occurs;
 - (b) avoiding long term stockpiling of soil;
 - (c) diverting drainage paths around disturbed areas; and
 - (d) preventing sediments from leaving the site.

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4.4.1.1.2 Water supply, sewerage and stormwater Infrastructure

- (1) Development in the general residential, centre, community facilities and industry zones is to be connected to reticulated water and sewerage.
- (2) Elsewhere, development is to be provided with:
 - (c) a reliable water supply that is sufficient for the demands generated on site, including a dedicated water supply for fire-fighting purposes of 10,000L; and
 - (d) an on-site system of sewage treatment and disposal that is sufficient for the level of waste water generated on the site.
- (19) Reticulated services are to be provided in a way that is:
 - (a) safe and efficient;
 - (b) maintains the integrity of the external network;
 - (c) does not impose a load on external networks that exceed their capacity; and
 - (d) can be safely, conveniently and cost effectively maintained.
- (3) Where provided on-site, water, waste water and stormwater infrastructure are to be established in a way that ensures public and environmental health, safety, water quality and amenity are maintained.
- (4) All infrastructure required to service development is to be provided in accordance with the standards set out in the FNQROC Development Manual.
- (5) Premises are to be connected to an electricity supply approved by the relevant authority.

4.4.1.1.3 Traffic and access

- (1) Development is to be located on roads that are appropriate for the nature of traffic generated, having regard to the safety and efficiency of the transport network, and the functions and characteristics of the road hierarchy shown on Overlay Map OM10.0 – Road Hierarchy.
- (2) Development is to ensure a safe environment for pedestrians, cyclists and vehicles on the site and external to the site.
- (3) Development is to be provided with vehicle access and manoeuvring sufficient to accommodate the anticipated traffic demand and servicing requirements safely and efficiently.
- (4) Development is to provide parking on-site to accommodate the anticipated demand safely and efficiently. Car parking is to be provided at the rates set out table 4.4.1.1–Vehicle Parking Rates.
- (5) Circulation areas, turning areas and driveways are to comply with Australian Standards AS2890.1 and AS2890.2.
- (6) On-site parking is to be clearly defined, safe and easily accessible. Parking areas are to comply with Australian Standards AS2890.1 and AS2890.2.
- (7) Transport network infrastructure is otherwise to be provided in accordance with the standards set out in the FNQROC Development Manual.

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Table 4.4.1.1–Vehicle Parking Rates

Use	Minimum Car Parking Spaces Required
Any use within the centre zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> no minimum car parking required.
Otherwise:	
Entertainment, food and drink, shop, office, Community, education, health or recreational uses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 space per 100m² gross floor area
Industry activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 space per 200m² gross floor area
Residential, short term or workforce accommodation or retirement facility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 space per dwelling or accommodation unit

4.4.1.1.4 Healthy waters

Editor's note—A property management plan or environmental management plan, illustrating how environmental impacts will be minimised, may be required to support the proposed development.

- (1) Development is to be located, designed and operated to avoid adverse impacts on environmental values and water quality of groundwater, waterways and surface water storages arising from:
 - (a) altered stormwater quality and hydrology;
 - (b) waste water;
 - (c) the creation or expansion of non-tidal artificial waterways; or
 - (d) the release and mobilisation of nutrients and sediments.
- (2) Development is to achieve the relevant Queensland water quality objectives from the Environmental Protection (Water and Wetland Biodiversity) Policy 2019 when releasing to waters.
- (3) Development in the general residential, centre, community facilities and industry zones involving a site area greater than 2,500m² is to achieve the stormwater management design objectives set out in tables 4.4.1.2 and 4.4.1.3; or for the post construction phase, development is to achieve a locally appropriate solution off-site that achieves an equivalent or improved water quality outcome than the objectives set out in table 4.4.1.3.(4) Stormwater drainage is provided that has sufficient capacity to safely remove stormwater run-off, in a way that:
 - (a) minimises risk to public safety and property;
 - (b) provides a lawful point of discharge from each lot;
 - (c) minimises ponding;
 - (d) allows for risk associated with potential failures within the system; and
 - (e) allows for practical access for maintenance.

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- (5) Within the areas identified as potential acid sulfate soils on overlay map OM1.0—acid sulfate soils, the generation or release of acid and metal contaminants into the environment from acid sulfate soils is to be avoided by:
- (a) not disturbing acid sulfate soils when excavating or otherwise removing soil or sediment, draining or extracting groundwater, excluding tidal water or filling land; or
 - (b) where disturbance of acid sulfate soils cannot be avoided, development:
 - (i) neutralises existing acidity and prevents the generation of acid and metal contaminants; and
 - (ii) prevents the release of surface or groundwater flows containing acid and metal contaminants into the environment.

Editor's notes

- *Where works are proposed within the areas identified as potential acid sulfate soils on overlay map OM1.0 – acid sulfate soils, applicants may be required to undertake an on-site acid sulfate investigation. This is to determine the presence of acid sulfate soil. Applicants should also refer to the National Acid Sulfate Soil Sampling and Identification Methods Manual. https://www.waterquality.gov.au/sites/default/files/documents/sampling-identification-methods_1.pdf*
- *Acid sulfate soils are likely to be disturbed where:*
 - (a) *excavating or removing 100m³ or more of soil and sediment at or below 5m AHD; or*
 - (b) *permanently or temporarily draining or extracting groundwater or excluding tidal water resulting in the aeration of previously saturated acid sulfate soils; or*
 - (c) *involving filling with 500m³ or more with an average depth of 0.5m or greater that results in actual acid sulfate soils being moved below the water table or previously saturated acid sulfate soils being aerated.*
- *Where acid sulfate soils cannot reasonably be avoided, investigation results assist in the planning of treatment and remedial activities and must be undertaken in accordance with the Queensland Acid Sulfate Soil Technical Manual Soil Management Guidelines <https://www.publications.qld.gov.au/dataset/cf17fb49-0ea5-4dee-82c9-32e09bf1eab5/resource/6d880993-4b80-45e3-9110-5c24fa7a7e75/download/queensland-ass-management-guideline-2014.pdf>.*
- *It is highly recommended that the applicant prepare a practical Acid Sulfate Soil Management Plan for use in monitoring and treating acid sulfate soils*
- *Management may involve:*
 - (a) *treating all disturbed acid sulfate soils adequately so that they can no longer release acid or heavy metals;*
 - (b) *maintaining the pH of all water including discharges and seepage to groundwater between 6.5 and 8.5 (or an agreed pH in line with natural background);*
 - (c) *ensuring waters on the site, including discharges and seepage to groundwater, do not contain elevated levels of soluble metals;*
 - (d) *ensuring there are no visible iron stains, flocs or sums in discharge water;*
 - (e) *taking all reasonable actions to ensure that aquatic health is safeguarded; and*
 - (f) *protecting infrastructure such as buried services, pipes, culverts and bridges from acid attack.*

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Table 4.4.1.2— Stormwater management design objectives Construction phase

Editor's note – Drainage, erosion and sediment controls should be appropriate to the risk posed by the activity for the relevant climatic region e.g. considering the potential soil loss rate, monthly erosivity or average monthly rainfall.

Part 1: Stormwater management design objectives

Issue	Desired outcomes
Drainage control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Manage stormwater flows around or through areas of exposed soil to avoid contamination. (b) Manage sheet flows in order to avoid or minimise the generation of rill or gully erosion. (c) Provide stable concentrated flow paths to achieve the construction phase stormwater management design objectives for temporary drainage works (part 2). (d) Provide emergency spillways for sediment basins to achieve the construction phase stormwater management design objectives for emergency spillways on temporary sediment basins (part 3).
Erosion control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Stage clearing and construction works to minimise the area of exposed soil at any one time. (b) Effectively cover or stabilise exposed soils prior to predicted rainfall. (c) Prior to completion of works for the development, and prior to removal of sediment controls, all site surfaces must be effectively stabilised using methods which will achieve effective short-term stabilisation. <p>Editor's note—An effectively stabilised surface is defined as one that does not or is not likely to result in visible evidence of soil loss caused by sheet, rill or gully erosion or lead to sedimentation water contamination.</p>
Sediment control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Direct runoff from exposed site soils to sediment controls that are appropriate to the extent of disturbance and level of erosion risk. (b) All exposed areas greater than 2,500m² must be provided with sediment controls which are designed, implemented and maintained to a standard which would achieve at least 80% of the average annual runoff volume of the contributing catchment treated (i.e. 80% hydrological effectiveness) to 50mg/L total suspended solids (TSS) or less, and pH in the range (6.5–8.5).
Litter, hydrocarbons and other contaminants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Remove gross pollutants and litter. (b) Avoid the release of oil or visible sheen to released waters. (c) Dispose of waste containing contaminants at authorised facilities.
Waterway stability and flood flow management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Where measures are required to meet post-construction waterway stability objectives (specified in table 4.4.2, these are either installed prior to land disturbance and are integrated with erosion and sediment controls, or equivalent alternative measures are implemented during construction. (b) Earthworks and the implementation of erosion and sediment controls are undertaken in ways which ensure flooding characteristics (including stormwater quantity characteristics) external to the development site are not worsened during construction for all events up to and including the 1 in 100 year ARI (1% AEP).

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Part 2: Stormwater management design objectives for temporary drainage works

Temporary drainage works	Anticipated operation design life and minimum design storm event		
	< 12 months	12–24 months	> 24 months
Drainage structure	1 in 2 year ARI/50% AEP	1 in 5 year ARI/20% AEP	1 in 10 year ARI/10% AEP
Where located immediately up-slope of an occupied property that would be adversely affected by the failure or overtopping of the structure	1 in 10 year ARI/10% AEP		
Culvert crossing	1 in 1 year ARI/100% AEP		

Part 3: Stormwater management design objectives for emergency spillways on temporary sediment basins

Drainage structure	Anticipated operation design life and minimum design storm event		
	< 3 months	3–12 months	> 12 months
Emergency spillways on temporary sediment basins	1 in 10 year ARI/10% AEP	1 in 20 year ARI/5% AEP	1 in 50 year ARI/2% AEP

Editor's note – Refer to IECA 2008 Best Practice Erosion and Sediment Control for details on the application of the construction phase requirements. Advice should be obtained from a suitably qualified person e.g. certified practitioner in erosion and sediment control, or registered professional engineer Queensland, with appropriate knowledge and experience in erosion and sediment control design and implementation.

Table 4.4.1.3–Post construction phase: Stormwater management design objectives

Design objectives				
Reductions in mean annual load from unmitigated development (%)				
Total suspended solids (TSS)	Total phosphorus (TP)	Total nitrogen (TN)	Gross pollutants >5mm	Waterway stability management
80	60	40	90	Limit the peak 1-year ARI event discharge within the receiving waterway to the pre-development peak 1-year ARI discharge

Editor's notes –

- In lieu of modelling, the default bio-retention treatment area to comply with load reduction targets in 1.5 per cent of the contributing catchment area.
- Water stability objective applies if development drains to an unlined waterway within or downstream of the site where a risk of increased erosion exists due to changes in hydrology.
- The waterway stability objective also applies where there are planned future rehabilitation works to return a lined channel to a natural channel design.
- The SPP State Interest Water Quality Supplementary Implementation Guidance provides advice on the measures that demonstrate compliance with table 4.4.1.3.
https://environment.des.qld.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0026/234755/spp-2017-state-interest-wq-supplementary-implementation-guideline.pdf

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4.4.1.1.5 Waste and pollutant management

- (1) Development is to provide on-site facilities for the storage and collection of solid wastes that are secure and avoid potential for nuisance.
- (2) Liquid wastes produced by development are to be managed and disposed of so that no risk of nuisance or environmental harm is created.
- (3) Development involving the handling of potential pollutants is to be designed and operated to ensure spills and on-site surface water are captured and treated prior to release to the environment.

4.4.1.1.6 Landscaping

- (1) Landscaping is to be designed, established and maintained to:
 - (a) reinforce existing streetscape character;
 - (b) provide effective shade and screening; and
 - (c) use native and endemic species where possible; and
 - (d) be suited to the tropical climate and able to be maintained with minimal reliance on irrigation.

4.4.1.1.7 Protection of regional infrastructure and stock routes

- (1) Regional infrastructure sites and corridors identified on overlay map OM9 are to be protected from encroachment of development that would compromise the ability of the infrastructure to function safely, efficiently and effectively.
- (2) Development must not prejudice or detract from the operation of the stock route network shown on overlay map OM2 for the moving and agistment of livestock, or diminish its recreation, environmental, grazing and heritage values.
- (3) The safety of people and property are to be protected from the impacts of existing or former extraction or mining activity.

4.4.1.1.8 Fire hydrants in urban areas for buildings accessed by common private title

- (1) Development is to ensure fire hydrants are installed and located to enable fire services to access water safely, effectively and efficiently.
- (2) Road widths and construction within the development are to be adequate for fire emergency vehicles to gain access to a safe working area close to buildings and near water supplies whether or not on-street parking spaces are occupied.
- (3) Fire hydrants are to be suitably identified so that fire services can locate them at all hours.

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4.4.2 Reconfiguring a lot assessment benchmarks

4.4.2.1 Purpose

- (1) The purpose of the reconfiguring a lot code is to facilitate the development of attractive, accessible, safe and functional neighbourhoods, centres and industrial areas that are consistent with the intended outcomes for the zone in which the land is located.
- (2) Reconfiguration will be regulated to ensure it occurs in a way that makes efficient use of land, facilitates cost effective provision of infrastructure; and protects waterways, wetlands, ecological corridors for the movement of fauna and other significant environmental values.

4.4.2.2 Specific assessment benchmarks for assessable development

Editor's notes-

- Some reconfiguration is accepted under the Planning Regulation 2017 schedule 6 part 4, section 22, including amalgamation of lots.
- The assessment benchmarks in the Planning Regulation 2017 schedule 12 apply in the industry zone or general residential zone for the subdivision of one into two lots that are at least the minimum lot size.
- The assessment benchmarks in the Planning Regulation 2017 schedule 12A apply in the general residential zone for the creation of two or more lots

- (1) Lots are to be of a size and dimensions that support the uses intended and create the character and density intended for the zone in which the land is located. Minimum frontage and lot size is to be in accordance with table 4.4.2.1, unless stated otherwise in a zone code.

Table 4.4.2.1 – Lot Size and Frontage

Zone	Frontage (m)	Area
General residential zone	12	400m ²
Rural residential zone	40	5,000m ²
Centre zone	10	400m ²
Industry zone	20	2,000m ²
Community facilities zone	12	400m ²
Rural zone	200	1000ha

- (2) Where creating new neighbourhoods, the subdivision layout is to ensure public open space and movement networks are interconnected with the surrounding area, convenient, safe and meet community needs, including:
 - (a) a clear hierarchy of roads linking safely and directly with external roads;
 - (b) an open space network that links with other existing or potential open space;
 - (c) a local park within 400m of all new lots in the general residential zone; and
 - (e) a constructed footpath on at least one side of new roads in the general residential zone.
- (3) Vehicle, cyclist and pedestrian networks are to reduce need for local vehicle trips and ensure walking and cycling are prioritised.
- (4) Subdivision layout is to incorporate effective separation of sensitive land uses from land uses or infrastructure within or external to the site which may impact on their safety or amenity including, but not limited to, regional infrastructure sites and corridors identified on overlay map OM9.

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- (5) Subdivision layout is to retain significant ecological corridors and ensure that development is set back from and protects the habitat values and ecological function values of waterways.
- (6) Street and lot orientation is to facilitate energy-efficient building and site design by:
 - (a) maximising lot orientation to the north and minimising orientation to the west; and
 - (b) maximising access to prevailing breezes.
- (7) All new lots are to be provided with legal access to a constructed public road. A constructed road means:
 - (a) in the general residential, centre, community facilities and industry zone, a sealed road with kerbing and channelling;
 - (b) in a rural residential zone, a sealed road with kerbing and channelling or table drain or similar; and
 - (c) a formed and trafficable road elsewhere.
- (8) The design of each new street, road or intersections is to comply with “Austroads Guide to Traffic Engineering Practice Manuals” to ensure new transport networks are appropriate to their intended use.
- (9) Road reserves are to be designed to accommodate co-location of infrastructure services.
- (10) New roads within the general residential, community facilities or centre zones are to be provided with at least one street tree per 15m on each side.
- (11) A local park is to be provided within 400m of all new lots in the general residential zone.
- (12) Development is not to alter the hydrological regime external to the site and minimises erosion and sediment run-off, including by:
 - (a) minimising clearing and earthworks, and when they occur, ensuring adequate compensatory measures for the hydrological regime;
 - (b) not increasing the rate or volume of run-off;
 - (c) utilising natural flow paths;
 - (d) minimising impervious surfaces;
 - (e) incorporating erosion and sediment control devices to detain and treat run-off to remove sediments and gross pollutants.
- (13) Stormwater drainage is to be provided that has sufficient capacity to safely remove stormwater run-off, in a way that:
 - (a) minimises risk to public safety and property;
 - (b) provides a lawful point of discharge from each lot;
 - (c) minimises ponding;
 - (d) allows for risk associated with potential failures within the system; and
 - (e) allows for practical access for maintenance requirements.

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SCHEDULES

Schedule 1 Definitions

- (1) A term used in the planning scheme has the meaning assigned to that term by one of the following:
 - (a) the Planning Act 2016 (the Act)
 - (b) the Interpretation Act 1954
 - (c) the Planning Regulation 2017 (the Regulation)
 - (d) the definitions in Schedule 1 of the planning scheme
 - (e) the ordinary meaning where that term is not defined in any of the above
- (2) In the event a term has been assigned a meaning in more than one of the instruments listed in sub-section 1.4(1), the meaning contained in the instrument highest on the list will prevail.
- (3) A reference in the planning scheme to any act includes any regulation or instrument made under it, and where amended or replaced, if the context permits, means the amended or replaced act.
- (4) A reference in the planning scheme to a specific resource document or standard, means the latest version of the resource document or standard.

SC1.1 Use definitions

Editor's note—Use terms are defined in the Planning Regulation 2017 - Regulated Requirements

Column 1 Use term	Column 2 Definition
Adult store	means the use of premises for the primary purpose of displaying or selling— <ol style="list-style-type: none">(a) sexually explicit materials; or(b) products and devices that are associated with, or used in, a sexual practice or activity.
Agricultural supplies store	means the use of premises for the sale of agricultural supplies and products. <i>Examples of agricultural supplies and products— animal feed, bulk veterinary supplies, chemicals, farm clothing, fertilisers, irrigation materials, saddlery, seeds</i>
Air service	means the use of premises for— <ol style="list-style-type: none">(a) the arrival or departure of aircraft; or(b) housing, servicing, refuelling, maintaining or repairing aircraft; or(c) the assembly and dispersal of passengers or goods on or from an aircraft; or(d) training and education facilities relating to aviation; or(e) aviation facilities; or(f) an activity that—<ol style="list-style-type: none">(i) is ancillary to an activity or facility stated in paragraphs (a) to (e); and(ii) directly services the needs of aircraft passengers. <i>Examples of an air service— airport, air strip, helipad</i>

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Animal husbandry	<p>means the use of premises for—</p> <p>(a)producing animals or animal products on native or improved pastures or vegetation; or</p> <p>(b)a yard, stable, temporary holding facility or machinery repairs and servicing, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).</p> <p><i>Examples of animal husbandry—</i> <i>cattle stud, grazing of livestock, non-feedlot dairy</i></p>
Animal keeping	<p>means the use of premises for—</p> <p>(a)boarding, breeding or training animals; or</p> <p>(b)a holding facility or machinery repairs and servicing, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).</p> <p><i>Examples of animal keeping—</i> <i>aviary, cattery, kennel, stables, wildlife refuge</i></p>
Aquaculture	<p>means the use of premises for cultivating, in a confined area, aquatic animals or plants for sale.</p> <p>see the Fisheries Act, schedule 1</p>
Bar	<p>means the use of premises, with seating for 60 or less people, for—</p> <p>(a)selling liquor for consumption on the premises; or</p> <p>(b)an entertainment activity, or preparing and selling food and drink for consumption on the premises, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).</p>
Brothel	see the Prostitution Act 1999 , schedule 4.
Bulk landscape supplies	means the use of premises for the bulk storage and sale of mainly non-packaged landscaping and gardening supplies, including, for example, soil, gravel, potting mix or mulch.
Caretaker's accommodation	means the use of premises for a dwelling for a caretaker of a non-residential use on the same premises.
Car wash	means the use of premises for the commercial cleaning of motor vehicles.
Cemetery	means the use of premises for the interment of bodies or ashes after death.
Childcare centre	<p>means the use of premises for the care, education and minding, but not residence, of children.</p> <p><i>Examples of a childcare centre—</i> <i>before or after school care, crèche, early childhood centre, kindergarten, vacation care</i></p>
Club	<p>means the use of premises for—</p> <p>(a)an association established for social, literary, political, sporting, athletic or other similar purposes; or</p>

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	(b)preparing and selling food and drink, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a)
Community care centre	<p>(a) means the use of premises for—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) providing social support to members of the public; or (ii) providing medical care to members of the public, if the use is ancillary to the use in subparagraph (i); but <p>(b) does not include the use of premises for providing accommodation to members of the public.</p> <p><i>Examples of a community care centre—</i> <i>disability support service, drop-in centre, respite centre, indigenous support centre</i></p>
Community residence	<p>(a) means the use of premises for residential accommodation for—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i)no more than— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (A) 6 children, if the accommodation is provided as part of a program or service under the Youth Justice Act 1992; or (B) 6 persons who require assistance or support with daily living needs; and (ii) no more than 1 support worker; and <p>(b) includes a building or structure that is reasonably associated with the use in paragraph (a).</p>
Community use	<p>means the use of premises for—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a)providing artistic, social or cultural facilities or community services to the public; or (b)preparing and selling food and drink, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a). <p><i>Examples of a community use—</i> <i>art gallery, community centre, community hall, library, museum</i></p>
Crematorium	means the use of premises for the cremation or aquamation of bodies.
Cropping	<p>means the use of premises for—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a)growing and harvesting plants, or plant material, that are cultivated in soil, for commercial purposes; or (b)harvesting, storing or packing plants or plant material grown on the premises, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a); or (c)repairing and servicing machinery used on the premises, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a). <p><i>Examples of cropping—</i> <i>forestry for wood production, fodder and pasture production, producing fruit, nuts, vegetables and grains, plant fibre production, sugar cane growing, vineyard</i></p>
Detention facility	<p>means the use of premises for the lawful detention of persons.</p> <p><i>Example of a detention facility—</i> <i>correctional facility</i></p>

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Dual occupancy	(a) means a residential use of premises involving— (i) 2 dwellings (whether attached or detached) on a single lot or 2 dwellings (whether attached or detached) on separate lots that share a common property; and (ii) any domestic outbuilding associated with the dwellings; but (b) does not include a residential use of premises that involves a secondary dwelling.
Dwelling house	means a residential use of premises involving— (a) 1 dwelling and any domestic outbuildings associated with the dwelling; or (b) 2 dwellings, 1 of which is a secondary dwelling, and any domestic outbuildings associated with either dwelling.
Dwelling unit	means the use of premises containing a non-residential use for a single dwelling, other than a dwelling for a caretaker of the non-residential use.
Educational establishment	means the use of premises for— (a) training and instruction to impart knowledge and develop skills; or (b) student accommodation, before or after school care, or vacation care, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a). <i>Examples of an educational establishment— college, outdoor education centre, primary school, secondary school, special education facility, technical institute, university</i>
Emergency services	means the use of premises by a government entity or community organisation to provide— (a) essential emergency services; or (b) disaster management services; or (c) management support facilities for the services. <i>Examples of emergency services— ambulance station, evacuation centre, fire station, police station</i>
Environment facility	(a) means the use of premises for a facility for the appreciation, conservation or interpretation of an area of cultural, environmental or heritage value; but (b) does not include the use of premises to provide accommodation for tourists and travellers.
Extractive industry	means the use of premises for— (a) extracting or processing extractive resources; and (b) any related activities, including, for example, transporting the resources to market.
Food and drink outlet	means the use of premises for— (a) preparing and selling food and drink for consumption on or off the premises; or (b) providing liquor for consumption on or off the premises, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a). <i>Examples of a food and drink outlet—</i>

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	<i>cafe, coffee shop, drive-through facility, kiosk, milk bar, restaurant, snack bar, takeaway shop, tearoom</i>
Function facility	means the use of premises for— (a)receptions or functions; or (b)preparing and providing food and liquor for consumption on the premises as part of a reception or function
Funeral parlour	(a)means the use of premises for— (i)arranging and conducting funerals, memorials and other similar events; or (ii)a mortuary; or (iii)storing and preparing bodies for burial or cremation; but (b)does not include the use of premises for the burial or cremation of bodies.
Garden centre	means the use of premises for— (a)selling plants; or (b)selling gardening and landscape products and supplies that are mainly in pre-packaged form; or (c)a food and drink outlet that is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).
Hardware and trade supplies	means the use of premises for selling, displaying or hiring hardware and trade supplies, including, for example, house fixtures, timber, tools, paint, wallpaper or plumbing supplies.
Health care service	means the use of premises for medical purposes, paramedical purposes, alternative health therapies or general health care, if overnight accommodation is not provided on the premises. <i>Examples of a health care service— dental clinic, medical centre, physiotherapy clinic</i>
High impact industry	means the use of premises for an industrial activity— (a)that is the manufacturing, producing, processing, repairing, altering, recycling, storing, distributing, transferring or treating of products; and (b)that a local planning instrument applying to the premises states is a high impact industry; and (c)that complies with any thresholds for the activity stated in a local planning instrument applying to the premises, including, for example, thresholds relating to the number of products manufactured or the level of emissions produced by the activity
Home-based business	means the use of a dwelling or domestic outbuilding on premises for a business activity that is subordinate to the residential use of the premises.
Hospital	means the use of premises for— (a)the medical or surgical care or treatment of patients, whether or not the care or treatment requires overnight accommodation; or (b)providing accommodation for patients; or

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	(c)providing accommodation for employees, or any other use, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a) or (b).
Hotel	(a)means the use of premises for— (i)selling liquor for consumption on the premises; or (ii)a dining or entertainment activity, or providing accommodation to tourists or travellers, if the use is ancillary to the use in subparagraph (i); but (b)does not include a bar.
Indoor sport and recreation	means the use of premises for a leisure, sport or recreation activity conducted wholly or mainly indoors. <i>Examples of indoor sport and recreation— amusement parlour, bowling alley, gymnasium, squash court</i>
Intensive animal industry	(a)means the use of premises for— (i)the intensive production of animals or animal products, in an enclosure, that requires food and water to be provided mechanically or by hand; or (ii)storing and packing feed and produce, if the use is ancillary to the use in subparagraph (i); but (b)does not include the cultivation of aquatic animals. <i>Examples of intensive animal industry— feedlot, piggery, poultry and egg production</i>
Intensive horticulture	(a)means the use of premises for— (i)the intensive production of plants or plant material carried out indoors on imported media; or (ii)the intensive production of plants or plant material carried out outside using artificial lights or containers; or (iii)storing and packing plants or plant material grown on the premises, if the use is ancillary to the use in subparagraph (i) or (ii); but (b)does not include the cultivation of aquatic plants. <i>Examples of intensive horticulture— greenhouse, hydroponic farm, mushroom farm</i>
Landing	means the use of premises for a structure— (a)for mooring, launching, storing and retrieving vessels; and (b)from which passengers embark and disembark.
Low impact industry	means the use of premises for an industrial activity— (a) that is the manufacturing, producing, processing, repairing, altering, recycling, storing, distributing, transferring or treating of products; and (b) that a local planning instrument applying to the premises states is a low impact industry; and (c) that complies with any thresholds for the activity stated in a local planning instrument applying to the premises, including, for example,

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	thresholds relating to the number of products manufactured or the level of emissions produced by the activity.
Major electricity infrastructure	<p>(a) means the use of premises for—</p> <p>(i) a transmission grid or supply network; or</p> <p>(ii) a telecommunication facility, if the use is ancillary to the use in subparagraph (i); but</p> <p>(b) does not include the use of premises for a supply network or private electricity works stated in in the Planning Regulation 2017, schedule 6, section 26(5), unless the use involves—</p> <p>(i) a new zone substation or bulk supply substation; or</p> <p>(ii) the augmentation of a zone substation or bulk supply substation that significantly increases the input or output standard voltage.</p>
Major sport, recreation and entertainment facility	<p>means the use of premises for large-scale events, including, for example, major sporting, recreation, conference or entertainment events.</p> <p><i>Examples of a major sport, recreation and entertainment facility—</i> <i>convention centre, exhibition centre, horse racing facility, sports stadium</i></p>
Marine industry	<p>means the use of waterfront premises for—</p> <p>(a) manufacturing, storing, repairing or servicing vessels or maritime infrastructure; or</p> <p>(b) providing fuel or disposing of waste, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).</p> <p><i>Examples of marine industry—</i> <i>boat building, boat storage, dry dock</i></p>
Market	<p>means the use of premises on a regular basis for—</p> <p>(a) selling goods to the public mainly from temporary structures, including, for example, stalls, booths or trestle tables; or</p> <p>(b) providing entertainment, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).</p>
Medium impact industry	<p>means the use of premises for an industrial activity—</p> <p>(a) that is the manufacturing, producing, processing, repairing, altering, recycling, storing, distributing, transferring or treating of products; and</p> <p>(b) that a local planning instrument applying to the premises states is a medium impact industry; and</p> <p>(c) that complies with any thresholds for the activity stated in a local planning instrument applying to the premises, including, for example, thresholds relating to the number of products manufactured or the level of emissions produced by the activity.</p>
Motor sport facility	<p>means the use of premises for—</p> <p>(a) organised or recreational motor sports; or</p> <p>(b) facilities for spectators, including, for example, stands, amenities and food and drink outlets, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).</p> <p><i>Examples of a motor sport facility—</i></p>

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	<i>car race track, go-kart track, trail bike park, 4WD park</i>
Multiple dwelling	means a residential use of premises involving 3 or more dwellings, whether attached or detached.
Nature-based tourism	<p>means the use of premises for a tourism activity, including accommodation for tourists, for the appreciation, conservation or interpretation of—</p> <p>(a) an area of environmental, cultural or heritage value; or</p> <p>(b) a local ecosystem; or</p> <p>(c) the natural environment.</p> <p><i>Examples of nature-based tourism— environmentally responsible accommodation facilities including cabins, huts, lodges and tents</i></p>
Nightclub entertainment facility	<p>means the use of premises for—</p> <p>(a) providing entertainment that is cabaret, dancing or music; or</p> <p>(b) selling liquor, and preparing and selling food, for consumption on the premises, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a)</p>
Office	<p>(a) means the use of premises for—</p> <p>(i) providing an administrative, financial, management or secretarial service or function; or</p> <p>(ii) the practice of a profession; or</p> <p>(iii) providing business or professional advice or services; but</p> <p>(b) does not include the use of premises for making, selling or hiring goods.</p> <p><i>Examples of an office— bank, real estate agency</i></p>
Outdoor sales	<p>means the use of premises for—</p> <p>(a) displaying, selling, hiring or leasing vehicles, boats, caravans, machinery, equipment or other similar products, if the use is mainly conducted outdoors; or</p> <p>(b) repairing, servicing, selling or fitting accessories for the products stated in paragraph (a), if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).</p>
Outdoor sport and recreation	<p>means the use of premises for—</p> <p>(a) a recreation or sporting activity that is carried on outdoors and requires areas of open space; or</p> <p>(b) providing and selling food and drink, change room facilities or storage facilities, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).</p> <p><i>Examples of outdoor sport and recreation— cricket oval, driving range, golf course, swimming pool, tennis court</i></p>
Outstation	<p>means the use of premises for—</p> <p>(a) cultural or recreation activities by Aboriginal people or Torres Strait Islanders; or</p> <p>(b) facilities for short-term or long-term camping activities, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).</p>

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Park	means the use of premises, accessible to the public free of charge, for sport, recreation and leisure activities and facilities.
Parking station	means the use of premises for parking vehicles, other than parking that is ancillary to another use.
Party house	means premises containing a dwelling that is used to provide, for a fee, accommodation or facilities for guests if— (a) guests regularly use all or part of the premises for parties (bucks parties, hens parties, raves, or wedding receptions, for example); and (b) the accommodation or facilities are provided for a period of less than 10 days; and (c) the owner of the premises does not occupy the premises during that period.
Permanent plantation	means the use of premises for growing, but not harvesting, plants for carbon sequestration, biodiversity, natural resource management or another similar purpose
Place of worship	means the use of premises for— (a) organised worship and other religious activities; or (b) social, education or charitable activities, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).
Port service	means the use of premises for— (a) the arrival and departure of vessels; or (b) the movement of passengers or goods on or off vessels; or (c) storing, servicing, maintaining or repairing vessels; or (d) ancillary uses that directly service the needs of passengers of the vessels.
Relocatable home park	means the use of premises for— (a) relocatable dwellings for long-term residential accommodation; or (b) amenity facilities, food and drink outlets, a manager's residence, or recreation facilities for the exclusive use of residents, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).
Renewable energy facility	(a) means the use of premises for the generation of electricity or energy from a renewable energy source, including, for example, sources of bioenergy, geothermal energy, hydropower, ocean energy, solar energy or wind energy; but (b) does not include the use of premises to generate electricity or energy to be used mainly on the premises.
Research and technology industry	means the use of premises for an innovative or emerging industry that involves designing and researching, assembling, manufacturing, maintaining, storing or testing machinery or equipment. <i>Examples of research and technology industries —aeronautical engineering, biotechnology industries, computer component manufacturing, computer server facilities, energy industries, medical laboratories</i>

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Residential care facility	<p>means the use of premises for supervised accommodation, and medical and other support services, for persons who—</p> <p>(a) can not live independently; and</p> <p>(b) require regular nursing or personal care.</p> <p><i>Examples of a residential care facility — convalescent home, nursing home</i></p>
Resort complex	<p>means the use of premises for—</p> <p>(a) tourist and visitor accommodation that includes integrated leisure facilities; or</p> <p><i>Examples of integrated leisure facilities—bars, meeting and function facilities, restaurants, sporting and fitness facilities</i></p> <p>(b) staff accommodation that is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a); or</p> <p>(c) transport facilities for the premises, including, for example, a ferry terminal or air service.</p>
Retirement facility	<p>means a residential use of premises for—</p> <p>(a) accommodation for older members of the community, or retired persons, in independent living units or serviced units; or</p> <p>(b) amenity and community facilities, a manager's residence, health care and support services, preparing food and drink or staff accommodation, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).</p>
Roadside stall	<p>means the use of premises for the roadside display and sale of goods in a rural area.</p>
Rooming accommodation	<p>means the use of premises for—</p> <p>(a) residential accommodation, if each resident—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) has a right to occupy 1 or more rooms on the premises; and (ii) does not have a right to occupy the whole of the premises; and (iii) does not occupy a self-contained unit, as defined under the Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008, schedule 2, or has only limited facilities available for private use; and (iv) shares other rooms, facilities, furniture or equipment outside of the resident's room with 1 or more other residents, whether or not the rooms, facilities, furniture or equipment are on the same or different premises; or <p>(b) a manager's residence, an office or providing food or other services to residents, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).</p> <p><i>Examples of rooming accommodation—boarding house, hostel, monastery, off-site student accommodation</i></p>
Rural industry	<p>means the use of premises for—</p> <p>(a) storing, processing or packaging products from a rural use carried out on the premises or adjoining premises; or</p> <p>(b) selling products from a rural use carried out on the premises or adjoining premises, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).</p>
Rural workers' accommodation	<p>means the use of premises for accommodation, whether or not self-contained, for employees of a rural use, if the premises, and the</p>

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	premises where the rural use is carried out, are owned by the same person.
Sales office	means the use of premises for the temporary display of land parcels or buildings that— (a) are for sale or proposed to be sold; or (b) can be won as a prize in a competition
Service industry	means the use of premises for an industrial activity that— (a) does not result in off-site air, noise or odour emissions; and (b) is suitable for location with other non-industrial uses. <i>Examples of service industries— audio visual equipment repair, bicycle repairs, clock and watch repairs, computer repairs, dry cleaning, film processing, hand engraving, jewellery making, laundromat, locksmith, picture framing, shoe repairs, tailor</i>
Service station	means the use of premises for— (a) selling fuel, including, for example, petrol, liquid petroleum gas, automotive distillate or alternative fuels; or (b) a food and drink outlet, shop, trailer hire, or maintaining, repairing, servicing or washing vehicles, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).
Shop	means the use of premises for— (a) displaying, selling or hiring goods; or (b) providing personal services or betting to the public. <i>Examples of a shop— betting agency, corner store, department store, discount variety store, hair dressing salon, liquor store, supermarket</i>
Shopping centre	means the use of premises for an integrated shopping complex consisting mainly of shops.
Short-term accommodation	short-term accommodation— (a) means the use of premises for— (i) providing accommodation of less than 3 consecutive months to tourists or travellers; or (ii) a manager's residence, office, or recreation facilities for the exclusive use of guests, if the use is ancillary to the use in subparagraph (i); but (b) does not include a hotel, nature-based tourism, resort complex or tourist park.
Showroom	showroom means the use of premises for the sale of goods that are of— (a) a related product line; and (b) a size, shape or weight that requires— (i) a large area for handling, display or storage; and (ii) direct vehicle access to the building that contains the goods by members of the public, to enable the loading and unloading of the goods.

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	<i>Examples of a showroom—bulk stationary supplies, bulky goods sales, bulk home supplies, motor vehicle sales showroom</i>
Special industry	means the use of premises for an industrial activity— (a)that is the manufacturing, producing, processing, repairing, altering, recycling, storing, distributing, transferring or treating of products; and (b)that a local planning instrument applying to the premises states is a special industry; and (c)that complies with any thresholds for the activity stated in a local planning instrument applying to the premises, including, for example, thresholds relating to the number of products manufactured or the level of emissions produced by the activity
Substation	means the use of premises— (a)as part of a transmission grid or supply network to— (i)convert or transform electrical energy from one voltage to another; or (ii)regulate voltage in an electrical circuit; or (iii)control electrical circuits; or (iv)switch electrical current between circuits; or (b)for a telecommunications facility for— (i)works as defined under the Electricity Act, section 12(1); or (ii)workforce operational and safety communications.
Telecommunications facility	means the use of premises for a facility that is capable of carrying communications and signals by guided or unguided electromagnetic energy.
Theatre	means the use of premises for— (a)presenting movies, live entertainment or music to the public; or (b)the production of film or music; or (c)the following activities or facilities, if the use is ancillary to a use in paragraph (a) or (b)— (i)preparing and selling food and drink for consumption on the premises; (ii)facilities for editing and post-production; (iii)facilities for wardrobe, laundry and make-up; (iv)set construction workshops; (v)sound stages. <i>Example of a theatre—cinema, concert hall, film studio, music recording studio</i>
Tourist attraction	means the use of premises for— (a)providing entertainment to, or a recreation facility for, the general public; or (b)preparing and selling food and drink for consumption on the premises, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a). <i>Examples of a tourist attraction—theme park, zoo</i>
Tourist park	means the use of premises for—

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	(a) holiday accommodation in caravans, self-contained cabins, tents or other similar structures; or (b) amenity facilities, a food and drink outlet, a manager's residence, offices, recreation facilities for the use of occupants and their visitors, or staff accommodation, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).
Transport depot	means the use of premises for— (a) storing vehicles, or machinery, that are used for a commercial or public purpose; or (b) cleaning, repairing or servicing vehicles or machinery, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a). <i>Examples of a transport depot—using premises to store buses, taxis, trucks, heavy vehicles or heavy machinery</i>
Utility installation	means the use of premises for— (a) a service for supplying or treating water, hydraulic power or gas; or (b) a sewerage, drainage or stormwater service; or (c) a transport service; or (d) a waste management service; or (e) a maintenance depot, storage depot or other facility for a service stated in paragraphs (a) to (d).
Veterinary service	means the use of premises for— (a) the medical or surgical treatment of animals; or (b) the short-term stay of animals, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).
Warehouse	means the use of premises for— (a) storing or distributing goods, whether or not carried out in a building; or (b) the wholesale of goods, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a). <i>Examples of a warehouse—self-storage facility, storage yard</i>
Wholesale nursery	means the use of premises for— (a) the wholesale of plants grown on or next to the premises; or (b) selling gardening materials, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).
Winery	means the use of premises for— (a) making wine; or (b) selling wine that is made on the premise
Workforce accommodation	(a) means the use of premises for— (i) accommodation that is provided for persons who perform work as part of— (A) a resource extraction project; or (B) a project identified in a planning scheme as a major industry or infrastructure project; or (C) a rural use; or

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	(ii)recreation and entertainment facilities for persons residing at the premises and their visitors, if the use is ancillary to the use in subparagraph (i); but (b)does not include rural workers' accommodation.
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SC1.2 Grouped use definitions

Critical uses	critical uses include: (a) Emergency services (b) Hospital (c) Major electricity infrastructure (d) Renewable energy facility (e) Substation (f) Telecommunications facility (g) Utility installation
Vulnerable uses	vulnerable uses include: (a) Animal keeping (kennels or catteries) (b) Child care centre (c) Community care centre (d) Community residence (e) Community use (f) Crematorium (g) Detention facility (h) Educational establishment (i) Funeral parlour (j) Hospital (k) Relocatable home park (l) Residential care facility (m) Retirement facility (n) Rooming accommodation

SC1.3 Industry thresholds

The industry thresholds listed below are to be used in conjunction with the defined use terms for low impact industry, medium impact industry, high impact industry and special industry listed in SC1.1.

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Additional examples include
Low impact industry	(a) Repairing and servicing motor vehicles, including mechanical components, radiators, electrical components, wheel alignments, exhausts, tyres, suspension or air conditioning, not including spray painting; (b) Repairing and servicing lawn mowers and outboard engines; (c) Fitting and turning workshop; (d) Assembling or fabricating products from sheet metal or welding steel, producing less than 10 tonnes a year and not including spray painting; (e) Assembling wood products not involving cutting, routing, sanding or spray painting; (f) Dismantling automotive or mechanical equipment, not including debonding brake or clutch components.
Medium impact industry	(a) Metal foundry producing less than 10 tonnes of metal castings per annum; (b) Boiler making or engineering works producing less than 10,000 tonnes of metal product per annum;

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Column 1 Use	Column 2 Additional examples include
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (c) Facility for the storage and distribution of dangerous goods not involving manufacturing processes and not a major hazard facility under the <i>Work Health and Safety Act 2001</i>; (d) Abrasive blasting facility using less than 10 tonnes of abrasive material per annum; (e) Enamelling workshop using less than 15,000 litres of enamel per annum; (f) Galvanising works using less than 100 tonnes of zinc per annum; (g) Anodising or electroplating workshop where tank area is less than 400 square metres; (h) Powder coating workshop using less than 500 tonnes of coating per annum; (i) Spray painting workshop (including spray painting vehicles; plant, equipment or boats) using less than 20,000 litres of paint per annum; (j) Scrap metal yard (not including a fragmentiser), dismantling automotive or mechanical equipment including debonding brake or clutch components; (k) Manufacturing clay or ceramic products including bricks, tiles, pipes and pottery goods, less than 200 tonnes per annum; (l) Processing, smoking, drying, curing, milling, bottling or canning food, beverages or pet food, less than 200 tonnes per annum; (m) Vegetable oil or oilseed processing in works with a design production capacity of less than 1,000 tonnes per annum; (n) Manufacturing wooden products including cabinet making, joinery and wood working, where producing less than 500 tonnes per annum; (o) Manufacturing medium density fibreboard, chipboard, particle board, plywood, laminated board or wood veneer products, less than 250 tonnes per annum; (p) Sawmilling, wood chipping and kiln drying timber and logs, producing less than 500 tonnes per annum; (q) Recycling and reprocessing batteries; (r) Repairing or maintaining boats; (s) Manufacturing substrate for mushroom growing; (t) Manufacturing or processing plaster, producing less than 5,000 tonnes per annum; (u) Recycling or reprocessing tyres including retreading; (v) Printing advertising material, magazines, newspapers, packaging and stationery; (w) Manufacturing fibreglass, foam plastic, composite plastic or rigid fibre-reinforced plastic or plastic products, less than 5 tonnes per annum (except fibreglass boats, tanks and swimming pools); (x) Manufacturing PET, PETE, polypropylene and polystyrene plastic or plastic products, less than 10,000 tonnes per annum; (y) Reconditioning metal or plastic drums; (z) Glass fibre manufacture less than 200 tonnes per annum;

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Column 1 Use	Column 2 Additional examples include
	<p>(aa) Manufacturing glass or glass products, where not glass fibre, less than 250 tonnes per annum;</p> <p>(bb) Concrete batching and producing concrete products.</p>
High impact industry	<p>(a) Metal foundry producing 10 tonnes or greater of metal castings per annum;</p> <p>(b) Boiler making or engineering works producing 10,000 tonnes or greater of metal product per annum;</p> <p>(c) Major hazard facility for the storage and distribution of dangerous goods not involving manufacturing processes;</p> <p>(d) Scrap metal yard including a fragmentiser;</p> <p>(e) Manufacturing clay or ceramic products including bricks, tiles, pipes and pottery goods, greater than 200 tonnes per annum;</p> <p>(f) Processing, smoking, drying, curing, milling, bottling or canning food, beverages or pet food, greater than 200 tonnes per annum;</p> <p>(g) Vegetable oil or oilseed processing in works with a design production capacity of greater than 1,000 tonnes per annum;</p> <p>(h) Manufacturing wooden products including cabinet making, joinery and wood working, producing greater than 500 tonnes per annum;</p> <p>(i) Manufacturing medium density fibreboard, chipboard, particle board, plywood, laminated board or wood veneer products, 250 tonnes or greater per annum;</p> <p>(j) Sawmilling, wood chipping and kiln drying timber and logs, producing greater than 500 tonnes per annum;</p> <p>(k) Manufacturing or processing plaster, producing greater than 5,000 tonnes per annum;</p> <p>(l) Enamelling workshop using 15,000 litres or greater of enamel per annum;</p> <p>(m) Galvanising works using 100 tonnes or greater of zinc per annum;</p> <p>(n) Anodising or electroplating workshop where tank area is 400 square metres or greater;</p> <p>(o) Powder coating workshop using 500 tonnes or greater of coating per annum;</p> <p>(p) Spray painting workshop (including spray painting vehicles, plant, equipment or boats) using 20,000 litres or greater of paint per annum;</p> <p>(q) Treating timber for preservation using chemicals including copper, chromium, arsenic, borax and creosote;</p> <p>(r) Manufacturing soil conditioners by receiving, blending, storing, processing, drying or composting organic material or organic waste, including animal manures, sewage, septic sludges and domestic waste;</p> <p>(s) Manufacturing fibreglass pools, tanks and boats;</p> <p>(t) Manufacturing, fibreglass, foam plastic, composite plastic or rigid fibre-reinforced plastic or plastic products, 5 tonnes or greater per annum (except fibreglass boats, tanks and swimming pools);</p> <p>(u) Manufacturing PET, PETE, polypropylene and polystyrene plastic or plastic products, 10,000 tonnes or greater per annum;</p>

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Column 1 Use	Column 2 Additional examples include
	<p>(v) Manufacturing tyres, asbestos products, asphalt, cement; glass or glass fibre, mineral wool or ceramic fibre;</p> <p>(w) Abattoir;</p> <p>(x) Recycling chemicals, oils or solvents;</p> <p>(y) Manufacturing batteries;</p> <p>(z) Manufacturing wooden products including cabinet making, joinery, wood working, producing greater than 500 tonnes per annum;</p> <p>(aa) Abrasive blasting facility using 10 tonnes or greater of abrasive material per annum;</p> <p>(bb) Glass fibre manufacture producing 200 tonnes or greater per annum;</p> <p>(cc) Manufacturing glass or glass products, where not glass fibre, less than 250 tonnes per annum;</p> <p>(dd) Distilling alcohol in works producing greater than 2,500 litres per annum;</p> <p>(ee) Sugar milling or refining.</p>
Special industry	<p>(a) Oil refining or processing;</p> <p>(b) Producing, refining or processing gas or fuel gas;</p> <p>(c) Power station;</p> <p>(d) Producing, quenching, cutting, crushing or grading coke;</p> <p>(e) Waste incinerator;</p> <p>(f) Pulp or paper manufacturing;</p> <p>(g) Tobacco processing;</p> <p>(h) Tannery or works for curing animal skins, hides or finishing leather;</p> <p>(i) Textile manufacturing, including carpet manufacturing, wool scouring or carbonising, cotton milling, or textile bleaching, dyeing or finishing;</p> <p>(j) Rendering plant;</p> <p>(k) Manufacturing chemicals, poisons and explosives;</p> <p>(l) Manufacturing fertilisers involving ammonia;</p> <p>(m) Manufacturing polyvinyl chloride plastic.</p>

SC1.4 Administrative definitions

Column 1 Administrative term	Column 2 Definition
Adjoining premises	means premises that share a common boundary, including premises that meet at a single point on a common boundary.
Advertising device	<p>(a) means a permanent sign, structure or other device used, or intended to be used, for advertising; and</p> <p>(b) includes a structure, or part of a building, the primary purpose of which is to support the sign, structure or device.</p>

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Affordable housing	means housing that is appropriate to the needs of households with low to moderate incomes, if the members of the households will spend no more than 30% of gross income on housing costs.
Average width	of a lot, means the distance, measured in metres, between the midpoint on each side boundary of the lot.
Basement	means a space— (a) between a floor level in a building and the floor level that is immediately below it; and (b) no part of which is more than 1m above ground level.
Boundary clearance	means the distance between a building or structure on premises and the boundary of the premises, measured from the part of the building or structure that is closest to the boundary, other than a part that is— (a) an architectural or ornamental attachment; or (b) a rainwater fitting. Examples— 1 If the fascia of a building is the part of the building that is closest to the boundary, the boundary clearance is the distance between the outside of the fascia and the boundary. 2 If a point on the roof of a building is the part of the building that is closest to the boundary, the boundary clearance is the distance between that point on the roof and the boundary.
Building height	of a building, means— (a) the vertical distance, measured in metres, between the ground level of the building and the highest point on the roof of the building, other than a point that is part of an aerial, chimney, flagpole or load-bearing antenna; or (b) the number of storeys in the building above ground level.
Defined flood level	means the level to which it is reasonably expected flood waters may rise (under Building Regulation 2021, section 8). In Carpentaria Shire the defined flood level is taken to be: a. RL8.8m in Normanton and surrounds shown on maps OM4.3 and 4.4; b. RL4.5 in Karumba and surrounds shown on map OM4.5 and 4.5; and c. elsewhere, the level of the highest know flood event.
Development footprint	for development, means a part of the premises that the development relates to, including, for example, any part of the premises that, after the development is carried out, will be covered by— (a) buildings or structures, measured to their outermost projection; or (b) landscaping or open space; or (c) facilities relating to the development; or (d) on-site stormwater drainage or wastewater treatment; or

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	(e) a car park, road, access track or area used for vehicle movement; or (f) another area of disturbance.
Domestic outbuilding	means a non-habitable class 10a building that is— (a) a shed, garage or carport; and (b) ancillary to a residential use carried out on the premises where the building is.
Dwelling	means all or part of a building that— (a) is used, or capable of being used, as a self-contained residence; and (b) contains— (i) food preparation facilities; and (ii) a bath or shower; and (iii) a toilet; and (iv) a wash basin; and (v) facilities for washing clothes.
Gross floor area	for a building, means the total floor area of all storeys of the building, measured from the outside of the external walls and the centre of any common walls of the building, other than areas used for— (a) building services, plant or equipment; or (b) access between levels; or (c) a ground floor public lobby; or (d) a mall; or (e) parking, loading or manoeuvring vehicles; or (f) unenclosed private balconies, whether roofed or not.
Ground level	means— (a) the level of the natural ground; or (b) if the level of the natural ground has changed, the level as lawfully changed.
Household	means 1 or more individuals who live together in a dwelling.
Minor building work	means building work that increases the gross floor area of a building by no more than the lesser of the following— (a) 50m ² ; (b) an area equal to 5% of the gross floor area of the building.
Minor electricity infrastructure	development for a supply network or for private electricity works that form an extension of, or provide service connections to, properties from the network, if the network operates at standard voltages up to and including 66kV, other than development for— (a) a new zone substation or bulk supply substation; or

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	(b) the augmentation of a zone substation or bulk supply substation that significantly increases the input or output standard voltage.
Outermost projection	<p>outermost projection, of a building or structure, means the outermost part of the building or structure, other than a part that is—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a retractable blind; or (b) a fixed screen; or (c) a rainwater fitting; or (d) an ornamental attachment.
Plot ratio	plot ratio means the ratio of the gross floor area of a building on a site to the area of the site.
Secondary dwelling	<p>means a dwelling on a lot that is used in conjunction with, but subordinate to, another dwelling on the lot, whether or not the dwelling is—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) attached to the other dwelling; or (b) occupied by individuals who are related to, or associated with, the household of the other dwelling.
Sensitive land use	<p>Has the meaning defined in the Planning Regulation 2017</p> <p>Editor's note – <i>The definition in the Planning Regulation 2017 is as follows:</i></p> <p>sensitive land use means—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) caretaker's accommodation; or (b) a childcare centre; or (c) a community care centre; or (d) a community residence; or (e) a detention facility; or (f) a dual occupancy; or (g) a dwelling house; or (h) a dwelling unit; or (i) an educational establishment; or (j) a health care service; or (k) a hospital; or (l) a hotel, to the extent the hotel provides accommodation for tourists or travellers; or (m) a multiple dwelling; or (n) a relocatable home park; or (o) a residential care facility; or (p) a resort complex; or (q) a retirement facility; or (r) rooming accommodation; or (s) rural workers' accommodation; or (t) short-term accommodation; or (u) a tourist park; or (v) workforce accommodation.
Setback	setback , for a building or structure, means the shortest distance, measured horizontally, between the outermost projection of the

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	building or structure to the vertical projection of the boundary of the lot where the building or structure is.
Site	<p>site, of development, means the land that the development is to be carried out on.</p> <p><i>Examples—</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 If development is to be carried out on part of a lot, the site of the development is that part of the lot. 2 If development is to be carried out on part of 1 lot and part of an adjoining lot, the site of the development is both of those parts.
Site cover	<p>site cover, of development, means the portion of the site, expressed as a percentage, that will be covered by a building or structure, measured to its outermost projection, after the development is carried out, other than a building or structure, or part of a building or structure, that is—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) in a landscaped or open space area, including, for example, a gazebo or shade structure; or (b) a basement that is completely below ground level and used for car parking; or (c) the eaves of a building; or (d) a sun shade.
Storey	<p>(a) means a space within a building between 2 floor levels, or a floor level and a ceiling or roof, other than—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) a space containing only a lift shaft, stairway or meter room; or (ii) a space containing only a bathroom, shower room, laundry, toilet or other sanitary compartment; or (iii) a space containing only a combination of the things stated in subparagraph (i) or (ii); or (iv) a basement with a ceiling that is not more than 1m above ground level; and <p>(b) includes—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) a mezzanine; and (ii) a roofed structure that is on, or part of, a rooftop, if the structure does not only accommodate building plant and equipment.
Temporary use	<p>means a use that—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) is carried out on a non-permanent basis; and (b) does not involve the construction of, or significant changes to, permanent buildings or structures.

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Schedule 2 Mapping Index

Map number	Map title
Strategic framework map series	
SFM1	Strategic Framework Map
Zone map series	
ZM1.0	Zoning Map
Overlay map series	
OM1.0	Acid Sulfate Soils Overlay Map
OM2.0	Agricultural Land Overlay Map
OM3.0	Airport Overlay Map
OM4.0	Bushfire Hazard Overlay Map
OM5.1	Coastal Hazard Overlay – Erosion Prone Areas Map
OM5.2	Coastal Hazard Overlay – Storm Tide Hazard Areas Map
OM6.0	Environmental Significance Overlay Map
OM7.0	Flood Hazard Overlay Map
OM8.0	Heritage Overlay Map
OM9.0	Regional Infrastructure Overlay Map
OM10.0	Road Hierarchy Overlay Map

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Schedule 3 Notations required under the Planning Act 2016

SC3.1 Development approval substantially inconsistent with the planning scheme

No approvals substantially inconsistent with the planning scheme have been granted to date.

SC3.2 Variation approvals

No variation approvals have been granted to date.

SC3.3 Superseded planning scheme requests

No superseded planning scheme requests have been granted to date.

SC3.4 Notation for designation of premises for development of infrastructure

No premises have been the subject of an infrastructure designation

BUSINESS PAPERS

9.4 CARPENTARIA COMMUNITY PLAN 2012-2022 - COMMUNITY REPORT CARD

Attachments:	9.4.1. Community Plan Report Card ↓
Author:	Mark Crawley - Chief Executive Officer
Date:	8 February 2023
Key Outcome:	A well governed, responsive Council, providing effective leadership and management, and respecting community values
Key Strategy:	Maintain a focus on integrity, Accountability and Transparency in all that we do

Executive Summary:

While there is no longer a legislative requirement for a Community Plan, the attached Report Card has been produced to provide feedback to the Community on the progress against the Focus areas identified when the Plan was developed, some 10 years ago and the comments mentioned by community members and captured for inclusion in the Plan.

RECOMMENDATION:

That Council:

1. note the contents of the Carpentaria Community Plan 2012-2022 Report Card and link a copy on the Council website to provide feedback to the community on progress towards the Focus areas identified in the plan adopted 10 years ago: and
2. incorporate the outstanding items into the Economic Development and Tourism Strategies, where appropriate, and continue to progress these.

Background:

The attached Report Card has been developed from the original Community Plan provided by the Consultant during 2011 and includes comments from community members, drawings from the school kids and the Focus areas provided at the time and identified in the Plan.

Some community members from the 2011 consultation may remember the process, as some 200 people attended approx. 20 meetings and consultations and would likely appreciate the feedback that the Carpentaria Community Plan 2012-2022 Report Card will provide. Also, it will indicate that plans developed by Council are not simply dust collectors and are utilised to progress initiatives on behalf of the community. The Community Plan was adopted by Council at the January 2012 General Meeting.

The Report Card has been marked up with traffic light colouring of Red (lot of work to do), Yellow (some progress, but more to do), and Green (complete), this has been applied to the comments from the community and against the comments/report card associated with the Focus areas.

There are some Focus areas contained in the Plan that require an advocacy effort from the Council on behalf of the community. To best represent these and ensure they are progressed on behalf of the community a separate report is provided for the consideration of Council in relation to the adoption of an Advocacy Action Plan.

A copy of the Report Card was provided to the original consultant engaged to prepare the Carpentaria Community Plan and provided some feedback on the document.

BUSINESS PAPERS

Thanks to Mayor Jack for his feedback on the original spreadsheet distributed to the Councillors and ELT on 20 January.

Consultation (Internal/External):

- Mayor
- Councillors
- Executive Leadership Team
- Brett DeChastel (original consultant engaged to prepare Plan)

Legal Implications:

- Not applicable

Financial and Resource Implications:

- Will need to be considered as these arise

Risk Management Implications:

- Workplace Health and Safety Risk is assessed as low
- Financial Risk is assessed as low
- Public Perception and Reputation Risk is assessed as low

Carpentaria Community Plan 2012 to 2022 – Report Card



Our Plan for the Future of the Carpentaria Region

Children from across the region were asked to draw their vision for the future. This drawing from a 6-year-old boy shows his dream of a water park for kids to play in.

A park.

"My Vision for the Future of my Town"



Karumba Water Park



Normanton Water Park

Langa

Executive Summary

In 2012 the Council, through extensive community engagement and consultation, developed its first Community Plan for Carpentaria. It was our plan for the future of our region. Our Community Plan was to help us address the following questions:

- ✓ What will our region be like in 10 years and how can we shape the future that we desire?
- ✓ What are the priorities for Carpentaria in the next 10 years?
- ✓ How do we identify and address the challenges that we face?
- ✓ How can we maximise the many opportunities that exist for Carpentaria?

The purpose of the Carpentaria Community Plan 2012-2022 was to help define our goals for our region and to guide future decision making.

Changes to local government legislation following the State Election in 2015 did not require Councils to formally adopt a Community Plan. Some of the Focus identified in the Community Plan was picked up in the Corporate Plan, Operational Plan, and more recently in the Economic Development and Tourism Strategies, however not all were, and we have an opportunity in this review to pick those Focus areas up and have them included.

Even though there is no legislative requirement to have a community plan this Report Card has been structured to provide feedback to those who contributed through the considerable effort that went into the development of the Carpentaria Community Plan 2012-2022 and the general community and our new residents who now call this part of the Region their home. Over 20 meetings with community groups and organisations, focus groups, Council employees, public meetings, school children, local businesses and elected members were conducted.

Almost 200 people attended the consultation sessions, resulting in a wide cross section of ideas and opinions about the future of Carpentaria. Many of those who attended the consultation sessions were representing community groups and organisations, giving increased input to the development of the Community Plan. The Carpentaria Community Plan endeavoured to encompass the consensus and opinions of those involved in consultation and identified key priorities (Focus) for the future. The Carpentaria Community Plan 2012-2022 also includes resident's personal perspectives with quotes taken from the consultation process forming part of the Carpentaria Community Plan 2012-2022 and we have also scored their comments, with a Red (more work needed), Yellow (we done some work and more can be done) and Green (we think we have achieved this).

"Wouldn't it be great if we could get done what has been planned for the region and have definite dates that these things will happen, not just more plans."

We commend the Report Card to the Community and will provide a copy on the Council Website.

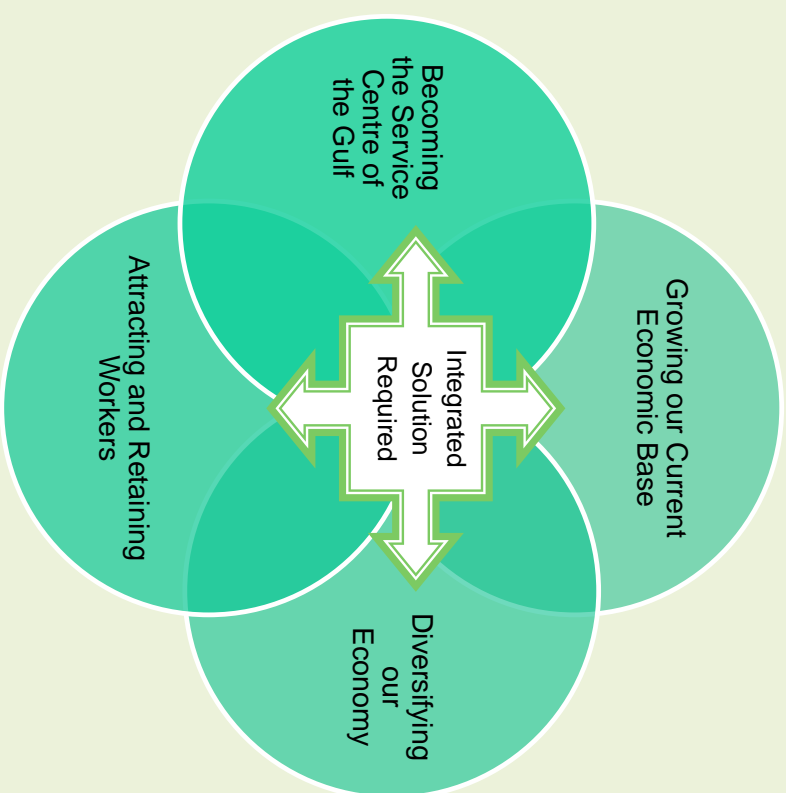
Thank you again to all those who contributed to the development of the Carpentaria Community Plan 2012-2022.

We can be very proud of the achievements over the past 10 years, but we acknowledge there is more that can be done to ensure that the Carpentaria Shire is a great place to work, live and play.



As well as over 20 meetings and focus groups to discuss the future of Carpentaria, sessions were held with all the schools in the region to engage with our future – our children.

Some of the Key Challenges were Inter-related (and many still are)



"Our Kids' Vision for their Future"

What do our children think is important for our future?

Key issues identified by the children included:

- ✓ Keeping the region clean so that it is attractive to visitors
- ✓ More things for kids to do
- ✓ More shopping options
- ✓ A water park near the existing pool

On the basis that a picture is worth 1,000 words, the children drew their vision for the future of Carpentaria.



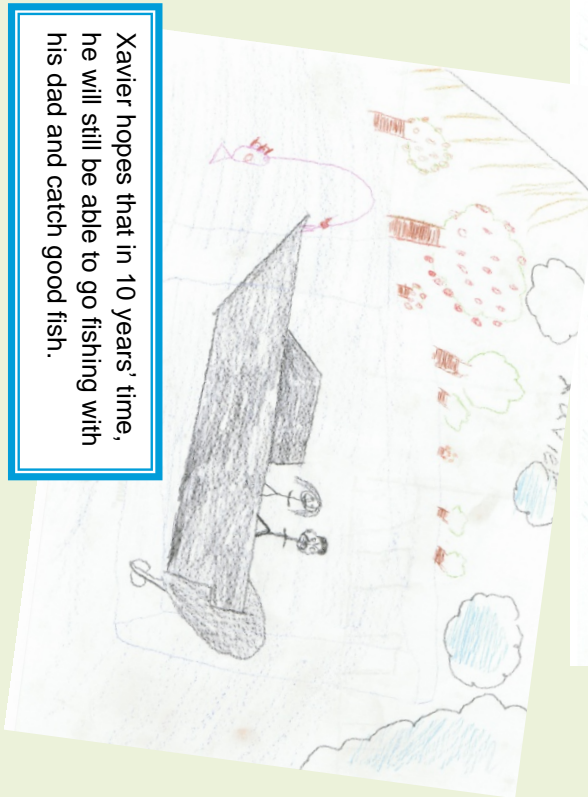
Imagine how many people would visit town if we were able to attract a pre-season NRL trial game to Normanton. Jazz thinks we should find out if this is possible.



Ethan from Karumba State School thought it was a good idea for there to be more places for tourists to go so they stay longer and spend more money.



Yosha hopes that the region grows so that there can be more shops and places to buy things.



Xavier hopes that in 10 years' time, he will still be able to go fishing with his dad and catch good fish.



Caleb would like tourists to be able to take helicopter flights to see the bush and for there to be more flights to our airports.

What the community said 10 years ago

"I hope that in 10 years' time, we have managed to implement and complete at least 60% of the community plan."

"People are friendly here and you don't get lost like you do in Sydney."

"Things are spread out, so we are not crowded like the city. It is safe for us, and we can go out and explore in the bush".

"There are lots of kids my age and we can ride our bikes safely wherever we want."

"I hope that in 10 years' time, I can still go down to the river and catch a fish."

"We have a great library and because we are a small town, you know everyone, and people are friendly – not like the city."

"I hope that one day, more people choose to move to the area, and we have lots of work opportunities."

"Wouldn't it be great if one day there was a water park in Normanton, like the one in Townsville. We could use it but so could families that are visiting."

"I hope that one day, my kids and grandkids can live in or visit this region and get to experience some of the privileges that were available to me in my childhood."

"I love living in Karumba. There is lots of room to play and you can be yourself."

"I wish that in 10 years' time, Carpentaria is known for quality Gulf Products like seafood and beef and has a diversified tourism industry. Our commercial fishing and pastoral industries are stable and secure."

"Wouldn't it be great if the region is not so isolated during the wet season."

"Wouldn't it be great if the Port at Karumba could be used for more commercial opportunities, and we can take more advantage of that facility for the region."

"I hope that one day, I take my family that visit over to the Monsoon Centre and have great cup of coffee."

"Tourism has been good to our town, but we need to find ways to get the benefit of that all year round."

"I wish that in 10 years' time, the region still has the same friendly people and there are more opportunities for young people".

"I hope that one day, I can afford to retire from work and have more time to talk to the tourists about our town history."

"I hope that one day, the Carpentaria Region can be recognised as a growing social network of people providing a vast range of social, sporting and economic facilities."

"Wouldn't it be great if we had schools in the region that went to Grade 12."

"While it is good to talk about new this and new that, we need to make sure that we look after the facilities that we already have."



"Wouldn't it be great if you didn't have to leave home to get a better education, not only in year 11 and 12 but younger students as well."

"Wouldn't it be great if our kids left town because they wanted to, not because they had to."

"Wouldn't it be great if kids enjoyed going to school, so absenteeism was not an issue and they ended up with a good education."

"The Normanton main street is so different from other towns. Buildings have different colours from the purple pub to the orange (green) butcher."

"I hope that one day I can ride my bike along a scenic bike track in Karumba instead of the roadside dirt where you continually get flat tyres."

"Wouldn't it be great if in 10 years' time, I didn't have to take my valuables out of the car at the boat ramp."

"I hope that one day, my kids can come back and catch a barra with their kids, put in a pot and get yabbies and let their kids ride their bikes with true freedom."

"Wouldn't it be great if our community continues to grow but keeps the sense of togetherness and support of a small community."



"I wish that in 10 years' time, Carpentaria was a thriving community supported by Council to keep growing with a safe environment for children and the elderly."

"Why don't we take advantage of all this sun? Electricity prices are always going up so let's see what we can do about increasing the use of solar panels"

"I hope that one day I will be able to go from the Port to Karumba Point by a bikeway."

"Wouldn't it be great if we could be the "Capital of the Gulf" providing a central hub from Burketown to Georgetown".

"We have been affected by a lot of decisions made out of the region. It is about time that we tried to influence that decision making."

"While our visitors need to get a good impression when they arrive in town, it is also important for us as residents to feel that our town looks as good as it can as that helps community pride."





The Report Card

*It's a great place to work,
live and play*

Our Economic Future

(Short term referred to 2012 to 2014, medium term referred to 2015 to 2018 and long term referred to after 2019.)

Key Economic Goal 1 – Economic Diversity and Growth	Focus	Report/Comments
Seek to diversify the economy (Timing – Short Term)	Establish a Regional Economic Plan that seeks to diversify the economic base of the region and support the ongoing development of existing industries.	Economic Development Strategy adopted by Council. Action (Implementation) Plan is still in Draft Carpentaria Shire Council is included in the North West Minerals Province Economic Diversification Strategy (State)
Year-round economic activity (Timing – Medium Term)	Identify ways in which existing industries can operate more effectively for 12 months of the year including: - 1. Identifying key roads to upgrade to improve access during flood periods to enable cattle to reach markets all year round.	More work can be continued with this and should be picked up in the Economic Development Strategy (Action Plan)

	2. Identifying potential tourism markets that can operate during the wet season (e.g., bird watching) and market accordingly.	
Pursue specific diversification opportunities (Timing – Medium Term)	In addition to the existing pastoral, tourism, and mining industries, we need to develop other industries including: - 1. Ongoing development of the Karumba Port as a potential export hub. 2. Establishing the region as a transport hub linked to a growing Port. 3. Pursuing the establishment of centres for research to support existing industries (e.g., beef, fishing).	Karumba Port Development is included in the Regional Priorities and Opportunities document and should be picked up in the Economic Development Strategy (Action Plan)
Develop a regional brand (Timing – Short Term)	Undertake an exercise to develop and promote a Brand for the Carpentaria Region that lifts the profile of the region, creates its own unique sense of identity and links products to the concept of regional quality.	Gulf Savannah Development (GSD) have produced a Regional Brand Strategy that could be further considered, actions identified and picked up
Buy local campaign (Timing – Short Term)	In conjunction with Gulf Chamber of Commerce and Karumba Progress Association, the Council undertake a buy local campaign to encourage support for local business development.	Discover Carpentaria website established to list businesses, sporting groups and community organisations www.discovercarpentaria.com.au
Support economic growth (Timing – Short Term)	Council supports the region's economic development by investigating the feasibility of employing an Economic Development Officer and if feasible, employing that role to provide business development support across the region.	Council employed a Manager Economic and Community Development in August of 2013.

Key Economic Goal 2 – Develop Tourism Opportunities	Focus	Report/Comments
Develop the Monsoon Centre (Timing – Medium Term)	Establish and market the Monsoon Centre at Normanton as an iconic outback experience in the region.	Business Case developed and applications submitted on a number of occasions, this needs a full business case review and has been put on the longer-term projects to concentrate on a display recognising the contribution of early explorers to the Gulf
Develop a broader tourism experience (Timing – Medium Term)	We need to broaden the tourism experience available including: - 1. Re-introduction of the Sunset Tour and Billy Tea Tour on the Gulflander. 2. Establishing bird watching tours around regional wetlands including the establishment of bird hides. 3. Introducing indigenous experience tours to introduce tourists to local art, dance, culture, and country. 4. Exploring niche elements of the experience tourism sector including photography, astronomy, and other eco-tourism opportunities.	Tourism Strategy has been developed and adopted by Council, more tourism product is needed in the region, and this should be included in the Tourism Strategy. Opportunity to develop indigenous tourism in the lead up to the 2032 Olympics https://www.carpentaria.qld.gov.au/development-and-planning/economic-development-strategy
Introduce Tourism product packages (Timing – Medium Term)	Encourage tourists who are likely to spend more per day through the development of short stay visitor packages that focus on key iconic visitor attractions in the region.	Some additional experiences added to Les Wilson Barramundi Discovery Centre. More visitor experiences opportunities are to be further developed and included in the Tourism Strategy

More choice for tourism accommodation (Timing – Medium Term)	Encourage the establishment of high standard visitor lodging and dining in B & B style accommodation.	GSD have produced a Farm Stay Manual that could be utilised to encourage additional accommodation in the Region. Many visitors are also self-contained
Improve Tourism infrastructure (Timing – Short Term)	We can improve the experience for tourists by improving directional and information signage, town entry features at Normanton and Karumba and the ongoing development of high-quality public amenities.	New signage has been implemented over the past 10 years, the Karumba Signage has been refreshed and there are plans to refresh the Normanton signage when grants become available, maybe need to do a Project Plan to assist with grant opportunities.
Continue to develop signature events (Timing – Short Term)	Major events attract a lot of visitors to the region, which is great for the economy, so we need to support and grow signature events such as the Fishing Competition, Rodeo and look at hosting major regional sporting events.	Events like the Outback by the Sea Festival should be further developed to ensure they continue to grow. Opportunity to develop additional signature events, wetlands festival to name an idea.

Key Economic Goal 3 – Economic Infrastructure		Focus	Report/Comments
Improve road network – flooding (Timing – Long Term)		With main roads being cut during the wet season, often for lengthy periods of time, we need a long-term plan to reduce the impact of flooding at key places and to reduce the total length of time that major towns are cut off.	Council has been successful in obtaining additional funding to continue upgrades to the Cloncurry - Normanton and Normanton - Chilliagoe Roads and ROSI funding for the Normanton - Burketown Road (\$16m Fed + \$4m Council)

Improve road network – key linkages (Timing – Long Term)	The main roads linking the region to the east and the south should all be two lane roads. Over time, funding should be allocated to ensure that this is achieved with particular emphasis on the Normanton / Cloncurry Road to enhance the development of the region as a transport hub.	Council has been successful in obtaining additional funding to continue upgrades to the Cloncurry - Normanton and some work still to be done and Council is working with Main Roads on these last sections
Improve transport – air linkages (Timing – Medium Term)	Lobby for more air services to the Karumba airport and lobby for reduced airfares to make the region more accessible.	Consider the development of an Advocacy Action Plan to continue advocacy on behalf of community to Government (State and Federal)
Improve transport – bus linkages (Timing – Short Term)	Lobby to increase the frequency of the bus service to Mt Isa.	Consider the development of an Advocacy Action Plan to continue advocacy on behalf of community to Government (State and Federal)
Infrastructure supporting business (Timing – Short Term)	Lobby to improve power, broadband and mobile phone coverage for the region.	Consider the development of an Advocacy Action Plan to continue advocacy on behalf of community to Government (State and Federal)
Specific infrastructure improvements – Karumba boat ramp (Timing – Medium Term)	Investigate the feasibility of upgrading the public commercial boat ramp at Karumba to support the development of the port as a commercial operation.	This may be complete, acknowledging more work needed for development of Port

Specific infrastructure improvements – Normanton Public Weighbridge (Timing – Medium Term)	Investigate the feasibility of establishing a public weighbridge in Normanton to support the development of the region as a transport hub.	Weighbridge installed adjacent to the Rodeo Grounds
Specific infrastructure improvements – Karumba Boardwalk (Timing – Short Term)	Apply for grant funding to develop the Karumba boardwalk to support the development of the tourism experience.	LRCIP Funding has been allocated for works on the boardwalk in 2023
Key Economic Goal 4 – Managing Future Economic Risks	Focus	Report/Comments
The potential impact of cessation of mining (Timing – Medium Term)	With the mine operation scheduled to conclude during the life of this Community Plan, it is important to plan for that eventuality including: - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ the creation of a regional economic development plan ➤ the phased sale or transfer of mine houses in Karumba ➤ the Council incorporating the loss of mine rates into its long-term financial planning ➤ exploring alternative options to ensure that the Karumba port is dredged in the future ➤ ensuring that the mine site is rehabilitated. 	This should be factored into the Long-Term Financial Sustainability Plan.

Working together for the region (Timing – Ongoing)	We need to ensure that Karumba and Normanton are not competitors for economic development but work together to improve the overall regional income.	More emphasis needed here in relation to Shire planning, rather than duplicating services in both communities. Work out the best location for facility and not duplicate
Focus on the future (Timing – Ongoing)	We need to do everything we can to ensure that our region's future (our children) receive the best education possible and can transition from school to work.	Council is represented on the Leadership Group for the Gulf Academy and supports the concept and will continue to work with the Leadership Group to further develop the concept Consider the development of an Advocacy Action Plan to continue advocacy on behalf of community to Government (State and Federal)

Our Community

Key Community Goal 1 – Community Spirit	Focus	Report/Comments
A safe environment (Timing – Ongoing)	We want to ensure that the region remains a safe place for families and lobby to retain police numbers.	Consider the development of an Advocacy Action Plan to continue advocacy on behalf of community to Government (State and Federal)
Our lifestyle (Timing – Ongoing)	We want to ensure that the region remains a great place to live and preserve our outback lifestyle and small-town community spirit.	Council continues to work on improving lifestyle with facility upgrades and new infrastructure, attempting to attract private investment. New Planning Scheme!!!!
Housing availability (Timing – Short Term)	We need to increase the housing stock in Normanton including: - 1. attracting more funding for public housing 2. encouraging more new private houses to be built by planning further land releases over time 3. investigating the feasibility of having short term rental of vacant Council houses.	Working with WQAC and NWQROC, Council has adopted a Local Housing Action Plan. Need to establish Committee to progress the LHAP

Key Community Goal 2 – Community Facilities and Services	Focus	Report/Comments
Schooling to Grade 12 (Timing – Short Term)	Undertake a feasibility study to determine if the TAFE facility can be used to provide additional schooling for the region so that children in the region can complete schooling to Grade 12 without leaving the Carpentaria region if they want to.	Currently progressing with Community assistance. Also, part of considerations with Gulf Academy planning
Training Services (Timing – Medium Term)	We should establish Normanton as a training hub for the region providing a range of training and development opportunities that will support employment outcomes.	Currently progressing with Community assistance. Also, part of considerations with Gulf Academy planning
Community Facilities (Timing – Ongoing)	We need to ensure that we maintain our existing community facilities such as libraries, swimming pools, sports centres etc before we build any new facilities.	Asset Management Planning is now progressing, and this should also be part of the review of the Sport and Recreation Plan 2010
Health Services (Timing – Medium Term)	While the region has good health services for the size of our population, we should investigate increasing the opportunity to have more visiting specialists such as dentists, dermatologists and physiotherapists.	Consider the development of an Advocacy Action Plan to continue advocacy on behalf of community to Government (State and Federal)
Television Services (Timing – Short Term)	We need to ensure that the region has a good outcome with the switch to digital television services.	Change to digital successful. However, 5 years on and now the whole system needs an upgrade, awaiting proposal from Broadcast Australia

Key Community Goal 3 – Supporting our Community Groups	Focus	Report/Comments
Sport and recreation (Timing – Ongoing)	We need to implement the Sport and Recreation Plan to ensure that sport and recreation continues to play and important part in our community.	Currently reviewing the actions outstanding and confirming with sporting groups in relation to outstanding priorities
Support for volunteers (Timing – Ongoing) (Timing – Short Term) (Timing – Medium Term)	Provide assistance and support for volunteers by: - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ holding annual functions to recognise the contribution of our volunteers ✓ considering the employment of a Sport and Recreation Officer to assist, particularly with grants ✓ investigating the establishment of an umbrella community and sporting association (similar to the Longreach model) that provides coordination and support services for community and sporting groups. 	Further consideration needed to consider and recognise the efforts of the volunteers within the Region
Using sport to develop community (Timing – Ongoing)	Continue to build on the success of the Normanton Stingers in unifying our community by using sport to keep young people active and engaged with our community.	Opportunity to also include the Junior Rugby League - Muddies
Develop the region as a sports hub (Timing – Medium Term)	We can identify opportunities to host major sports events at our facilities to encourage more visitors to our region (e.g., sports carnivals and major sporting events).	Work with clubs like Junior Athletics to ascertain opportunities to include in review of Sport and Recreation Plan

Key Community Goal 4 – Supporting our Youth	Focus	Report/Comments
Mentoring our future community leaders (Timing – Medium Term)	We should establish a community-based mentor program that aims to develop the future leaders of our community and assist our young people in making the transition from learning to the workforce.	Identify business owners who might be willing to mentor new business owners and consider the establishment of Chamber of Commerce and Industry – (Add to ED Strategy - Action Plan)
Develop traineeship programs (Timing – Medium Term)	We need to develop traineeship programs across a range of local industries that get our own young people into local employment.	Work with the Department of Employment, Small Business and Training to identify and progress initiatives in the business community (Add to ED Strategy - Action Plan)

Our Environment

Key Environment Goal 1 – Preserve our existing Environment	Focus	Report/Comments
Preserve the Region's fishing stocks (Timing – Medium Term)	Ensure that the region's fishing stocks are sustainable by taking a co-management approach with commercial and recreational fishing industries working together to make sure that future generations can still catch fish.	This is handled through the Hatchery at the Les Wilson Barramundi Discovery Centre
Erosion prevention (Timing – Short Term)	Source grant funds and undertake the construction of a Seawall at Karumba to protect the town and its infrastructure.	LRCIP and PACP funding obtained to commence the construction of foreshore protection infrastructure at Karumba Point.
Preserve the Heritage of our Towns (Timing – Short Term)	Retain the look and feel of our towns by preserving historic buildings and retaining the character of our unique towns.	Should include a heritage layer in the new Planning Scheme
Key Environmental Goal 2- Support for the Environment	Focus	Report/Comments
Continuation of the barramundi centre (Timing – Ongoing)	The Barramundi Centre has an important role to play in tourism in Karumba and also in preserving fish stocks, so it needs ongoing support to ensure that it operates successfully.	Les Wilson Barramundi Discovery Centre now established and has won awards. Centre Manager looking for additional revenue streams with merchandise and experiences

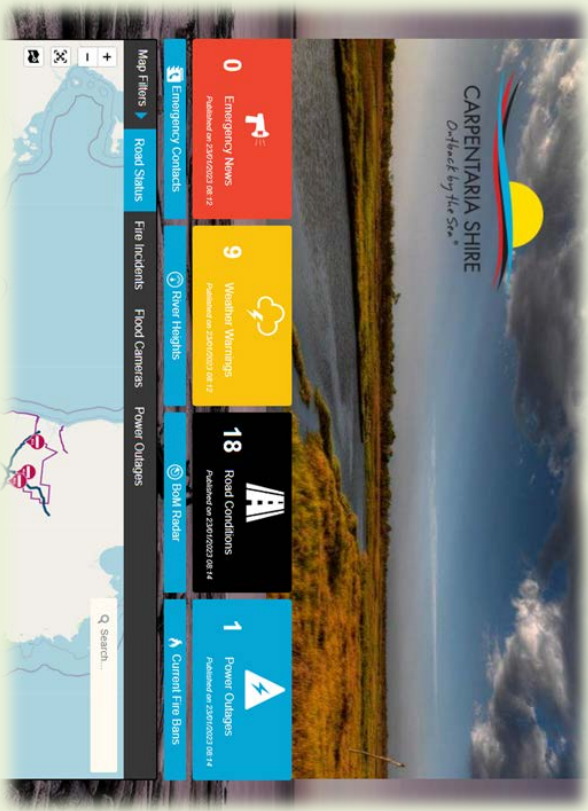
Commercial crocodile farm (Timing – Medium Term)	We should investigate the feasibility of a commercial crocodile farm in the region as a tourist venture, research facility and commercial harvest facility.	Ascertain if this is still an opportunity or leave to private enterprise to progress. (Add to ED Strategy - Action Plan)
Town environment (Timing – Ongoing)	We should improve the entry statements to our towns and ensure that our town looks 'clean and green' for our visitors. This could include assessing the feasibility of a small-town street sweeper that reduces dust in the towns.	New entry signage established at Karumba and Normanton
Key Environment Goal 3 – Environment Opportunities	Focus	Report/Comments
Solar power (Timing – Long Term)	We have an opportunity to reduce our electricity consumption and reduce costs by taking advantage of our natural advantage of good weather and introducing solar energy systems to the region.	Solar installation at Council facilities in 2021-2022 Solar farm located in Normanton
Healthy lifestyles (Timing – Medium Term)	We should take the opportunity to introduce more walking paths and bike tracks to encourage more people to walk and cycle.	School Dam includes the installation of a pump and BMX tracks

Our Governance

Key Governance Goal 1 – Improve our advocacy and lobbying	Focus	Report/Comments
Create a stronger voice for our region (Timing – Ongoing)	Work together with other Gulf Shires to effectively lobby the State and Commonwealth Governments on issues affecting our region.	NWQROC has become stronger with the employment of a dedicated officer. WQAC is becoming well established and has good commonwealth and state attendance and support. Carpentaria are Members of both organisations
Create partnerships (Timing – Ongoing)	We will achieve more if we can convince Local, State and Commonwealth agencies to implement elements of this plan to achieve our community goals.	Consider the development of an Advocacy Action Plan to continue advocacy on behalf of community to Government (State and Federal)
Key Governance Goal 2 – The Role of Government Agencies in the Region	Focus	Report/Comments
Designated Service Centre for the Gulf (Timing – Medium Term)	Normanton is designated as a Regional Centre in the next Regional Plan and becomes the service hub for the Gulf in relation to government services.	Need to await next Regional Plan review. We certainly participate in the discussions with the NWMMP

Co-ordination of Government Services (Timing – Ongoing)	There is ongoing co-ordination of government services in the region and the Inter-Agency meetings focus on the achievement of this Community Plan.	Continue attendance at the Inter-Agency meetings
Government Services Precinct (Timing – Medium Term)	Both Normanton and Karumba townships have designed government service precincts and endeavour to co-locate government services wherever possible.	Consider the development of an Advocacy Action Plan to continue advocacy on behalf of community to Government (State and Federal)
Key Governance Goal 3 – Managing the Carpentaria Region	Focus	Report/Comments
Ongoing Community Engagement (Timing – Ongoing)	When major decisions are going to be made about the future of the region, inform the community, and listen to their views – just like was done with this Community Plan.	Office of the CEO assisting in organising regular Community Meetings in both communities, Karumba held December 2022
One Region, not two towns (Timing – Ongoing)	Focus on developing regional approaches so that Normanton and Karumba are not competitors but partners in the development of the region.	More work needed here, we have duplication of facilities in both communities, sport and recreation plan 2010 review
Avoiding over-regulation (Timing – Ongoing)	Ensure that Council regulations are appropriate to preserving the lifestyle of the region and that they do not restrict the achievement of the economic outcomes in this Community Plan.	New Planning Scheme currently in development, review of certain local laws and a desire to increase community interaction via on-line to eliminate red-tape and delays

Planning for natural disasters (Timing – Short Term)	We know that it is likely that major floods, cyclones and other natural disasters are likely to continue to affect our area, so it is important to maintain effective disaster management planning and co-ordination.	Local Disaster Management Plan reviewed in 2019, Recovery Plan developed in 2021, Local Re-supply Procedures reviewed in 2023 Events are managed through the GuardianIMS System and Council maintains a Disaster Dashboard to keep the community informed during events and Natural disasters
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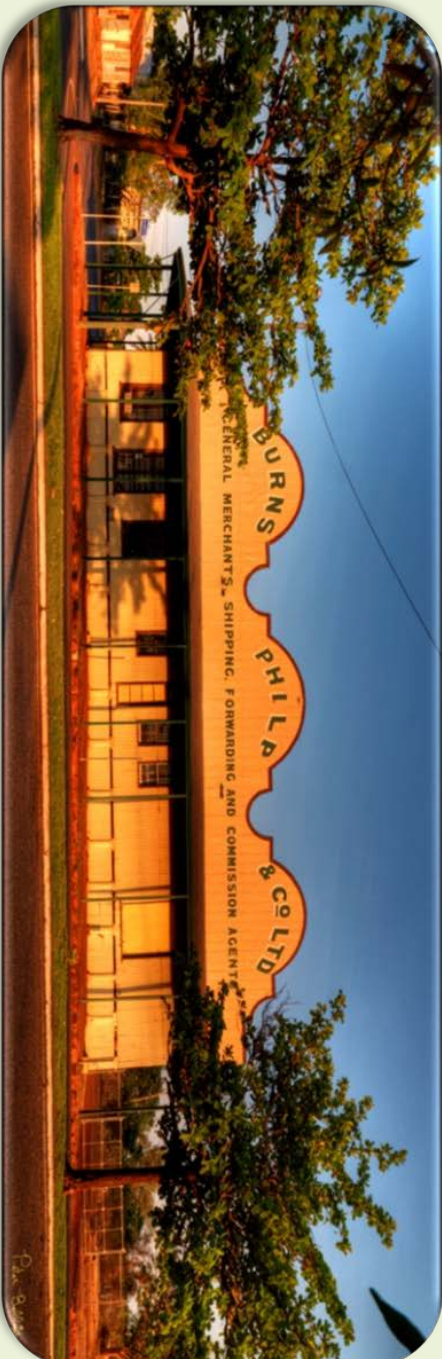


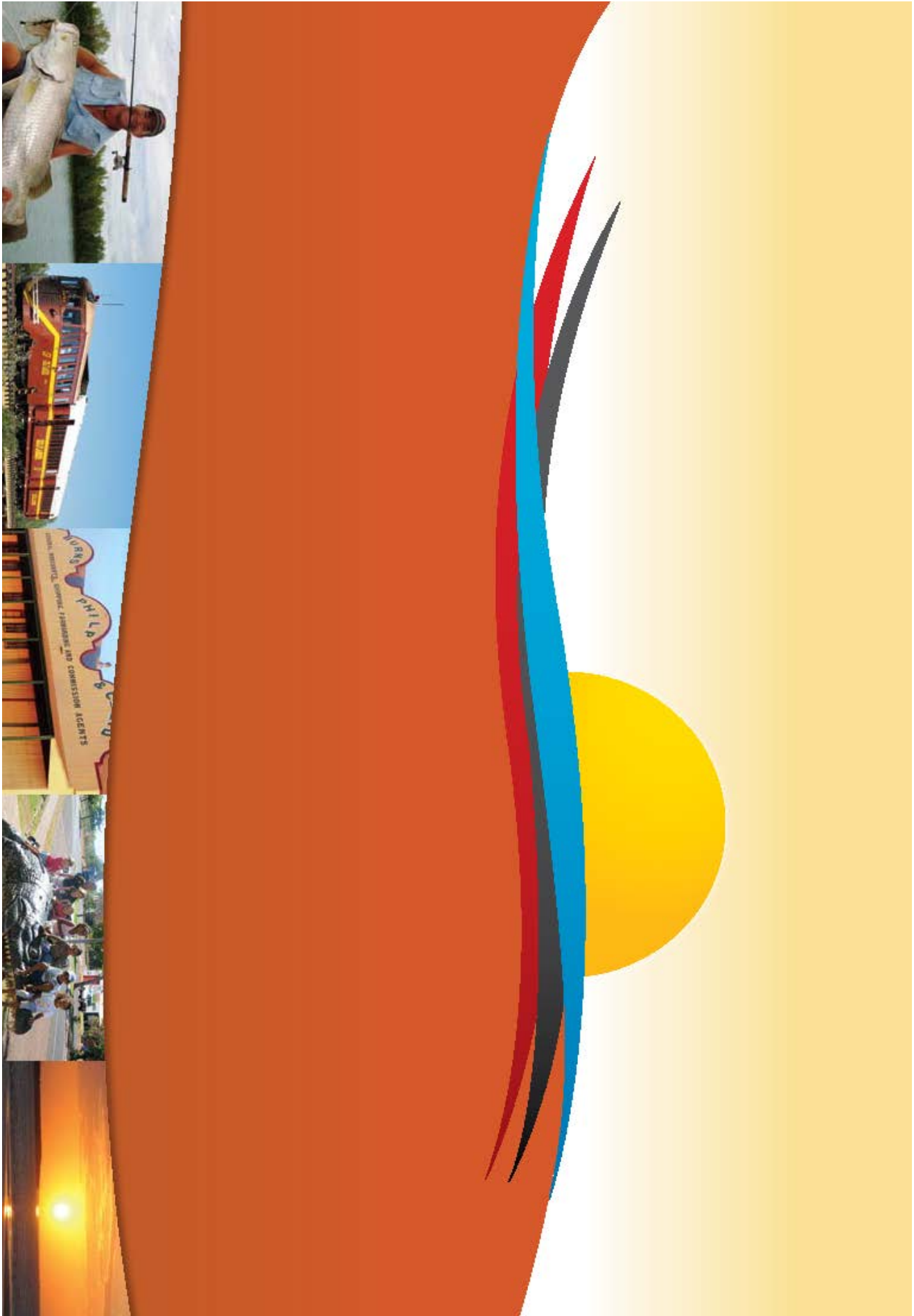
Where to from here for the Community Plan

Changes were made to the Local Government legislation after the 2015 State Election that Councils were no longer required to have a 10-year Community Plan. Some of the focus areas in the Community Plan were picked up in the Corporate Plan and other in Tourism and Economic Development Strategies, there are others in this Community Plan that have not yet been included and those still relevant to the Community will be included in those strategies moving forward.

They were important to our community 10 years ago and are still relevant and important to the community in 2023.

With the next review of the Economic Development and Tourism Strategy these will be included, and implementation timeframes assigned.





BUSINESS PAPERS

9.5 ADVOCACY ACTION PLAN

Attachments:	9.5.1. Advocacy Action Plan ↓
Author:	Mark Crawley - Chief Executive Officer
Date:	8 February 2023
Key Outcome:	A well governed, responsive Council, providing effective leadership and management, and respecting community values
Key Strategy:	Continue to represent the community through active Advocacy efforts - (State and Federal Government, regional bodies and others)

Executive Summary:

While undertaking a review of the Carpentaria Community Plan 2012-2022 there are a few Focus areas of advocacy that continue to be worked on by Council. The purpose of the Advocacy Action Plan is to capture these and provide a commitment to the community they will be continued.

RECOMMENDATION:

That Council adopt the Advocacy Action Plan February 2023 and provide a copy on Council's Website.

Background:

During the development of the Carpentaria Community Plan 2012-2022 consultation consisted of around 20 meetings which were attended by some 200 residents. Their thoughts and aspirations for the region were captured through comments and drawings from the school children.

Several Focus areas were also included in the Plan and some of these have been completed, while others were picked up in the Corporate and Operational Plans and in the Economic Development and Tourism Strategies. Some remain as Focus areas for advocacy.

It is these Focus areas that have been picked up in this Advocacy Action Plan so these are not lost, and we can assure the community that the things they wanted their Council to pursue are still being pursued.

We will be able to report back to the community through the inclusion of a new section in the Annual Report that provides feedback on the Council's advocacy efforts annually.

Consultation (Internal/External):

- Mayor Jack Bawden
- Carpentaria Community Plan 2012-2022

Legal Implications:

- *Local Government Act 2009* section 12 – Responsibilities of Councillors
 - (1) A councillor must represent the current and future interests of the residents of the local government area.

Financial and Resource Implications:

- Part of usual advocacy efforts undertaken by Council in representing the community

BUSINESS PAPERS

Risk Management Implications:

- Workplace Health and Safety Risk is assessed as low
- Financial Risk is assessed as low
- Public Perception and Reputation Risk is assessed as low



ADVOCACY ACTION PLAN

February 2023

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www.carpentaria.qld.gov.au

Enquiries:

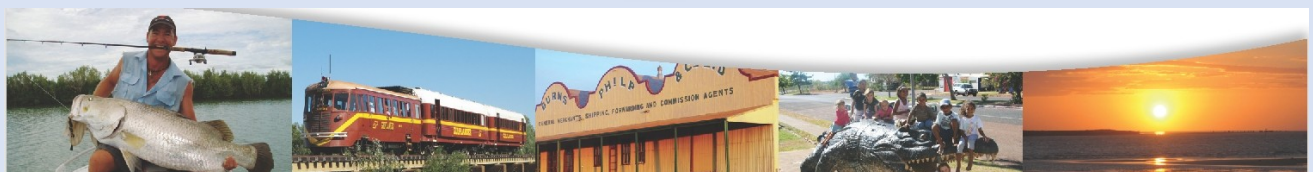
Email: council@carpentaria.qld.gov.au
Telephone: 07 4745 2200
Fax: 07 4745 1340
Street Address: 29 – 33 Haig Street Normanton
Postal Address: PO Box 31 Normanton QLD 4890

Carpentaria Shire Council would like to respectfully acknowledge the Gkuthaarn, Kukatj and Kurtijar peoples as the traditional owners of the lands and waters that form the Region. Council pays its respect to elders' past, present and emerging and welcomes the ongoing role that indigenous people play within the Carpentaria community.



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Message from the Mayor

Your Councillors and I are committed to ensuring we are representing the interests of the ratepayers and residents of the Shire when we are attending meetings and briefings with Commonwealth and State Government Ministers and when we are attending regional association meetings like the North West Regional Organisation of Councils (NWQROC) and the Western Queensland Alliance of Councils (WQAC) and Regional Workshops held by the various Commonwealth and State Government Departments.



From time to time the Council is afforded the opportunity to participate in regional meetings, like the North West Minerals Province Economic Diversification Strategy and we take every opportunity to ensure the opportunities available in the Gulf are made known to those in attendance.

Some of the items covered in the Carpentaria Community Plan 2012-2022 were items that are progressed through the advocacy efforts of the Council, on behalf of the community. Now that 2022 has rolled past we wanted to pick those Focus areas up in this Advocacy Action Plan to ensure they were not lost, and Council will continue to advocate on behalf of the Communities.

Your Council is committed to providing a good quality lifestyle in the Gulf and we often need the other levels of Government to provide the additional services that also contribute to that quality lifestyle. Councils with their very limited rate base are not able to be all things to all people and while we often become the providers of last resort we cannot control those important things like health, education, and aged care.

We wanted to let the community know what they can expect from the Council in relation to our advocacy efforts on your behalf and we encourage you to hold us to account.

Jack Bawden
Mayor





Introduction

Carpentaria Shire Council is committed to best representing the ratepayers and residents of the Shire.

Carpentaria Shire is located on the Savannah Way in North Western Queensland in the south eastern region of the Gulf of Carpentaria. The region is uniquely placed to offer residents and visitors opportunities and experiences in lifestyle, holidays, employment, and investment opportunities. Carpentaria Shire has a friendly, laid-back lifestyle and is a place where children still ride their bikes down to the river to go fishing after school without parents having to worry as they would in larger towns and cities.

Carpentaria Shire is the traditional country of many Indigenous groups, and the townships of Normanton and Karumba are the traditional land of the Gkuthaarn, Kukatj and Kurtijar people.

The Shire covers an area of approximately 65,000 square kilometres and has a population of 1,974. The countryside ranges from vast inland plains to mangrove forests, deltas, and saltpans along the coastal areas of the Gulf.

Carpentaria Shire has a diverse industry base with agriculture, fishing, mining, tourism, and government administration providing most of the Shire's income. Normanton is the region's government and administrative centre.

Much of the Shire's commercial activity comes through Karumba, which has an active port based around export of zinc and lead and live cattle to Asia. It also has a substantial fishing industry that targets prawns, barramundi, Spanish mackerel, salmon, and mud crabs.

The region offers good infrastructure and facilities, with sealed access roads, well-serviced airports, developed freight routes, primary and secondary schools, medical services, recreational and sporting facilities, and the standard infrastructure expected in a modern community.

This Advocacy Action Plan sets out what the Council will do in relation to those matters which the Council has no jurisdiction. Those things like education, health, aged care, which are the responsibility of the other levels of Government, but those things that also matter most to members of the community and ultimately ensure we have a good quality of life and access to services that people in larger populated centres take for granted.



Strengthening our Region

Regional representation

Your Mayor, Deputy Mayor and the Chief Executive Officer are represented on the NWQROC and the WQAC and regularly attend the meetings, they also attend the annual WQAC Assembly and the Annual Local Government Association of Queensland Annual Conference.

Regional Priorities and Opportunities

Council released an updated document in May of 2022 which identified the Regional Priorities and Opportunities for investment in the Gulf which can be shared with Ministers, State Government Senior Executives and representatives from the larger economic development organisations.

The document can be found on the Council website under the Economic Development Strategy section under the Development and Planning Tab.

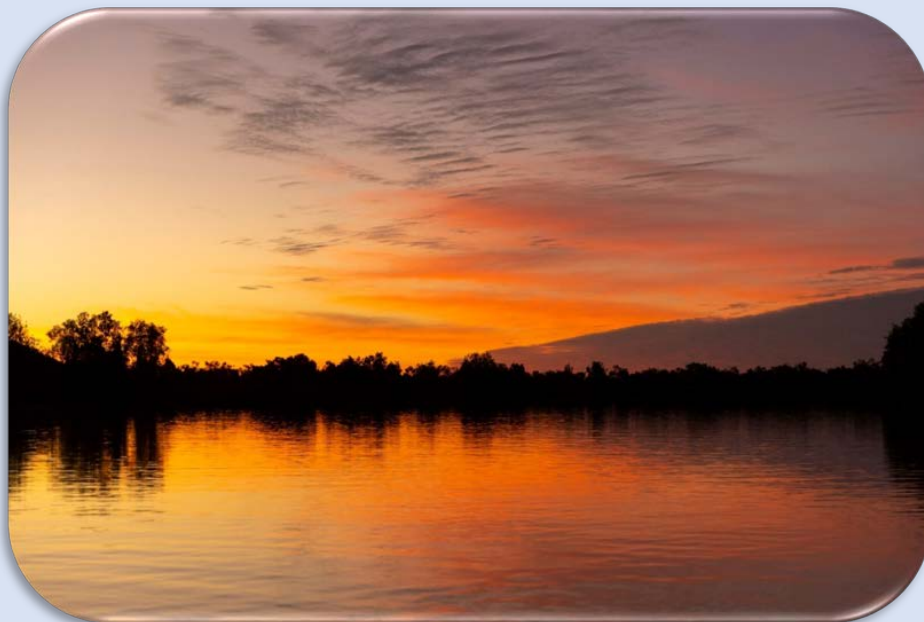
<https://www.carpentaria.qld.gov.au/development-and-planning/economic-development-strategy>

Advocacy Updates

Council will include on its website any updates in relation to its advocacy efforts. Documents that relate to those efforts will also be made available for members of the community.

<https://www.carpentaria.qld.gov.au/advocacy>

Our efforts will be best served when we all speak as one voice, working together for the overall benefit of the Region is important. This is part of the reason that the NWQROC and the WQAC are getting more recognition.



Strengthening our Economy

Improve Road Network

What our communities need

A road network that is not cut for long periods of time due to flooding and natural disasters.

What Council will do

Lobby the State and Commonwealth Governments for additional funding for the road network. State Roads within the Shire need widening and bitumen sealing to improve access.

Improve Transport – Air Linkages

What our communities need

A reliable schedule between Karumba and Cairns. Quicker decisions in implementing additional services when the roads are cut due to flood waters.

What Council will do

Lobby for more air services to the Karumba airport and lobby for reduced airfares to make the region more accessible.

Improve Transport – Bus Linkages

What our communities need

We need transport options to the closer centre of Mount Isa. Most people taken from the Gulf communities for health reasons are taken first to Mount Isa. Locals need a public transport service to be able to visit sick relatives and family members, would also assist with shopping for items not available locally.

What Council are doing

Lobbying for a bus service to Mount Isa, have been lobbying Translink since 2016.

Infrastructure supporting business

What our communities need

We need reliable power and high-speed internet connectivity to support business now and provide for future business growth into the future.

What Council are doing

Lobbying to improve power, broadband, and mobile phone coverage for the region.

Focus on the Future

What our communities need

We need to do everything we can to ensure that our region's future (our children) receive the best education possible and can transition from school to work.

What Council will do

Lobby the State Government to improve the educational options for the youth of the Gulf communities and assisting the community members efforts for better access to TAFE courses and the use of the TAFE facility.



Strengthening our communities

A safe environment

What our communities need

We need to ensure that the region remains a safe place for families and lobby to retain police numbers.

What Council are doing

Lobbying the State Government to ensure that Police numbers are maintained, and engage with the local Office in Charge to ensure regular policing is carried out within the Communities.

Health Services

What our communities need

Increased opportunity to have more visiting specialists such as dentists, dermatologists, and physiotherapists.

What Council will do

We acknowledge that while the region has good health services for the size of our population, we continue to lobby the State Government to ensure these are maintained, new services are considered, and upgrades are planned and implemented and attempt to get the State and Federal agencies working together.

Housing

What our communities need

We need to increase the housing stock in Normanton including: -

1. attracting more funding for public housing
2. encouraging more new private houses to be built by planning further land releases over time.

What Council will do

Lobby the State and Commonwealth Governments to assist with increasing housing stock for the community to access. We have worked with the WQAC and the State Government to develop a Local Housing Action Plan. <https://www.carpentaria.qld.gov.au/advocacy>

Investigate rent to buy scheme for Council staff to purchase housing from Council.

Quality Education

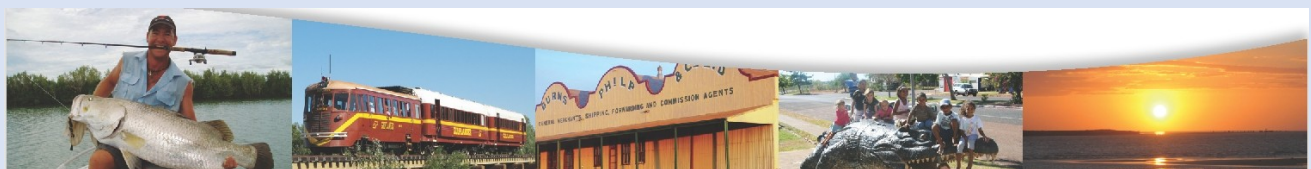
What our communities need

We need better utilisation of the TAFE facility. Can it be used to provide additional schooling for the region so that children in the region can complete schooling to Grade 12 without leaving the Carpentaria region if they want to.

We need to establish Normanton as a training hub for the region providing a range of training and development opportunities that will support employment outcomes.

What Council will do

Lobby the State Government for improvements to education opportunities for youth in the Gulf.





BUSINESS PAPERS

9.6 NO EXCUSE FOR ABUSE POLICY

Attachments: 9.6.1. Draft Policy for consideration [↓](#)

Author: Mark Crawley - Chief Executive Officer

Date: 8 February 2023

Key Outcome: Day to day management of activities within the Office of the CEO

Key Strategy: As per the Departmental Plan for the Office of the CEO

Executive Summary:

Staff members have been subject to abuse from members of the public in recent times and it is needed to be addressed. A draft policy has been provided for the consideration and adoption by Council.

RECOMMENDATION:

That Council adopt the new policy – No Excuse for Abuse – Zero Tolerance.

Background:

In recent weeks Carpentaria Shire Council has recorded multiple instances of continued abuse directed towards Council employees.

Council is implementing a zero-tolerance of abuse of any kind towards any employee or contractor of Council and the attached draft Policy is the commencement of the process.

Our staff are members of our community: a community of hardworking people who are supportive and respectful. It is unfortunate that a very small minority of our residents believe that it is acceptable to treat others with disrespect.

Abuse or threatening behaviour towards Council staff, both within the workplace or within the community, is not acceptable. Any situation where abuse is directed at, or impacts, a Council employee or contractor while undertaking their duties, should be taken very seriously. This includes abuse in the following circumstances:

- Face-to-face interactions (across all of Council's services, delivered out in the community or in Council's facilities)
- Telephone interactions
- Written correspondences such as letters, emails and online submissions
- Council's social media platforms, including comments on posts and direct messages

Instances of abuse may be referred to the Queensland Police Service (QPS), if necessary.

In representing and performing work on behalf of our community we all have our jobs to do. Let's work together with respect to maintain the values of our picturesque region.

Consultation (Internal/External):

- Mark Crawley – Chief Executive Officer
- Executive Leadership Team
- Natasha Glaskin – Executive Officer Governance, Projects and Communications

BUSINESS PAPERS

Legal Implications:

- Not applicable

Financial and Resource Implications:

- Not applicable

Risk Management Implications:

- Workplace Health and Safety Risk is assessed as medium
- Financial Risk is assessed as low
- Public Perception and Reputation Risk is assessed as low



No Excuse for Abuse Policy

Policy Details

Policy Category	Strategic
Date Adopted	15 February 2023
Endorsed by	Council
Approval Authority	Council Resolution
Effective Date	15 February 2023
Policy Version Number	1
Policy Owner	Chief Executive Officer
Contact Officer	Mark Crawley

Supporting documentation

Legislation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Local Government Act 2009</i>• <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>• <i>Workplace Health & Safety Act 2011</i>• <i>Workplace Health & Safety Regulation 2011</i>
Policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Code of Conduct for Employees• Code of Conduct for Councillors
Delegations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Chief Executive Officer
Forms	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Not Applicable
Supporting Documents	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Emails, letters, phone calls

Version History:

Version	Adopted	Comment	eDRMS #
1		New Policy Implementation	



Contents

INTENT.....	3
SCOPE.....	3
PROVISIONS.....	3
POLICY.....	3
KEY RESPONSIBILITIES	4
DEFINITIONS	4



Intent

The purpose of this policy is to provide clear processes for dealing with abuse from members of the public. It has been developed following the increase in incidents where staff of the Carpentaria Shire Council are subjected to abuse from members of the public.

Scope

This policy is applicable to all Carpentaria Shire Council staff engaged in interactions with members of the public and the public treatment of our staff, who are people too and deserve to be treated with respect.

Provisions

Our staff perform a variety of vital functions on behalf of the communities they serve and are increasingly subjected to aggression and abuse from the public.

Carpentaria Shire Council staff are brothers and sisters, uncles and aunts, mums, and dads, some are even grandparents; they are members of the community, they often help with sporting and community groups, volunteer and are part of the community they live in. Our staff don't deserve to be treated with aggression, abuse, and disrespect.

This policy is being developed to protect our staff and create a more respectful relationship between members of the public and the Carpentaria Shire Council employees.

Policy

There is no excuse for abuse.

Instances of abuse are to be reported to the immediate supervisor and recorded with as much detail as is available at the time of reporting.

Where staff are subject to abuse on the telephone, they are to advise the caller they are going to terminate the call. Prior to terminating the call, they are to provide to the caller with their name, the name of their supervisor and advise that the supervisor will likely call them to follow up.

Where staff are subject to abuse in person, they are to remind the abuser that there is no excuse for abuse and attempt to calm the member of the public whilst it is reasonably safe to do so and ascertain if the problem can be rectified. If this is not possible staff are to arrange for the supervisor to meet with them.

If the situation looks like getting physical, excuse yourself and leave the area.

QPS may be advised of instances of abuse, where necessary.

Communication

Posters are to be developed and placed in prominent areas within Council facilities to remind residents that any form of abuse is not acceptable.

A campaign on social media and the Council website will be implemented to remind residents that any form of abuse is not acceptable.

Additional Statements for inclusion on Public Notices include:

- No excuse for abuse
- Abuse isn't part of our job



- Zero Tolerance
- Treat our Carpentaria Shire Council team with respect.
- “We are” ... Mothers, Fathers, Coaches, etc.

Key Responsibilities

RESPONSIBLE OFFICER	RESPONSIBILITY
Employee	To continue to provide service to the communities that they serve in a respectful manner and record as much detail as possible of instances of abuse
Supervisor	To return calls, where known, for follow up to ascertain if the issue can be resolved in a respectful manner
General Public	To treat Carpentaria Shire Council staff with respect and refrain from any type of abusive behaviour.

Definitions

TERM	DEFINITION
Abuse, verbal and physical	The act of forcefully criticising, insulting, or denouncing another person. Using physical force to hurt the recipient, potentially going as far as to cause broken bones or bruises.
Instances of harm	Physical assault causing first aid and/or hospitalisation
QPS	Queensland Police Service
Staff	Includes employees, contractors, volunteers working for Carpentaria Shire Council
Violence and aggression ¹	Violence or aggression at work refers to any incident in which a person is abused, threatened or assaulted in circumstances relating to their work. This includes abuse, threats or assaults by workers, clients, customers, visitors or others.

Adopted by Council <Date> 2023 by Resolution <#>.

Mark Crawley
Chief Executive Officer

¹ worksafe.qld.gov.au



WE ARE ...

*Fathers, Grandfathers, Mothers, Uncles, Sisters, Brothers,
Volunteers, Coaches*



**THERE IS NO EXCUSE
FOR ABUSE**





Carpentaria Shire Council has a zero tolerance for abuse against our staff.





BUSINESS PAPERS

9.7 DEVELOPMENT OF FIVE-YEAR BUSINESS PLAN

Attachments:	9.7.1. Carpentaria Business Planning ↓ 9.7.2. Carpentaria Fee Proposal ↓
Author:	Mark Crawley - Chief Executive Officer
Date:	9 February 2023
Key Outcome:	Day to day management of activities within the Economic and Community Development Department
Key Strategy:	As per the Departmental Plan for Economic and Community Development

Executive Summary:

Council has discussed the development of a Business Plan for the Day Care Centre to assess the best business model. We have had trouble in attracting staff in recent years and have looked to recruit overseas candidates.

RECOMMENDATION:

That Council authorise the Chief Executive Officer to engage the service of Astute Early Learning Specialists as a provider of specialist services already working with Council to develop a five-year Business Plan and authorizes the engagement under section 235 (b) of the Local Government Regulation 2012.

Background:

Astute Early Learning Specialists were recommended to Council through contact with the Local Government Association of Queensland and Isaac Regional Council. IRC have been working with Astute for some time and they were highly recommended. We engaged with Astute to assist with the recruitment of Visa staff for the centre when we were having trouble with recruitment locally and regionally.

Council has mentioned a couple of times that we should understand the business better and the development of a business plan is a good business decision before progressing further. Prior to the Christmas break I approached Astute to provide a proposal for consideration by Council to develop a five-year business plan.

The proposal is attached for the information of Councillors.

Following the discussion with representatives from Astute we requested additional pricing for other options mentioned during the discussion. A copy of the pricing for the various options is also attached to the report for the consideration of Councillors.

Consultation (Internal/External):

- Isaac Regional Council – Councillor contact
- LGAQ -
- Astute Early Learning Specialists

Legal Implications:

- Not applicable

BUSINESS PAPERS

Financial and Resource Implications:

- Consultation is quoted at \$26,990 + GST, plus travel and accommodation, more expense depending on option chosen.

Risk Management Implications:

- Workplace Health and Safety Risk is assessed as low
- Financial Risk is assessed as low
- Public Perception and Reputation Risk is assessed as low



About us

Astute Early Years Specialist solutions don't come out of a box ready to plug and play. We pride ourselves on identifying challenges quickly, and designing strategies to address them, always keeping top of mind the business's need for quality service delivery & loyal engaged team members.

The Astute team have experience that ranges from:

- Early childhood practice & pedagogy,
- Creation & delivery of professional learning & development,
- Operations, financial acumen & management,
- All things digital & marketing,
- Business improvement & development,
- Quality improvement & compliance, and
- Operating at scale.





The Astute team is a well-established group of highly skilled & innovative people that work together to transform Children's Services nationally and at scale. Many of us have worked together for more than 10 years across various projects and organisations bringing together a broad range of skills, experience, trust, friendship & professionalism. Our gifts, talents, friendship & professionalism ensure that while all use our specific skills daily, together we have a deep knowledge and understanding of each other's roles & responsibilities.

Growth and innovation are important to our long-term success, and the success of our clients. Over the past 6 years, Astute has worked with both commercial for profit & not-for-profit, plus regional & large city, at scale groups of services. Rarely do you see a consultant that is versed in both the commercial for profit and not-for-profit delivery of childcare at scale.

Our Expert Team

Astute Specialists

Mel Comerford

Director & Founder

Astute Early Years Specialists recommend Mel Comerford for the role of Executive officer due to her extensive experience in leadership roles within the early childhood sector.

Mel Comerford founder and Director of Astute Early Years Specialists is a seasoned early childhood professional with more than 30 years' experience in the education and childcare profession and is passionate about and dedicated to the quality of education & care for all children and is a natural fit for the role of the Executive Officer.

Astute Early Years Specialists transform both not for profit and for-profit providers in the areas of governance, business, leadership, quality & practice. We are specialists in scaling care and education across groups, regions & service delivery using technological platforms, distributed leadership and by being planned and purposeful. Relationships and our core values lay at the heart of all we do for children, families and our trusted team





Kylie Dawson
Innovation, Strategy &
Design Specialist



Natalie McDonald
Business &
Marketing Manager



Ashleigh Marshall-Payne
Account
Manager



Rebecca Donaldson
Early Years & Service Delivery
Specialist



Paul Moffat
HR & Project
Management Specialist

Strategic Approach

With experience in both the commercial for profit and not-for-profit sector aspects of delivering childcare at scale, the importance of strategic planning & following a strategic plan is not lost on the Astute team & Mel Comerford. It's critical Committees, Boards and Services are clear on their goals, their capacity, their team's capability and the financial resources they have (or need) to achieve these plans.

We have extensive experience in developing and implementing strategic plans, and we know the best way to do this is by taking the A to B approach. This approach encourages big thinking and strategic communication to set clear goals and objectives for the organisation.

STEP
01

WHERE WE ARE (A SPACE)

Define and understand the context and intent of the change by looking at how the organisation is currently placed. Assess the risks, issues, challenges and opportunities.

STEP
02

HOW WE WILL DO IT

Design the business model and develop the strategy to get there.

STEP
03

WHAT TO DO, BY WHEN AND BY WHO

Plan the detail and implement a project plan and team to make it happen.

STEP
04

WHERE WE DESIRE TO BE (B SPACE)

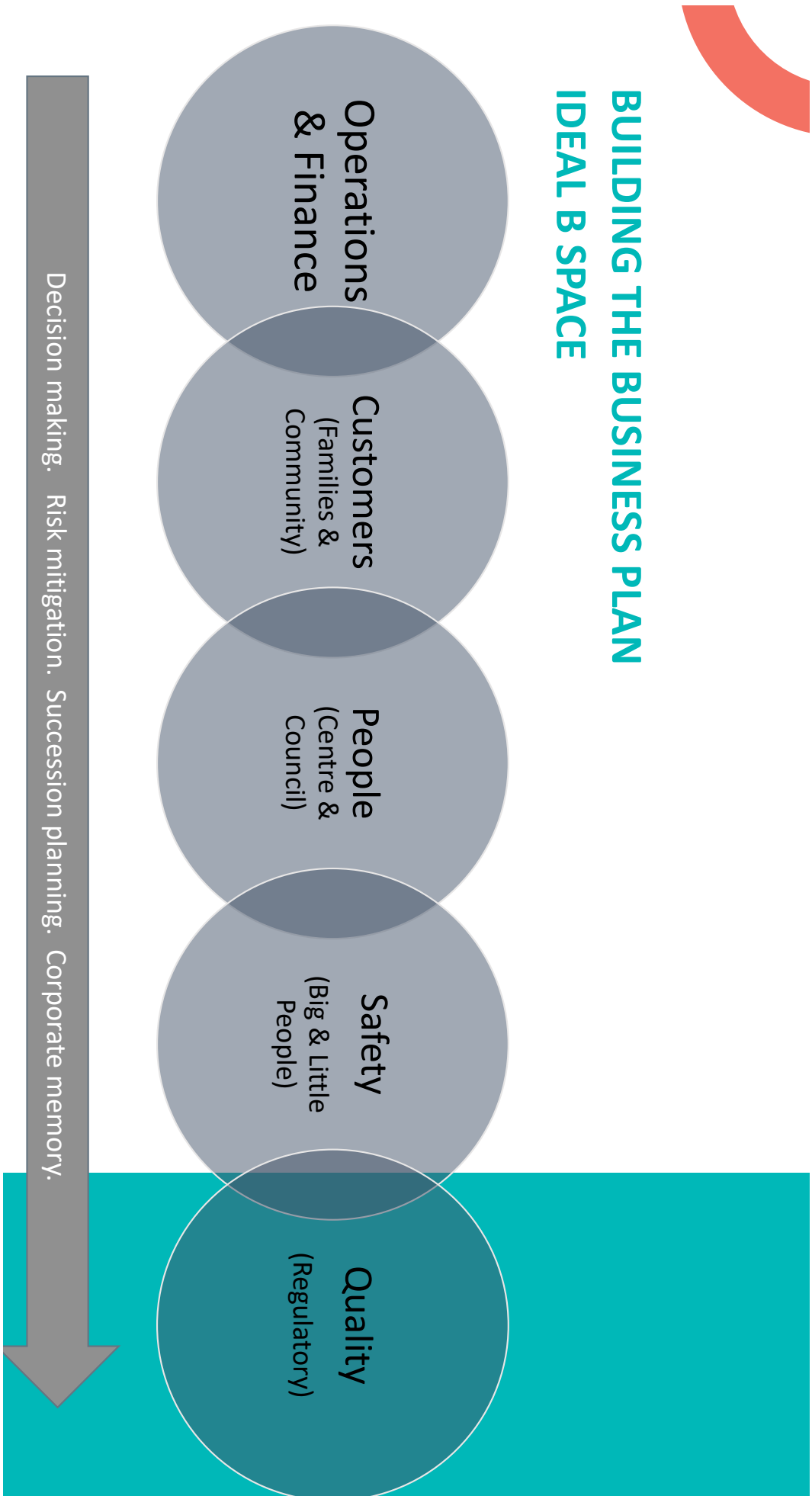
Visualise future success. Define the future, the values, the mission and the vision.

UNDERSTANDING CURRENT STATE - A SPACE DISCOVERY

DESKTOP
REVIEW

INTERVIEWS
&
DISCUSSIONS





NEXT STEPS

1. AGREE ON TIMEFRAMES
2. AGREE ON SCOPE & COST
3. DEVELOP PROJECT PLAN
4. IDENTIFY ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES
5. VISIT TO DELIVER (Optional)

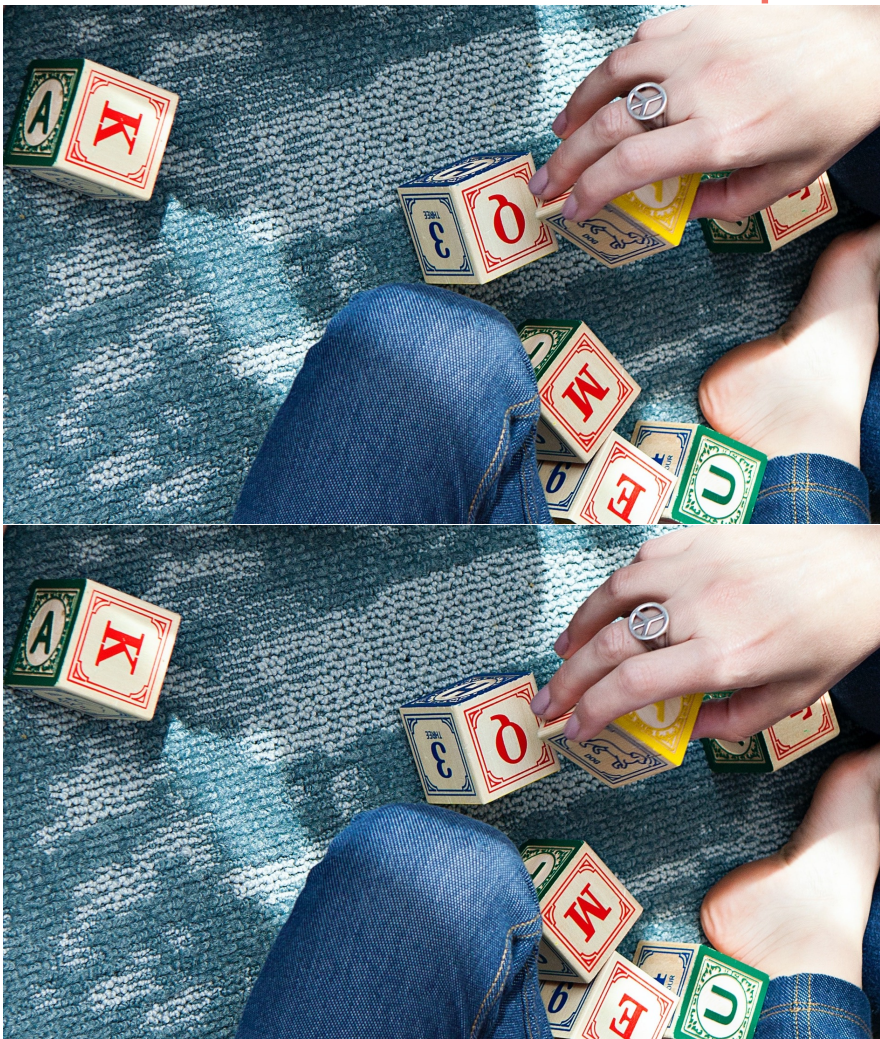


Aslate

TIMEFRAMES & INVESTMENT

PROJECT – 30 January 2023 to 24 March
8 weeks

INVESTMENT - \$26,990 + GST
Plus Travel & Accommodation



Thank You

Aslate
EARLY YEARS SPECIALISTS



03 February 2023

Hi Mark,

Thanks so much to you and the Council members meeting with me late January regarding your service in Normanton. As discussed & requested, please find attached options for us to work together:

Option 1 - \$26,990 + GST

Create a 5-year business plan as per original proposal attached.

Option 2 - \$26,990 + GST + implementation price on completion of plan

Create a 5-year business plan, including deliverables and oversee implementation

Until I know what the deliverables of the plan are and the timeframes to complete, I can't give you a true cost.

Option 3 - \$8,000 + GST per month (minimum 12 month engagement)

Manage the service and improve the business over time. This option begins the succession plan of your Director, as we spend time learning about your service and putting in systems so that we can train new people as they start. The deliverables are attached (below in the table) are included in the fee. The initial 3 - 6 months is all about onboarding the centre and the Nominated Supervisor.

This time is used to complete a full assessment of the centre and work on deliverables to get systems & processes established. This ensure that Approved Provider's risks are assessed and mitigated as much as possible to ensure a safe environment for children & educators.

We report to and meet with Approved Providers monthly.

Once again, thanks so much for asking me to provide you with a fee proposal. If you have any questions, please give me a call so we can discuss. I will give you a call sometime later in the week to follow up, however please reach out sooner if you need to. Just and FYI that I will be on medical leave from 20 Feb to 3 March.

I look forward to talking with you soon.

Kind regards

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Mel Comerford', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Mel Comerford
Director

mel@weareastute.com.au

0428 196 849

<p>Normanton 29 places</p>	<p>Deliverables for Full Management \$8,000 + GST per centre per month Third party expenses excluded</p>	<p>Terms – Two months paid on acceptance Monthly invoices payable Three months' notice required to cease arrangement Minimum 12-month engagement</p>
<p>SERVICE TRANSITION TO ASTUTE MANAGEMENT</p>	<p>Review terms of service approval Review and audit CCS database Develop communication & stakeholder engagement plan Develop Website content & commence social media content strategy Review & audit family enrolments, accounts & database Review & audit employee contracts Visit to service for family and employee engagement</p>	
<p>VISITS & OPERATIONAL SUPPORT</p>	<p>Minimum, one visits every 4 months Weekly operational calls with Children's Services Manager Weekly reports from CM to AEYS Develop AOP and compliance book Some focus categories at individual centres may be (but are not limited to):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ACECQA / Department of Education liaison • Policy & procedure framework supplied, regularly reviews & support to implement • Compliance monitoring program • Quality program to meet the NQS • Quality Improvement Plan review / monitoring • Centre Manager training • Finance & business monitoring & planning • Kitchen & Food Safety compliance (if applicable) • Systems support & integration • Manage, administer & monitor the employee engagement process • Monthly incident report analysis • Roster support & WRA analysis • Mandatory reporting – child wellbeing support • Establish (if required), induct & support the individual Service Leadership Team 	

CCMS ADMIN & ENROLMENT MANAGEMENT	<p>Review CCMS & Enrolment database to ensure compliance.</p> <p>Develop processes and workflow for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Submit attendances ensuring all times & children are correctly marked • Make changes to any booking, sending confirmation of changes to CM • Walk the families through the process of CCS or ACCS as required • Work with CMs and families to ensure ACCS is correctly applied for to ensure approved • Mark rolls and ensure all absences are marked & if required evidence is collected • Send weekly statements to all families • Assist with all payment receipts, manual & direct debit <p>Periodically audit all family accounts to ensure they are maximising their CCS entitlement</p> <p>Provide weekly debtor overview</p> <p>Assist with ISS applications</p> <p>Provide weekly debtor & occupancy reporting</p> <p>Provide monthly admin reporting</p> <p>Manage the enrolments phone line</p> <p>Manage enquiry database & waitlist</p> <p>Follow up new leads</p> <p>Tour follow up</p> <p>Offer enrolments</p> <p>Receive bonds</p>
MARKETING	<p>Filming & Photography coordination (third party costs apply)</p> <p>Graphic design support as needed for collateral, signage coordination (third party costs apply)</p> <p>Social media</p> <p>Develop & execute content strategy, with Centre Manager</p> <p>Paid social media advertising (third party costs apply)</p> <p>Website</p> <p>Work with develop to establish the website, write content, host and conduct maintenance</p> <p>Content development eg, blogs to enhance SEO</p> <p>Google Adwords – as required</p>

	<p>Stakeholder engagement</p> <p>Develop stakeholder engagement plan</p> <p>Develop community engagement strategy with Centre Manager</p> <p>Open Day – event planning & execution as required</p>
HUMAN RESOURCE OPERATIONS	<p>Work with Migration Agent to ensure business is set up for sponsored employees, including but not limited to:</p> <p>Job adverts & Workforce Australia compliance for migration</p> <p>Systems establishment, including Human Resource Information System (HRIS) and Advanced Tracking System (ATS)</p> <p>Manage international candidate through the Skills Assessment process.</p> <p>Annual review of all Human resources collateral, content & compliance of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Position descriptions - Job Ads - Probation & performance monitoring tools - Employee Handbook - Contract templates (please note we are not lawyers & IR / ER support needs to be outsourced to a third party) - Annual review all existing employment contracts / pay scales & update if required - Annual performance review of CM (by AEYS), SLT & educators - Exit surveys - Compliance with training, certifications & qualifications <p>Recruitment support for CM & SLT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Write & publish job ads • Conduct applicant short listing & phone screens • Daily updates for CM including phone calls, emails & meetings • Complete all reference checks • Draft employee contracts for execution <p>Maintain employee Employment compliance in accordance with National Law & Regulations</p>

* Additional charges will apply for any project works that are out of scope. Fee proposals will be provided & agreed upon before any work commences.

** Additional charges will apply for any travel & accommodation. This will be claimed as reimbursements with receipts provided

BUSINESS PAPERS

9.8 GOVERNANCE, PROJECTS AND COMMUNICATIONS UPDATE

Attachments:	NIL
Author:	Natasha Glaskin - Executive Officer - Governance, Projects and Comms
Date:	6 February 2023
Key Outcome:	A well governed, responsive Council, providing effective leadership and management, and respecting community values
Key Strategy:	Improve the on-line interaction with Council services for the community

Executive Summary:

This report has been prepared to provide Council with an overview of actions underway or completed within the Executive Services section pertaining to Governance, Communications and Projects.

RECOMMENDATION:

That Council:

1. receive and note the Executive Officer's report; and
2. that those matters not covered by resolution be noted.

Background:

Governance:

A Policy Audit has commenced, assessing the status of all Council and Administrative Policies to determine priorities for review. Business areas will be provided with the outcome of the audit and all Policies requiring endorsement by resolution will be provided to Council in the coming months.

Projects

In September 2022, Council prioritized the MIPP2 Projects to be recommended for Grants and Funding external to Council's budget. To position Council for success, Business Cases and/or Project Plans for these projects have been prioritized. It is anticipated that documents will be drafted by March.

Consultation has occurred with Peak Services to determine potential funding streams for the MIPP2 prioritised projects, as well as other Council Projects previously identified. The business case and project plan development will enable Council through Peak Services to quickly prepare applications for funding as it is released, reducing the burden to staff to prepare in short time frames often imposed as part of Grant releases.

BUSINESS PAPERS

Communications

A review of our online communications is underway, including the Website, Facebook and LinkedIn.

Website

During January, [Flood Mapping / Cameras](#) and [Roads & Weather](#) were the most visited pages on Council's Website.

Works continue to update our information sheets and increase the amount of information readily available to the Community on matters which are frequently topical. To date, the following updates / developments have been completed:

- Singapore Ants Fact Sheet created and published.
- Disaster Information Handbook updated and published.
- Resupply in Isolated Areas Brochure created and published.
- Abandoned Vehicles Fact Sheet updated and published.
- Community Newsletter Refresh.
- Cyclone Fact Sheet updated and published.
- Evacuation Fact Sheet updated and published.
- Mosquito Fact Sheet created and published.
- Animal Registration Fact Sheet created and published.
- Building Approvals Requirements Fact Sheet updated.
- Application Assessment Fact Sheet updated.

Updates will continue in this space and matters of particular interest are encouraged to be brought forward for inclusion.

Phone or direct enquiries

An informal assessment of common enquiries received by Council's Customer Service team has been completed throughout the period 23 January - 3 February to determine potential areas of focus for proactive communication with the community.

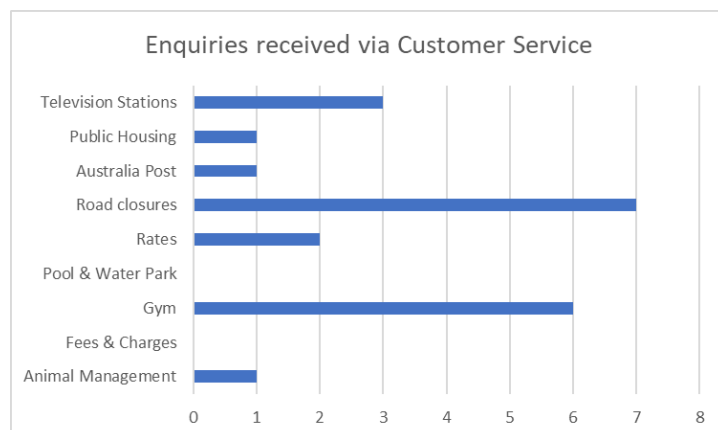


Figure 1 - Customer Enquiry Themes (Note: The gym enquiries received are primarily in relation to a power outage on 01/02/2023)

BUSINESS PAPERS

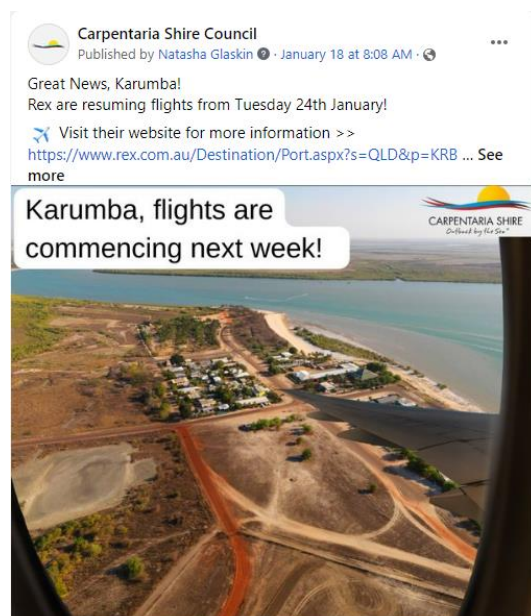
Social Media Statistics

Since the introduction of more standardized and targeted communications through our social media platforms, there has been a significant increase in our reach amongst the community.

In January:

- Our information reached 14,137 different user accounts, more than doubling December's total of 6,699.
- People visiting our page increased from 2,074 in December to 5,596.
- We gained 44 new followers, an increase from the 17 gained in December.

Recent posts are seeing a 722% increase in reach compared to previous instances. Our top 3 posts for the month are displayed below.



BUSINESS PAPERS

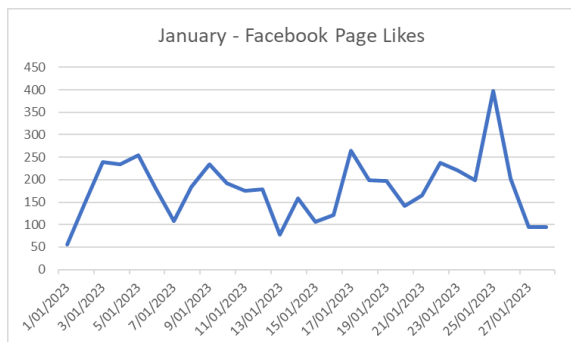


Figure 2- Carpentaria Shire Council Facebook Likes

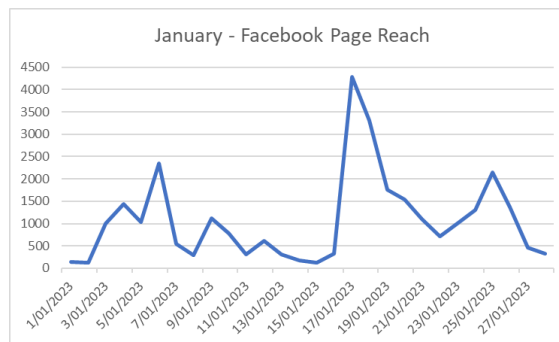


Figure 3 - Carpentaria Shire Council Facebook Page Reach

Consultation (Internal/External):

Consultation and engagement occurred with the following parties:

- Mark Crawley - Chief Executive Officer
- Julianne Meier - Director Corporate Services
- Cherie Schafer - Manager Economic and Community Development
- Technical Officer – Water and Waste
- Customer Service Officers
- Peak Services
- LGAQ
- SurePact

Legal Implications:

- Nil.

Financial and Resource Implications:

- Nil.

Risk Management Implications:

- Nil.

BUSINESS PAPERS

9.9 HUMAN RESOURCES REPORT

Attachments: 9.9.1. Safeplan Progress Report January 2023 [↓](#)

Author: Lisa Ruyg - Manager Human Resources

Date: 7 February 2023

Key Outcome: 1.1 – Responsive and effective service delivery

Key Strategy: 1.1.1 Foster appropriate corporate culture that aligns with Council's Mission, Values and Behaviours.

Executive Summary:

This report provides information on the progress of SAFEPLAN, Council's safety management system, and an update on general human resource matters.

RECOMMENDATION:

That Council accepts the report for information.

1. Work, Health & Safety Report

The Safeplan progress report to January 2023 is attached.

2. Staff Movements

Internal Movements

Natasha Glaskin will be taking over the position of Manager Water and Waste.

Arrivals

Lekeisha Klempt Child Care Assistant

Departures

Diana Rovera Construction Worker

3. Current Recruitments

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| ○ Electrician | Efforts at recruiting are continuing. |
| ○ Apprentice Electrician | On hold. |
| ○ Procurement Officer | At offer stage. |
| ○ Apprentice Diesel Fitter | Undertaking pre-employment checks. |
| ○ Trainee Admin | At interview stage. |
| ○ Executive Officer | Closes Monday 13 February 2023. |

4. Drug and Alcohol Testing for 2023 Works Season

BUSINESS PAPERS

Quotations being sought via Vendor Panel. 1 year x 1 year option.

Consultation (Internal/External):

- Executive Leadership Team
- WHS Advisor
- Precruitment Recruitment Agency

Legal Implications:

- Within normal operational parameters.

Financial and Resource Implications:

- Within allocated budget.

Risk Management Implications:

- Within normal operational parameters.



CSC Safety Management Plan Progress Report – January 2023 (Report for year 2022-2023)

Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)					
Safety Plan					
Note * LGW data, legislation requires LGW to count part days lost as full days	Scheme	CSC YTD Jan 2022	CSC YTD Jan 2023	Safety Plan KPI 2022 - 2023	YTD 2022-2023 compared to SP KPI
Average Scheme Frequency Rate (Formula = Number of LTI for every million hrs worked)	8.99	2	1	5 (annual)	1
Average Scheme Duration Rate (Formula = Average Number of days lost per LTI)	18.40	2	5 +	112 (annual)	5 +
Progressive Frequency Rate YTD (B) group = wages greater than \$5 million – less than \$10 million	10.90	7.80	8.92	20.6 (annual)	8.92
Progressive duration rate YTD (B) group = wages greater than \$5 million – less than \$10 million	18.07	2.00	5.00	19.93 (annual)	5.00
% of hazard inspections completed as per Matrices	N/A	100.00%	90.00%	90%	97.14% (Jan now 100%)
No. RAPs outstanding vs. No. RAPs completed by EMTD – (10 overdue, 1 new, 0 completed Dec/Jan)	N/A	17.00%	00.00%	90%	32.76% (MTD Average)
Delivery of Take 5 information papers and successful completion of assessments	N/A	72.00%	93.69%	85%	93.68%
% of Quarterly Action Plan (QAP) items completed	N/A	Due end March	Due end March	70%	82.38%

Mechanism of injury for claims submitted	YTD 2020/2021	Days Lost
28 Being hit by moving object	1	0
12 Hitting Moving Objects	0	0
42 Muscular stress while handling objects	3	0
43 Muscular stress with no objects being handled	2	394
41 Muscular stress while lifting	3	54
01 Falls from a height	0	0
26 Being trapped between Static objects	2	7
84 Work pressure	0	0
Total	11	455
Statutory Paid	\$171,226.84	

Mechanism of injury for claims submitted	YTD 2021/2022	Days Lost
28 Being hit by moving object		
21 Being hit by falling objects		
42 Muscular stress while handling objects		73
43 Muscular stress with no objects being handled		
41 Muscular stress while lifting		
01 Falls from a height		
26 Being trapped between Static objects		
92 Vehicle Accident		
Total	1	2
Statutory Paid	\$26,229.50	75

Mechanism of injury for claims submitted	YTD 2022/2023	Days Lost
28 Being hit by moving object		
21 Being hit by falling objects		
42 Muscular stress while handling objects	1	5
43 Muscular stress with no objects being handled		
41 Muscular stress while lifting		
01 Falls from a height		
26 Being trapped between Static objects		
92 Vehicle Accident		
Total	1	5
Statutory Paid	\$1,321.00	

LGW Data: 2022 – 2023 YTD	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
CSC LTI/R YTD LGW Data	0	0	0	0	0	10.41	8.92					
Group B LTI/R YTD (Councils with wages > \$5 mtk-\$10 mtk)	0	5.45	9.08	8.17	10.90	11.80	10.90					
CSC LTIs each month	0	0	0	0	1	0	0					

LGW Data: 2022 – 2023 YTD	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
CSC Duration Rate YTD LGW Data	0	0	0	0	0	5.00	5.00					
Average duration rate for Group B (Councils with wages > \$5 mtk-\$10 mtk)	0	4.00	9.60	13.17	14.20	16.54	18.07					

There was 0 Incident Report submitted where an injury was sustained in January. The November LTI still has December/January LTI days to be added.

There was an adjustment of the payout figures for the 2020/2021 of plus 0 Days and \$208.00 and for 2021/2022 of plus 0 Days and \$0. (A \$157,263.00 down from \$175,000.00 Estimate is still recorded for 2019-2020)

Report Completed on 2 February 2023

BUSINESS PAPERS

9.10 RFT 22-0560 EXTERNAL LABOUR HIRE SERVICES

Attachments:	9.10.1. VP334129 - Multi party evaluation report ↓
Author:	Lisa Ruyg - Manager Human Resources
Date:	8 February 2023
Key Outcome:	A well governed, responsive Council, providing effective leadership and management, and respecting community values
Key Strategy:	Maintain a focus on integrity, Accountability and Transparency in all that we do

Executive Summary:

A Request for Tender was called for the provision of external labour hire services which has now been evaluated and Council are asked to enter into a Prequalified Supplier Arrangement for RFT 22-0560 External Labour Hire Services for a period of 3 years, with the option to extend for a further 2 x 1 years.

RECOMMENDATION:

That Council resolve to enter into a Prequalified Supplier Arrangement for RFT 22-0560 External Labour Hire Services for a period of 3 years, as per the evaluation in the attached document "RFT 22-0560 External Labour Hire Services – 'Multi – Party' Evaluation and including Gulf Regional Services."

Background:

Pursuant to section 232 of the *Local Government Regulation 2012* (Qld), Carpentaria identified a need and set out to establish a Prequalified Supplier Register for External Labour Hire Services because these services are relied upon frequently.

The Prequalified Supplier Register for External Labour Hire Services provides simplicity for officers when processing orders, as they are not required to source quotations each time a service is required.

On Friday 4th November 2022, Council released a Request for Tender RFT 22-0560 External Labour Hire Services via Vendor Panel. The Tender closed at 2:00pm AEST on Tuesday 6th September 2022, at which time 8 tender responses were received. A further response was accepted for evaluation after it was proven the supplier had computer issues when uploading their response to vendor panel. Vendor Panel provided the evidence this was true, and Council's Chief Executive Officer was satisfied a genuine attempt had been made to respond to the tender following the correct process and probity requirements had been satisfied.

All responses were then assessed by an evaluation panel. This evaluation was completed by 29th November 2022 and was conducted utilising the online Evaluation tool 'multi-party' within Vendor Panel.

The tender response accepted outside the vendor panel system was submitted by Gulf Regional Services. This submission was evaluated and deemed suitable for addition to the Register of Pre-Qualified Suppliers for External Labour Hire Services.

BUSINESS PAPERS

Details on members of the panel are contained within the table below:

Name	Position/Role
Michael Wanrooy	Director of Engineering
Lisa Ruyg	Manager HR
Michael Sceresini	Works Coordinator

Local Government Regulation 2012 – Chapter 6 Contracting – Section 232 (8) ‘A pre-qualified supplier is a supplier who has been assessed by the local government as having the technical, financial and managerial capability necessary to perform contracts on time and in accordance with agreed requirements’.

In the case of labour hire weighted evaluation criteria were used as well as considering the technical, financial and managerial capabilities of the respondents.

Tender responses were assessed on the below Evaluation Criteria:

Criteria	Weighting
Capability and Capacity	30%
Value for Money – includes consideration of schedule of rates, support services, availability etc.	40%
Management Systems	20%
Local Preference	10%

Council may in its absolute discretion, approve options to extend the End Date by a further 2 x 12 months on the same terms as this contract by giving written notice to this effect to the supplier at any time prior to the end date.

Consultation (Internal/External):

- Richard Azar – Procurement Specialist
- Relevant Staff

Legal Implications:

- Application of the “Exception for register of preferred suppliers” under s232 of the *Local Government Regulations 2012*.

Financial and Resource Implications:

Nil.

Risk Management Implications:

- Implementing as recommended the preferred supplier arrangement will reduce risk and increase compliance with Council’s Procurement practices in line with the *Local Government Regulation 2012* (Qld).

Multi-party evaluation report

[VP334129] RFT 22-0560 Register of Pre-Qualified Suppliers - External Labour Hire Services

Evaluation notes

This is ROPS, for pre-qualified. Just goes to a register, with grantee work

Summary

OpportunityId	334129
Reference	VP334129
Name	RFT 22-0560 Register of Pre-Qualified Suppliers - External Labour Hire Services
Estimated value	Over 3M
Created	11/29/2022 3:00:13 PM AEST
Modified	12/16/2022 9:14:14 AM AEST
Status	Finished

Buyer

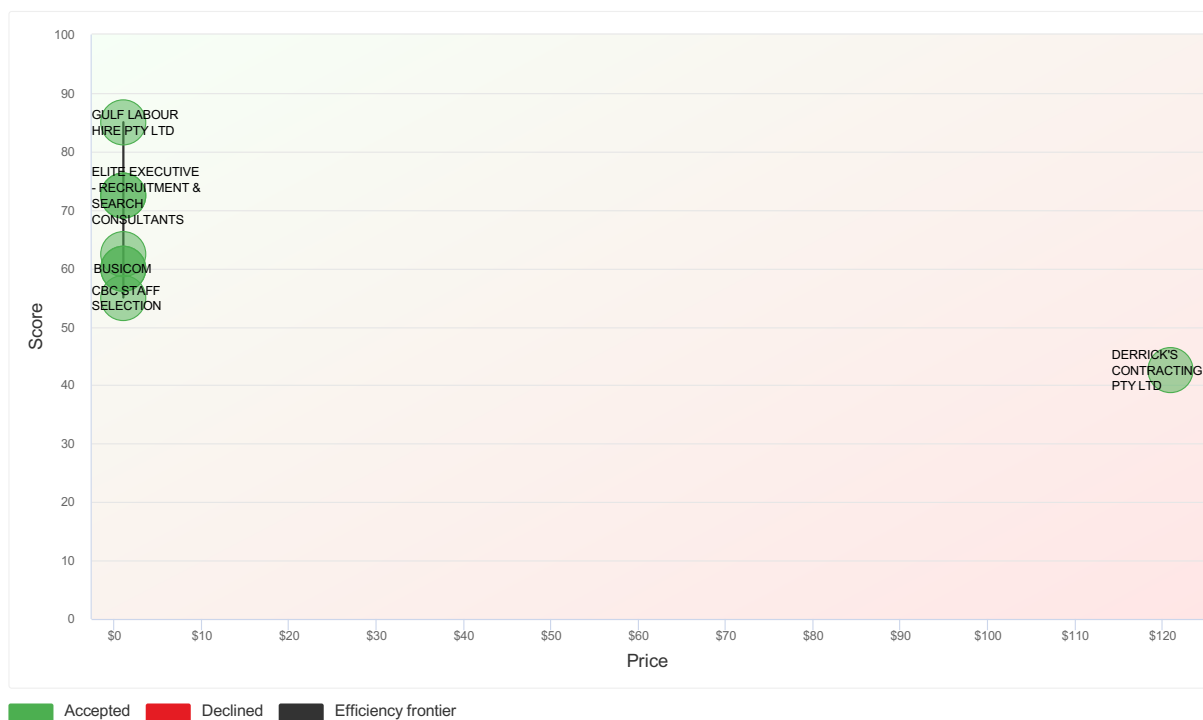
UserId	85768
Name	Candice Hill
Email	candice.hill@carpentaria.qld.gov.au
Phone	07 4745 1580
Created	11/29/2022 3:00:13 PM AEST
Modified	11/29/2022 3:00:13 PM AEST

Value for money

This chart plots vendor response prices against their calculated score, click on each response for more information.

The background gives you an idea about the cost-effectiveness of each response - top left is better & cheaper, bottom right is worse & more expensive.

The efficiency frontier (if present), shows you the set of responses that form the 'best' options - where there is nothing better for that price.



Vendor responses summary

A summary of the available vendor responses and their status - full categorisation & notes are below.

Vendor / response	Indicated price	Score	Outcome
BUSICOM / VPR573429	\$1.00	60.00	Accepted
CBC STAFF SELECTION / VPR572638	\$1.00	55.00	Accepted
DERRICK'S CONTRACTING PTY LTD / VPR567720	\$121.00	42.50	Accepted
ELITE EXECUTIVE - RECRUITMENT & SEARCH CONSULTANTS / VPR572095	\$1.00	72.50	Accepted
GULF LABOUR HIRE PTY LTD / VPR572901	\$1.00	85.00	Accepted
HAYS RECRUITMENT / VPR573408	\$1.00	60.00	Accepted
LO-GO APPOINTMENTS / VPR573178	\$1.00	62.50	Accepted
NQ STAFF SERVICES PTY LTD / VPR573362	\$1.00	72.50	Accepted

Criteria


The criteria and levels configured by the buyer for this evaluation. Contribution refers to the score a categorisation of this level would give a vendor response (with all the highest levels totalling 100%)

Criterion / category	Weight (%)	Contribution
Capability and Capacity	30.00 (30.00%)	
Very poor		0.00%
Poor		7.50%
Fair		15.00%
Good		22.50%
Very good		30.00%
Value for Money	40.00 (40.00%)	
Very poor		0.00%
Poor		10.00%
Fair		20.00%
Good		30.00%
Very good		40.00%
Managements Systems	20.00 (20.00%)	
Very poor		0.00%
Poor		5.00%
Fair		10.00%
Good		15.00%
Very good		20.00%
Local Preference	10.00 (10.00%)	
Very poor		0.00%
Poor		2.50%
Fair		5.00%
Good		7.50%
Very good		10.00%

Evaluation matrix

The evaluation matrix shows the number of times individual evaluators categorised a vendor response with a specific criterion/level.

Criteria / categories	BUSICOM VPR573429	CBC STAFF SELECTION VPR572638	DERRICK'S CONTRACTIN. VPR567720	ELITE EXECUTIVE - RECR. VPR572095	GULF LABOUR HIRE PTY.. VPR572901	HAYS RECRUITMENT VPR573408	LO-GO APPOINTMENTS VPR573178	NQ STAFF SERVICES PT... VPR573362
Capability and Capacity								
Very poor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poor	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Fair	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
Good	1	1	1	2	0	2	2	3
Very good	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	0
Value for Money								
Very poor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poor	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Fair	1	3	1	1	0	2	2	1
Good	2	0	1	2	3	1	1	2
Very good	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Managements Systems								
Very poor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poor	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Fair	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Good	3	3	0	2	2	2	2	2
Very good	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0
Local Preference								
Very poor	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Poor	1	1	2	2	0	1	0	0
Fair	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	2
Good	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1
Very good	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0

 Indicates the final choice by the buyer for this criterion

Vendor response consensus categorisation

The final categorisations for each included vendor response, as used in the results and selection process, as well as any notes for each response.

Vendor / response	Total score	Capability and Capacity	Value for Money	Managements Systems	Local Preference
BUSICOM / VPR573429	60.00	Fair	Good	Good	Very poor
CBC STAFF SELECTION / VPR572638	55.00	Fair	Fair	Good	Fair
DERRICK'S CONTRACTING PTY LTD / VPR567720	42.50	Fair	Fair	Poor	Poor
ELITE EXECUTIVE - RECRUITMENT & SEARCH CONSULTANTS / VPR572095	72.50	Good	Good	Good	Fair
GULF LABOUR HIRE PTY LTD / VPR572901	85.00	Very good	Good	Good	Very good
HAYS RECRUITMENT / VPR573408	60.00	Good	Fair	Good	Poor
LO-GO APPOINTMENTS / VPR573178	62.50	Good	Fair	Good	Fair
NQ STAFF SERVICES PTY LTD / VPR573362	72.50	Good	Good	Good	Fair

Evaluators

All evaluators added to the multi-party process, regardless of status or exclusion.

Name	Email	Status
Lisa Ruyg	mhr@carpentaria.qld.gov.au	Finished
Michael Sceresini	michael.sceresini@carpentaria.qld.gov.au	Finished
Michael Wanrooy	doe@carpentaria.qld.gov.au	Finished
Candice Hill	candice.hill@carpentaria.qld.gov.au	Excluded

Evaluator categorisation / comments

Individual evaluator categorisations and comments for each vendor response.

Evaluator / Response	Criterion	Category
Lisa Ruyg (mhr@carpentaria.qld.gov.au)		
BUSICOM / VPR573429	Capability and Capacity	Good
	Local Preference	Very poor
	Managements Systems	Good
	Value for Money	Good
	-	
CBC STAFF SELECTION / VPR572638	Capability and Capacity	Good
	Local Preference	Fair
	Managements Systems	Good
	Value for Money	Fair
	-	
DERRICK'S CONTRACTING PTY LTD / VPR567720	Capability and Capacity	Poor
	Local Preference	Fair
	Managements Systems	Poor
	Value for Money	Good
	-	
ELITE EXECUTIVE - RECRUITMENT & SEARCH CONSULTANTS / VPR572095	Capability and Capacity	Good
	Local Preference	Poor
	Managements Systems	Very good
	Value for Money	Good
	-	
GULF LABOUR HIRE PTY LTD / VPR572901	Capability and Capacity	Very good
	Local Preference	Very good
	Managements Systems	Good
	Value for Money	Good
	-	
HAYS RECRUITMENT / VPR573408	Capability and Capacity	Very good
	Local Preference	Very poor
	Managements Systems	Very good
	Value for Money	Fair
	-	
LO-GO APPOINTMENTS / VPR573178	Capability and Capacity	Very good
	Local Preference	Fair
	Managements Systems	Very good
	Value for Money	Good
	-	
NQ STAFF SERVICES PTY LTD / VPR573362	Capability and Capacity	Good
	Local Preference	Fair
	Managements Systems	Good
	Value for Money	Fair
	-	
Michael Sceresini (michael.sceresini@carpentaria.qld.gov.au)		
BUSICOM / VPR573429	Capability and Capacity	Fair
	Local Preference	Very poor
	Managements Systems	Good

	Value for Money	Good
	NSW Based	
CBC STAFF SELECTION / VPR572638	Capability and Capacity	Fair
	Local Preference	Good
	Managements Systems	Good
	Value for Money	Fair
	CBC STAFF SOLUTIONS do not cater for Civil works requirements	
DERRICK'S CONTRACTING PTY LTD / VPR567720	Capability and Capacity	Good
	Local Preference	Poor
	Managements Systems	Fair
	Value for Money	Poor
	Derricks Contracting no price or breakup of works, shows only one hourly rate	
ELITE EXECUTIVE - RECRUITMENT & SEARCH CONSULTANTS / VPR572095	Capability and Capacity	Good
	Local Preference	Good
	Managements Systems	Good
	Value for Money	Fair
	Elite Executive no Civil options only Administration	
GULF LABOUR HIRE PTY LTD / VPR572901	Capability and Capacity	Very good
	Local Preference	Very good
	Managements Systems	Very good
	Value for Money	Good
	Local Company based in Normanton, employing locals.	
HAYS RECRUITMENT / VPR573408	Capability and Capacity	Good
	Local Preference	Good
	Managements Systems	Good
	Value for Money	Good
	-	
LO-GO APPOINTMENTS / VPR573178	Capability and Capacity	Good
	Local Preference	Fair
	Managements Systems	Good
	Value for Money	Fair
	LO-GO does not cater for Civil crew requirements	
NQ STAFF SERVICES PTY LTD / VPR573362	Capability and Capacity	Good
	Local Preference	Good
	Managements Systems	Fair
	Value for Money	Good
	Does not cater for Supervision roles	
Michael Wanrooy (doe@carpentaria.qld.gov.au)		
BUSICOM / VPR573429	Capability and Capacity	Fair
	Local Preference	Poor
	Managements Systems	Good
	Value for Money	Fair
	Supplies labour for mostly mining, oil and similar type large industries. No Local Government experience in the supplied experience and technical schedule supplied.	
CBC STAFF SELECTION / VPR572638	Capability and Capacity	Fair
	Local Preference	Poor
	Managements Systems	Good
	Value for Money	Fair

	<i>No positions for Council outside work such as plant operators and foreman's and no rates</i>	
DERRICK'S CONTRACTING PTY LTD / VPR567720	Capability and Capacity	Fair
	Local Preference	Poor
	Managements Systems	Poor
	Value for Money	Fair
	<i>Only diesel fitting services, nor other labour hire meeting Council needs</i>	
ELITE EXECUTIVE - RECRUITMENT & SEARCH CONSULTANTS / VPR572095	Capability and Capacity	Fair
	Local Preference	Poor
	Managements Systems	Good
	Value for Money	Good
	<i>No Plant operators,</i>	
GULF LABOUR HIRE PTY LTD / VPR572901	Capability and Capacity	Very good
	Local Preference	Very good
	Managements Systems	Good
	Value for Money	Good
	<i>Locally based. Savings in establishment, mobilisation and housing.</i>	
HAYS RECRUITMENT / VPR573408	Capability and Capacity	Good
	Local Preference	Poor
	Managements Systems	Good
	Value for Money	Fair
	<i>Professional Services Provided</i>	
LO-GO APPOINTMENTS / VPR573178	Capability and Capacity	Good
	Local Preference	Good
	Managements Systems	Good
	Value for Money	Fair
	<i>Previously supplied staff - no issues</i>	
NQ STAFF SERVICES PTY LTD / VPR573362	Capability and Capacity	Good
	Local Preference	Fair
	Managements Systems	Good
	Value for Money	Good
	<i>North Queensland Firm - Supplies to neighboring Councils</i>	

BUSINESS PAPERS

10 REPORTS FROM DIRECTOR OF CORPORATE & COMMUNITY SERVICES

10.1 DCS REPORT

Attachments: 10.1.1. Fuel Stocktake Report [↓](#)
10.1.2. Subordinate Local Law No. 2 (Animal Management) 2015 [↓](#)
10.1.3. Budget Preparation Calendar 2023 [↓](#)

Author: Julianne Meier - Director Corporate Services

Date: 7 February 2023

Key Outcome: A well governed, responsive Council, providing effective leadership and management, and respecting community values

Key Strategy: Maintain a focus on integrity, Accountability and Transparency in all that we do

Executive Summary:

This report provides information and updates to Council on various activities and programs that are facilitated within the Director of Corporate Services portfolio.

RECOMMENDATION:

That Council:

1. receive and note the Director of Corporate Services Report; and
2. that those matters not covered by a resolution be noted.

Background:

1. Actions Outstanding from Previous Meetings

Date:	Action	Status	Comment
	Liaise with relevant parties to improve connectivity at Normanton Rodeo Grounds	Ongoing	Ongoing – reported fault with Telstra about service dropouts. Officers to discussed issue with Telstra to see if we can increase bandwidth during specific events, however, have been advised we already have the maximum bandwidth. Officers are preparing to submit another grant for connectivity.
Jan-21	Lease / Water Agreements	In Progress	Raw Water Agreements have been mailed to ratepayers to sign and return.
Nov-21	Walkers Creek – Tourism Signage	In Progress	The posts have been installed; signage expected in coming weeks.

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Oct 22	Contractors Copies of Worksheets	In Progress	Works Department considering possibility of providing yellow copy to Contractor, as the second copy it is likely to be more readable.
Jan 23	Archive Container		DOE to measure area on store mezzanine floor area to confirm if conversion to an archive storage area is less than the cost to purchase a purpose-built container.
Jan 23	Waste behind Transfer Station in Karumba		Council to consider options to have waste removed and transferred to the Normanton Waste Facility.

2. Program Update

Local Laws

Local Laws Report

The stats shall be provided with next month's report. The Local Laws Officer has returned from six weeks leave. There were three dog attacks that have been investigated recently.

1. One of the dogs has since died.
2. One dog owner has said they will construct a 1.8m fence around their property to avoid any issues in future. The dog has not been flagged as menacing or dangerous.
3. One animal has been removed from the property.

The LLO is preparing to commence the annual Approved Inspection Program. A notice has been prepared and placed on Council's website and noticeboard and on Facebook.

Pest and Weed Management

The Rural Lands Officer has spent some time with the roads crew and will now assist Local Laws with the Approved Inspection Program.

I have been speaking with the various bodies about training and upskilling and ACDC/AG Vet (Farm) Chemical user training has been scheduled in Mount Isa on the 8th of March.

Croydon Shire will be hosting a Natural Resource Management Forum on Tuesday 14th March 2023. The forum will be great opportunity for neighboring councils to come together and hear from each other as well as guest presenters from government, NRM groups, and industry.

Officers are expecting to conduct a wellbeing check on stations within the Shire and ask them to participate in a 1080 Baiting Program short survey. We will take this opportunity to tell them about the disaster dashboard on Council's website and the link to the flood cameras.

The outcome of the survey shall be collated and presented at the meeting.

3. Other Items

Stores Stocktake – Fuel

A fuel reconciliation has been conducted to December 2022 and there are some overs and unders, resulting in positive variance of 675.8 litres. This will partially offset previous losses. Council has older style tanks and does not have accurate dipsticks. There are often transfers between tanks and sometimes these movements may not be exactly recorded, so an overall calculation is performed to obtain a total variance.

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Review of Local Laws

In respect of Subordinate Local Law No. 2 (Animal Management) 2015, Council are asked to review Schedule 2 Requirement for approval to keep animal and advise whether they are happy with the schedule.

There is no requirement to make any changes, but note that:

- Only one horse can be kept on an allotment, without approval
- No cattle to be kept in town
- No sheep, goats, alpacas or llamas
- No Roosters
- For feedback.

Annual Budget Preparation 2023/2024

Budget planning has commenced, and a proposed budget calendar has been prepared and distributed to relevant officers, to ensure they are well prepared for the timelines. Council workshops and main agenda items are listed below:

- Tuesday 14th February 2023 - Rates Policies
- Thursday 16th March 2023 - Fees and Charges and Operational Plan
- Thursday 20th April 2023 – Capital Budget and Revenue Statement
- Thursday 18th May 2023 – Operational Budget, Capital Budget, Long Term Forecast
- Monday 22nd May 2023 – Proposed community consultation on Council's Budget, planned pop up stands and or presence at Normanton Shire Hall and Karumba Civic Centre
- Thursday 1st June 2023 – Budget feedback
- Thursday 22nd June 2023 – Budget Adoption

Community consultation has not been held in respect of the budget in Carpentaria. It is suggested that we engage with the community and have some pop-up stands or plan for 2 to 3 days presence at the Normanton Shire Hall and Karumba Civic Centre.

I'd like to promote some proposed capital projects with design and drawings, costs etc. and advise of any proposed rating changes or increases if any.

For feedback.

Cybersecurity

The LGAQ asked Council's to participate in the LGAQ Cyber Maturity Assessment Program last year. See e-mail extract from LGAQ below:

We all know that cybersecurity is one of the most pressing risks facing councils in Queensland, with implications for liability, cover and financial sustainability.

Cybersecurity is one of the most pressing risks facing councils in Queensland, with implications for liability, cover and financial sustainability.

Local governments should be under no illusion that they are front and centre in the minds of cyber criminals and activists. This is because councils are perceived to have

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deep pockets, hold layers of data that lends itself to use in an extortion context (including personal information), increasingly control utilities or public infrastructure via the internet of things (such as water, sewer and waste networks, traffic control devices, CCTV and lighting to name a few) and can be viewed as a “soft target”.

We are certainly seeing this in the incident and response claims space at LGMS.

The implications are obvious but concerning – the price of cover is going up and will likely continue to increase (including premiums). The level of cover is often contracting (either through higher deductibles being imposed or restrictions on cover), and insurers and reinsurers are becoming increasingly selective about the underlying risk of the entities that they are prepared to expose their capital to the risk of a loss by extending cover in the first place.

Councils that take steps to understand their level of risk and take steps to prioritise and deliver further actions and initiatives to reduce that level as of risk in a planned and considered way that aligns with industry practice such as the ACSC Essential 8 will be best placed to minimise the risk of an adverse claim outcome and continue to successfully engage with cover providers.

The flip side is that councils that do not understand their level of risk and/or are unable to demonstrate what they are doing in response to that risk will face an increasingly handicapped task in being able to carry appropriate and sufficient cyber liability cover.

For these reasons, it is absolutely critical that every LGMS member takes appropriate steps to understand their cyber risk management maturity and takes strong action to address gaps in their security controls and protocols.

To support councils in this process LGAQ is currently offering a Cyber Maturity Assessment and customised recommendation report to every council at no cost. Participation is virtual and facilitated, and uses an efficient, effective and supportive process with minimal impact on council officer time. The outcomes include practical and customised recommendations to support participants to actively manage risk and improve cyber maturity.

For LGM Liability members, it is anticipated that the information and outcomes from this process will form an integral part of arranging supporting covers for cyber liability. Every council member, no matter how small or large, will benefit from making the most of this opportunity by participating.

Carpentaria Shire Council participated in this review and received a report and road map. We have now engaged CyberMetrix to assist with the implementation of the roadmap and meetings have already been held with relevant officers and Council's Managed Services provider to further assess Council's position.

The engagement shall consist of the following milestones:

- Level 3 - Professional cyber security certification from CSCAU
 - Implementation support to implement policies, plans and work with IT team and external providers as project management support
 - Policies and plans, including:
 - Cyber security policy
 - Cyber incident response plan
 - Invoice fraud policy
 - Confidentiality agreement
-

BUSINESS PAPERS

- Education and training

Additional services may be sought depending on the policy development and regularity if various tests, such as penetration and vulnerability testing etc.

The timeline from kick off to certification is expected to be around 12 months.

Environmental Health - Mosquitos

The mosquitos have been beginning to bite. Karumba has had two treatments recently, and further will be considered on demand.

A contractor has been engaged to conduct some mosquito treatments in the Township of Normanton. Generally, this will occur in the early morning between 4am to 6am and then in the evening from 6:30pm to 8:30pm.

Consultation (Internal/External):

- Mark Crawley - Chief Executive Officer
- Local Laws Officer
- Environmental Health Officer – Contract
- Rural Lands Officer

Legal Implications:

- *Local Government Regulation 2012*
- *Local Government Act 2009*

Financial and Resource Implications:

- Contained within the report.

Risk Management Implications:

- Risk is considered low, to ordinary operations of Council.

Date: 7/02/2023
Time: 7:00:13AM

Carpentaria Shire Council
STOCK TAKE TRANSACTION LISTING

USER: storassis
Page 1 of 1

Batch: 8198 Posting Year: 22/23 Posting Period: 06

Seq #	Stock #	Description	Trans Date	Trans Type	Quantity	Unit Price	Value	Overhead
1	SDSL	Diesel	29/12/2022	STA	-661.41	2.13	-1,408.12	
2	SDSL	Diesel			-283.41	2.14	-607.00	
4	SDSL	Diesel			247.50	2.22	548.90	
5	SDSL	Diesel			179.57	2.15	385.36	
6	SDSL	Diesel			0.14	1.98	0.25	
8	SDSL	Diesel			373.56	2.17	809.50	
9	SDSL	Diesel			1,403.84	2.16	3,031.44	
11	SDSL	Diesel			-166.96	2.00	-333.61	
12	SDSL	Diesel			-0.60	1.98	-1.17	
13	SDSL	Diesel			-742.97	2.13	-1,586.14	
15	SDSL	Diesel			40.97	2.15	88.16	
16	SDSL	Diesel			-352.92	2.14	-754.38	
17	SDSL	Diesel			-1.74	2.29	-4.26	
18	SDSL	Diesel			3.88	2.14	8.30	
19	SDSL	Diesel			-121.04	2.06	-249.37	
20	SDSL	Diesel			757.39	1.97	1,489.58	
TOTAL					675.80		1,417.44	



CARPENTARIA SHIRE
Outback by the Sea®

Carpentaria Shire Council

Subordinate Local Law No. 2 (Animal Management) 2015

Subordinate Local Law No. 2 (Animal Management) 2015

Subordinate Local Law No. 2 (Animal Management) 2015

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Subordinate Local Law No. 2 (Animal Management) 2015

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Subordinate Local Law No. 2 (Animal Management) 2015

Part 1 Preliminary

1 Short title

This subordinate local law may be cited as *Subordinate Local Law No. 2 (Animal Management) 2015*.

2 Purpose and how it is to be achieved

- (1) The purpose of this subordinate local law is to supplement *Local Law No. 2 (Animal Management) 2015*, which provides for regulation of the keeping and control of animals within the local government's area.
- (2) The purpose is to be achieved by providing for—
 - (a) the circumstances in which the keeping of animals is prohibited or requires approval; and
 - (b) requirements for keeping animals, including minimum standards, mandatory desexing, proper enclosures and identification; and
 - (c) the control of animals in public places; and
 - (d) matters regarding the impounding of animals and the sale or disposal of impounded animals; and
 - (e) the conditions to be complied with by persons who offer animals, or a particular species of animal, for sale; and
 - (f) the declaration of a species of animal as a declared dangerous animal and the criteria for declaration of a specific animal as a declared dangerous animal.

3 Authorising local law

The making of the provisions in this subordinate local law is authorised by *Local Law No. 2 (Animal Management) 2015* (the ***authorising local law***).

4 Definitions

- (1) Particular words used in this subordinate local law have the same meaning as provided for in the authorising local law.
- (2) The dictionary in schedule 11 defines particular words used in this subordinate local law.

Part 2 Keeping of animals

5 Circumstances in which keeping animals prohibited—Authorising local law, s 5(1)

For section 5(1) of the authorising local law, keeping an animal or animals

Subordinate Local Law No. 2 (Animal Management) 2015

mentioned in column 1 of schedule 1 is prohibited in the circumstances described in column 2 of schedule 1.

6 Circumstances in which keeping animals requires approval—Authorising local law, s 6(1)

For section 6(1) of the authorising local law, keeping an animal or animals of the species or breed mentioned in column 1 of schedule 2 requires approval in the circumstances described in column 2 of schedule 2.

7 Animals that must be desexed—Authorising local law, s 7

For section 7 of the authorising local law, an animal of the species or breed mentioned in column 1 of schedule 3 must be desexed once it reaches the age specified in column 2 of schedule 3 except in the circumstances described in column 3 of schedule 3.

8 Minimum standards for keeping animals—Authorising local law, s 8(1)

- (1) For section 8(1) of the authorising local law, the minimum standards for the keeping of animals are set out in schedule 4.
- (2) For section 8(1) of the authorising local law, column 2 of schedule 5 sets out the minimum standards for keeping an animal of the species or breed mentioned in column 1 of schedule 5.

9 Identification for dogs in certain circumstances—Authorising local law, s 9

For section 9 of the authorising local law, the identification required for a dog that is at a place other than the address stated in the registration notice for the dog is the registration device mentioned in section 12(3) of the *Animal Management (Cats and Dogs) Act 2008*.

Part 3 Control of animals

10 Public places where animals are prohibited—Authorising local law, s 10(1)

For section 10(1) of the authorising local law, the species or breeds of animals mentioned in column 2 of schedule 6 are prohibited in the public places described in column 1 of schedule 6.

11 Dog off-leash areas—Authorising local law, s 11(1)

For section 11(1) of the authorising local law, the areas described in schedule 7 are designated as dog off-leash areas.

Subordinate Local Law No. 2 (Animal Management) 2015

12 Animal faeces in public places—Authorising local law, s 13

For section 13 of the authorising local law, no other species of animal is prescribed as an animal whose faeces must be removed from a public place and disposed of in a sanitary way.

13 Requirements for proper enclosures for keeping animals—Authorising local law, s 14(2)

For section 14(2) of the authorising local law, column 2 of schedule 8 sets out the requirements for proper enclosures for an animal of the species or breed mentioned in column 1 of schedule 8.

14 Deleted intentionally

15 Criteria for declared dangerous animals—Authorising local law, s 19(1)

For section 19(1) of the authorising local law, the criteria for declaring an animal as a declared dangerous animal are set out in schedule 9.

Part 4 Seizure, impounding or destruction of animals

16 Place of care for impounded animals—Authorising local law, s 24

For section 24 of the authorising local law, the place of care for animals impounded by the local government will be operated by the local government.

17 Animals that may be disposed of without auction or tender—Authorising local law, s 32(1)(b)

For section 32(1)(b) of the authorising local law, the species, breeds or classes of animal that may be sold by private agreement, destroyed or disposed of in some other way are the following—

- (a) dogs; and
- (b) cats; and
- (c) other small domestic animals; and
- (d) livestock that have, in the opinion of an authorised person, a value of less than \$1,000.

Subordinate Local Law No. 2 (Animal Management) 2015

18 Register of impounded animals—Authorising local law, s 33(3)

For section 33(3) of the authorising local law, the register of impounded animals will be kept at 29-33 Haig Street, Normanton Qld 4890.

Part 5 Appeals against destruction orders

This part in the authorising local law does not contain any matters to be provided for by subordinate local law.

Part 6 Miscellaneous

19 Conditions regarding sale of animals—Authorising local law, s 42(1)

For the purposes of section 42(1) of the authorising local law, persons who offer for sale an animal of a species or breed mentioned in column 1 of schedule 10 must comply with the conditions set out in column 2 of schedule 10.

20 Animals excluded from application of the local law—Authorising local law, schedule

For the purposes of the definition of “*animal*” in the schedule to the authorising local law, animals of the fish species are excluded from the application of the authorising local law.

21 Species that are declared dangerous animals—Authorising local law, schedule

For the purposes of the definition of “*declared dangerous animal*” in the schedule to the authorising local law, no species of animal is declared to be a declared dangerous animal.

22 Prescribed period for reclaiming animals—Authorising local law, schedule

For the purposes of the definition of “*prescribed period*” in the schedule to the authorising local law, the period within which an animal may be reclaimed is—

- (a) if the animal is a horse, cow, registered cat, registered dog or other identifiable animal—5 days; and
- (b) if the animal is an unregistered cat, unregistered dog or an animal which is not an identifiable animal—3 days.

Subordinate Local Law No. 2 (Animal Management) 2015

Schedule 1 Prohibition on keeping animals

Section 5

	Column 1 Animal	Column 2 Circumstances in which keeping of animal or animals is prohibited
1	Dog	There are no circumstances in which the keeping of a dog is prohibited.
2	Cat	There are no circumstances in which the keeping of a cat is prohibited.

Subordinate Local Law No. 2 (Animal Management) 2015

Schedule 2 Requirement for approval to keep animal

Section 6

	Column 1 Species or breed of animal	Column 2 Circumstances in which keeping of animal or animals requires approval¹
1	Dog	3 or more dogs over the age of 3 months on an allotment in a designated town area.
2	Cat	3 or more cats over the age of 3 months on an allotment in a designated town area.
3	Horse or donkey	More than 1 animal to which this item 3 applies on an allotment in a designated town area.
4	Cow or bull	1 or more animals to which this item 4 applies on an allotment in a designated town area.
5	Sheep, goat, alpaca or llama	1 or more animals to which this item 5 applies on an allotment in a designated town area.
6	Rooster	1 or more roosters on an allotment in a designated town area.
7	Poultry	More than 20 poultry on an allotment in a designated town area.
8	Deer	1 or more deer on an allotment in a designated town area.
9	Pig	1 or more pigs on an allotment in a designated town area.
10	Duck or goose	More than 5 birds to which this item 10 applies on an allotment in a designated town area.

¹ See *Local Law No.1 (Administration) 2015* and *Subordinate Local Law No.1.5 (Administration) 2015* in relation to the requirements and processes for approvals (e.g. form of application for approval, documents and materials that must accompany applications, criteria for granting approval, conditions that must be imposed on approvals, conditions that will ordinarily be imposed on approvals, term of approval, third party certification of applications).

Subordinate Local Law No. 2 (Animal Management) 2015

Schedule 3 Requirement to desex animal

Section 7

	Column 1 Species or breed of animal	Column 2 Age at which animal must be desexed	Column 3 Exemptions to the requirement for desexing
1	No species or breed of animal mentioned		

Subordinate Local Law No. 2 (Animal Management) 2015

Schedule 4 Minimum standards for keeping animals generally

Section 8(1)

A person who keeps an animal on premises must —

- (a) ensure that the animal is adequately identified so that the owner's name, address and telephone number are readily ascertainable; and
- (b) ensure that waste waters from enclosures are drained in a nuisance free manner and that run-off is kept off adjoining premises or as otherwise directed by an authorised person; and
- (c) ensure that excreta, food scraps and other material that is, or is likely to become, offensive is collected at least daily and, if not immediately removed from the premises, is kept in a waste container of a kind approved by an authorised person; and
- (d) ensure that any enclosure in which the animal is kept is properly maintained in—
 - (i) a clean and sanitary condition; and
 - (ii) an aesthetically acceptable condition; and
- (e) take all reasonable steps to prevent the animal from making a noise or disturbance that causes a nuisance; and
- (f) ensure that the area available to the animal kept on the premises is appropriately sized so that the animal can be effectively and comfortably kept.

Subordinate Local Law No. 2 (Animal Management) 2015

Schedule 5 Minimum standards for keeping particular animals

Section 8(2)

	Column 1 Species or breed of animal	Column 2 Minimum standards for keeping animals
1	Greyhound	Each owner of, and responsible person for, a greyhound must ensure that the dog is kept— (a) without nuisance; and (b) if a code of practice for the keeping of greyhounds has been approved by the Greyhound Racing Authority of Queensland—in accordance with the requirements of the code of practice.
2	Horse, donkey, cow, bull, ox, deer and other domesticated animals of a similar size and sheep, goat, pig and other animals of a similar size	Each owner of, and responsible person for, an animal specified in column 1, item 2 which is kept on premises must ensure that the animal is kept— (a) without nuisance; and (b) any enclosure in which the animal is kept is not located within a radius of 10m of— (i) a residence on adjoining premises; or (ii) a place used for the manufacture, preparation or storage of food intended for human consumption other than a domestic kitchen used solely for domestic purposes by the owner or responsible person for the animal; or (iii) a place used for the storage of food (other than food kept in hermetically sealed packages).
3	Budgerigar, canary and other birds of a similar size and cockatiel and other birds of a similar size and cockatoo, galah and other birds of a similar size	Each owner of, and responsible person for, a bird specified in column 1, item 3 must ensure that— (a) the bird is kept without nuisance; and (b) the bird is contained within an enclosed cage or aviary; and (c) the bird's food is kept in a properly sealed, vermin proof container; and (d) the cage or aviary in which the bird is kept is thoroughly cleaned at least once each week; and (e) if a code of practice for the keeping of birds of a relevant species has been approved by the local government—the bird is kept in accordance with the

Subordinate Local Law No. 2 (Animal Management) 2015

		requirements of the code of practice.
4	Pigeons	<p>Each owner of, and responsible person for, pigeons which are kept on premises must ensure that—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the pigeons are kept without nuisance; and (b) the pigeons contained within an enclosed cage or aviary; and (c) the pigeon's food is kept in a properly sealed, vermin proof container; and (d) the cage or aviary in which the pigeons are kept is— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) thoroughly cleaned at least once each week; and (ii) located at the rear of, and behind, any residence situated on the premises; and (e) if a code of practice for the keeping of pigeons has been approved by the local government—the pigeons are kept in accordance with the requirements of the code of practice.
5	Bees	<p>Each owner of, and responsible person for, bees which are kept on premises must ensure that—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the bees are kept without nuisance; and (b) any beehive constructed for the purpose of keeping the bees is not located within a radius of 10m of— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) a residence on adjoining premises; or (ii) a place used for the manufacture, preparation or storage of food intended for human consumption other than a domestic kitchen used solely for domestic purposes by the owner or responsible person for the bees; or (iii) a place used for the storage of food (other than food kept in hermetically sealed packages); and (c) each beehive constructed for the purpose of keeping bees is adequately identified so that the owner's name, address and telephone number are readily ascertainable; and (d) if a code of practice for the keeping of bees has been approved by the local government — the bees are kept in accordance with the requirements of the code of practice.
6	Duck, drake, goose, turkey, rooster, peacock, peahen, ostrich, emu and	<p>Each owner of, and responsible person for, a bird identified in column 1 item 6 which is kept on premises must ensure that—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the bird is kept without nuisance; and

Subordinate Local Law No. 2 (Animal Management) 2015

	poultry	<ul style="list-style-type: none">(b) the bird is contained within an enclosure; and(c) the bird's food is kept in a properly sealed, vermin proof container; and(d) the enclosure in which the bird is kept is—<ul style="list-style-type: none">(i) thoroughly cleaned at least once each week; and(ii) located at the rear of, and behind, any residence situated on the premises; and(e) the enclosure in which the bird is kept is not located within a radius of 10m of—<ul style="list-style-type: none">(i) a residence on adjoining premises; or(ii) a place used for the manufacture, preparation or storage of food intended for human consumption other than a domestic kitchen used solely for domestic purposes by the owner or responsible person for the bird; or(iii) a place used for the storage of food (other than food kept in hermetically sealed packages); and(f) the enclosure in which the bird is kept is not located less than 1 m from the side or rear boundaries of the premises.
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Subordinate Local Law No. 2 (Animal Management) 2015

Schedule 6 Prohibition of animals in public places

Section 10

	Column 1 Public place	Column 2 Species or breed of animals prohibited
1	No public place described	No species or breed of animal mentioned

Subordinate Local Law No. 2 (Animal Management) 2015

Schedule 7 Dog off-leash areas

Section 11

No off-leash area described.

Subordinate Local Law No. 2 (Animal Management) 2015

Schedule 8 Requirements for proper enclosures for animals

Section 13

	Column 1 Species or breed of animal	Column 2 Requirements for proper enclosures
1	All animals regardless of species or breed	<p>(1) A proper enclosure is an area of the land on which the animal is kept, appropriately sized so as to be capable of effectively and comfortably housing the animal.</p> <p>(2) The area must be suitably fenced—</p> <p>(a) appropriate to the species and breed of the animal to be enclosed; and</p> <p>(b) so as to effectively enclose the animal on the land on which it is kept at all times.</p> <p>(3) For the purposes of this item 1 <i>suitably fenced</i> means enclosed by a fence —</p> <p>(a) constructed of materials which are of sufficient strength to prevent the animal from escaping over, under or through the fence; and</p> <p>(b) of a height which is sufficient to prevent the animal jumping or climbing over the fence; and</p> <p>(c) where the animal has the ability to dig — which includes a barrier installed directly below the fence to prevent the animal digging its way out; and</p> <p>(d) where the animal has the ability to climb — designed and constructed in such a way as to prevent the animal from climbing over the fence; and</p> <p>(e) of which all gates are kept closed and latched except when in immediate use by a person entering or leaving the land on which the animal is kept.</p>
2	Horse	<p>(1) A proper enclosure for the keeping of a horse must, in addition to the requirements specified in item 1 —</p> <p>(a) effectively enclose the horse so that the horse can not reach over or through the fence to adjoining land or any public place; and</p> <p>(b) where the animal is a stallion—the enclosure must be constructed within an additional or second suitable and adequate fence or enclosure that is provided at the land on which the stallion is kept to a standard approved by an authorised person.</p>

Subordinate Local Law No. 2 (Animal Management) 2015

Schedule 9 Criteria for declared dangerous animals

Section 15

There is a high likelihood of the animal causing injury to a person or animal or damage to property, taking into account—

- (a) its prior history of attacking or causing fear to persons or animals or damaging property; and
- (b) the extent of injury or damage that could potentially be inflicted by an animal of its size and species or breed.

Subordinate Local Law No. 2 (Animal Management) 2015

Schedule 10 Conditions for sale of animals

Section 19

	Column 1 Species or breed of animal	Column 2 Conditions that must be complied with when offering animal for sale
	No species or breed mentioned	No conditions set out

Subordinate Local Law No. 2 (Animal Management) 2015

Schedule 11 Dictionary

Section 4

allotment means a single parcel of land, or several contiguous parcels of land where all of the contiguous parcels of land are in —

- (a) the same ownership; or
- (b) the same occupation.

Animal Management Act see *Animal Management (Cats and Dogs) Act 2008*.

building has the meaning given in the *Building Act 1975*.

cat—

- (a) has the meaning given in section 11 of the Animal Management Act; and
- (b) includes a kitten regardless of age.

designated town area means each of—

- (a) the area shown shaded in colour on Map 3, Zoning, Normanton Township of the planning scheme of the local government including, for the avoidance of doubt, each area allocated zoning of commercial, community infrastructure, industry, residential or rural (as amended from time to time); and
- (b) the area shown shaded in colour or hatched on Map 5, Zoning, Karumba and Karumba Point, of the planning scheme of the local government including, for the avoidance of doubt, each area allocated zoning of commercial, community infrastructure, industry, residential, rural or strategic port land (as amended from time to time).

destroy, an animal, includes causing it to be destroyed.

dog—

- (a) has the meaning given in section 11 of the Animal Management Act; and
- (b) includes a puppy regardless of age.

domestic purposes means the purposes of—

- (a) human consumption; or
- (b) food preparation; or
- (c) washing; or
- (d) other normal domestic duties.

horse includes a pony and a miniature horse.

identifiable animal means an animal—

- (a) wearing an identifying tag issued by the local government; or
- (b) otherwise identified so that the local government is able to ascertain the owner of the animal.

Subordinate Local Law No. 2 (Animal Management) 2015

keep (an animal)—

- (a) includes board, breed and train; and
- (b) in the absence of evidence to the contrary, a person is presumed to keep an animal on land if the person —
 - (i) feeds and cares for the animal on the land; and
 - (ii) the animal is observed by an authorised person on the land on more than 1 occasion during a month.

land has the meaning given in the *Sustainable Planning Act 2009*.

livestock includes each of a buffalo, a camel, a cow, a deer, a goat, a horse, a llama and a pig.

occupier, of premises—

- (a) means the person who has the control or management of the premises; and
- (b) includes the owner of the premises where there is no person in apparent occupation of the premises.

premises means any land, building or structure and includes any part thereof.

registered has the meaning given in the *Animal Management (Cats and Dogs) Act 2008*.

residence means a building, or part of a building, that is—

- (a) fixed to land; and
- (b) a self-contained unit used by, or intended for the exclusive residential use of, one household.

residential premises means premises used, or intended to be used, predominantly as a place of residence.

stallion means an uncastrated adult male horse.

structure has the meaning given in the *Local Government Act 2009*.

vehicle has the meaning given in the *Transport Operations (Road Use Management) Act 1995*.

This and the preceding 20 pages bearing my initials is a certified copy of a consolidated version copy of *Subordinate Local Law No. 2 (Animal Management) 2015* adopted in accordance with the provisions of section 32 of the *Local Government Act 2009* by Carpentaria Shire Council by resolution dated the 24th day of October 2018.

.....
Mike Hayward
Chief Executive Officer

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BUSINESS PAPERS

10.2 MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORT - JANUARY 2023

Attachments: 10.2.1. Monthly Financial Statements - January 2023 [↓](#)
10.2.2. Cash January 2023 [↓](#)
10.2.3. Rates and Service Charges Receivable Report [↓](#)
10.2.4. Capital Projects - January 2023 [↓](#)

Author: Jade Nacario - Manager Finance and Administration

Date: 8 February 2023

Key Outcome: A well governed, responsive Council, providing effective leadership and management, and respecting community values

Key Strategy: Maintain a focus on integrity, Accountability and Transparency in all that we do

Executive Summary:

Presentation of the financial report for 31 January 2023 as required under section 204 of the *Local Government Regulation 2012*. The report is presented for noting and indicates whether Council is progressing satisfactorily against its current budget.

RECOMMENDATION:

That Council accepts the Monthly Financial Report, as required under section 204 of the *Local Government Regulation 2012* for the period ended 31 January 2023.

FINANCIAL REPORT

The Monthly Finance Reports are prepared in accordance with the reporting requirements of the *Local Government Act 2009* and *Local Government Regulation 2012 s204*.

The following reports for 31 January 2023 are attached for Council's information.

- Statement of Comprehensive Income
- Statement of Comprehensive Income by Category
- Statement of Financial Position
- Cashflow Statement

BUSINESS PAPERS

Indicator	Target	Formula	31 January 2023	Comment
Current Ratio Is Council able to pay off its short-term liabilities with its current assets?	1.5-3.0	Current Assets/Current Liabilities	1.91	Council has 1.91 more current assets than current liabilities
Operating Surplus Ratio Does Council have sufficient operating revenue to meet Council operating costs?	Between 0 & 10%	Surplus/(Deficit) from Operations / Recurrent Revenue	-22.36%	The budget projection is at -9%. The significant variance is due to multiple factors including timing of rates, variances between budgets and actuals
Cash Expense Ratio Has Council properly planned for when payments associated with Council activities are due? Indicates the number of months council can continue paying its immediate expenses without additional cash flows	3 to 6 months	Cash at Bank / Expected cash operating costs for one month	5.28	Indicates Council can pay its operating expenses on the next five months with current cash balance. Note: Based on 22.23 budget
EBITDA Ratio (Earnings Before Income Tax, Depreciation and Amortisation)	Breakeven	Operating Result + Depreciation + QTC Finance Costs / Operating Revenue	(1,081,449) or -3.14%	

Statement of Comprehensive Income

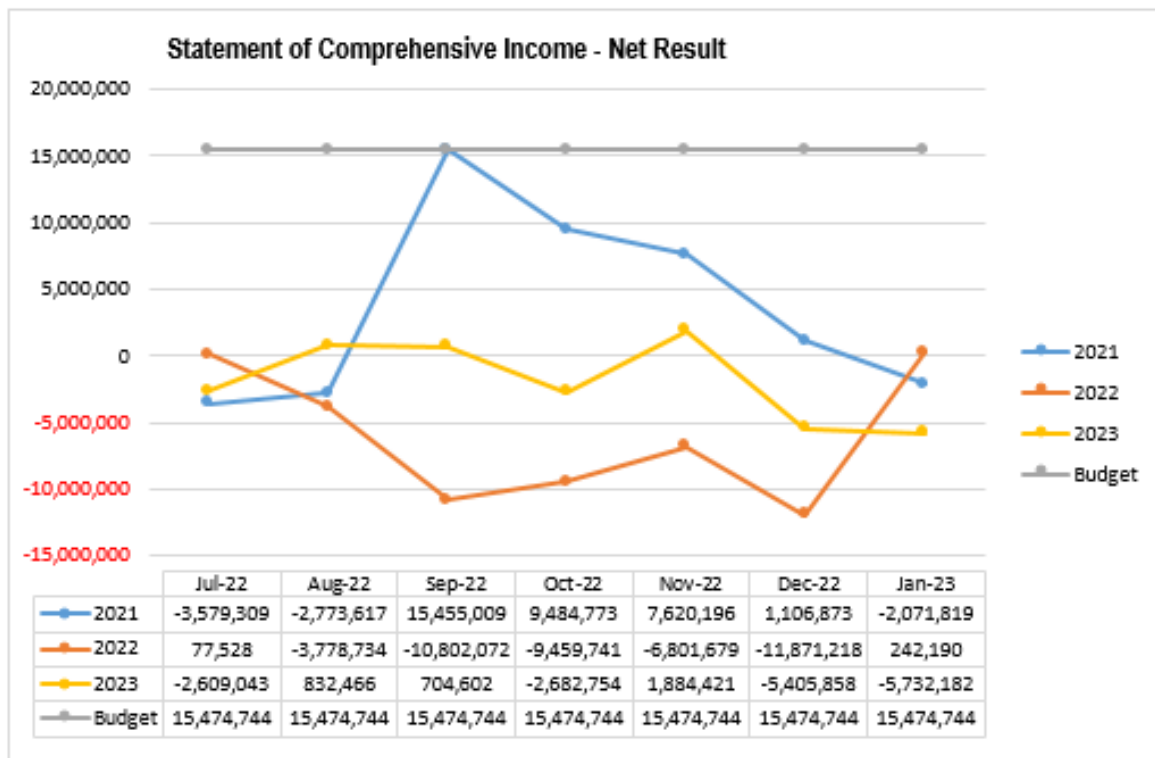
For the seventh month of the financial year 2022/2023, the financial year had elapsed 58.33%. The comprehensive income statement net result indicated a deficit of \$5,732,182. This is the sum of \$34,471,987 in recurrent revenue, \$42,180,339 in recurrent expenditure and \$1,976,170 in capital revenue. A detailed budget analysis shall be presented at the meeting.

	Actual <i>(from 1 July 2022 to 31 January 2023)</i>	Budget <i>(from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023)</i>
Recurrent Revenue	34,471,987	69,037,903
Recurrent Expenses	42,180,339	75,185,377
Net Operating	(7,708,352)	(6,147,474)
Capital Revenue	1,976,170	21,622,218
Capital Expense	0	0
Net Result	(5,732,182)	15,474,744

**Please see attached Comprehensive Income Statement for details.*

The graph below shows the Net Result for the period, with prior year comparatives, against the budget of \$(5,732,182).

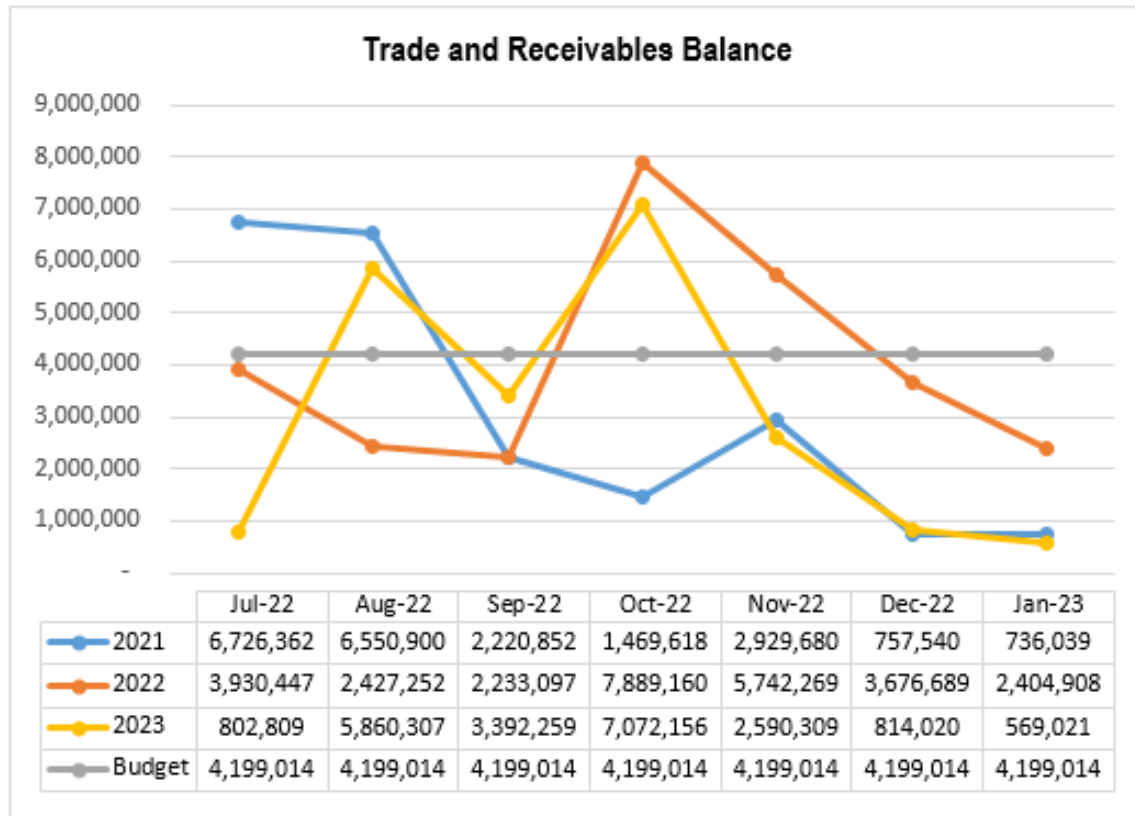
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Financial Position Reports

The graph below shows Council's *Trade and Receivables* balance of \$569,021.



Rates and Service Charges

The rates team is currently preparing for the second levy of the financial year. The proposed issue date is 21st February 2023 with a discount date to end on the 23rd March 2023. Water meter readings are currently underway in Karumba. The readings were scheduled for mid-January but have been due to flood waters. A water consumption report will be issued to ratepayers at the same time as the rates notice. The two-part tariff flyer issued last year will also be enclosed.

Please see attachment for the detailed rates and services charges receivables.

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QTC Loans

Council has no planned borrowings over the next ten years and is committed to paying down existing debt. Council currently has three loans with Queensland Treasury Corporation (QTC), the details are shown below:

Loan Purpose	Quarterly Repayments	Balance	Maturity Date
Glenore Weir	110,412.17	4,273,320	15 March 2035
Karumba Sewerage	66,099.08	1,579,244	15 June 2030
Normanton Water	34,031.88	879,656	15 March 2031
TOTAL	210,543.13	6,732,220	

Capital Projects Expenditures

As at the 31 January 2023, Council had spent \$2.06m on its capital projects. This is 7.6% of the total budgeted amount of \$27.2m. The top five highest budget of the capital projects which is a total of \$15.5m is yet to commence as most of these projects funding were approved after the second quarter of the financial year. It should be noted some of these project may be pushed out to next financial year due to late funding approvals.

Many of these projects shall be discussed separately in the engineering report. Please see attached detailed capital projects expenditures.

Consultation (Internal/External):

- Julianne Meier - Director of Corporate Services
- Executive Leadership Team
- Managers and relevant officers

Legal Implications:

- *Local Government Regulation 2012*, section 204:
 1. The local government must prepare a financial report.
 2. The chief executive officer must present the financial report –
 - a. if the local government meets less frequently than monthly—at each meeting of the local government; or
 - b. otherwise — at a meeting of the local government once a month.
 3. The financial report must state the progress that has been made in relation to the local government's budget for the period of the financial year up to a day as near as practicable to the end of the month before the meeting is held.
- *Local Government Act 2009*

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Financial and Resource Implications:

- The report identifies how Council is tracking against the adopted operational and capital budgets for the financial year.

Risk Management Implications:

- Risk is considered low and Council will be advised if major items deviate from the adopted budget and forecasts.

Carpentaria Shire Council
Statement of Comprehensive Income
for the period ended 31 January 2023

	Actual 31-Jan-23	Budget 30-Jun-23	% Variance 58%
Income			
Revenue			
Operating revenue			
Net rates, levies and charges	3,943,362	8,918,000	44.22%
Fees and charges	439,917	547,000	80.42%
Rental income	306,542	600,000	51.09%
Interest received	402,613	219,903	183.09%
Sales revenue	4,736,163	7,275,000	65.10%
Other income	71,944	-	-
Grants, subsidies, contributions and donations	24,571,446	51,478,000	47.73%
Total operating revenue	34,471,987	69,037,903	49.93%
Capital revenue			
Grants, subsidies, contributions and donations	1,976,170	21,622,218	9.14%
Total revenue	36,448,158	90,660,121	40.20%
Capital income			
Total Capital Income	-	-	0.00%
Total income	36,448,158	90,660,121	40.20%
Expenses			
Operating expenses			
Employee benefits	5,086,537	10,105,910	50.33%
Materials and services	30,466,899	54,874,000	55.52%
Finance costs	206,158	357,920	57.60%
Depreciation and amortisation	6,420,745	9,847,547	65.20%
Total operating expenses	42,180,339	75,185,377	56.10%
Capital expenses			
Total Capital expenses	-	-	0.00%
Total expenses	42,180,339	75,185,377	56.10%
Net result	(5,732,182)	15,474,744	-37.04%
Operating result			
Operating revenue	34,471,987	69,037,903	
Operating expenses	42,180,339	75,185,377	
Operating result	(7,708,352)	(6,147,474)	

Statement of Financial Position

as at 31 January 2023

	Actual 31-Jan-23	Budget 30-Jun-23
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	28,614,115	35,975,943
Trade and other receivables	569,021	4,199,014
Inventories	1,122,993	1,143,000
Contract Assets	16,290,168	6,037,000
ATO Receivables	126,297	718,000
Total current assets	46,722,594	48,072,957
Non-current assets		
Trade and other receivables	90,571	91,000
Property, plant & equipment	282,227,653	286,552,295
Right of use assets	70,084	65,000
Total non-current assets	282,388,308	286,708,295
Total assets	329,110,901	334,781,252
Liabilities		
Current liabilities		
Trade and other payables	521,282	1,544,298
Contract Liabilities	21,708,960	14,162,000
Borrowings	526,632	561,513
Other current liabilities	171,500	100,000
Provisions	1,417,407	950,000
Total current liabilities	24,345,781	17,317,811
Non-current liabilities		
Contract Liabilities	-	5,000,000
Borrowings	6,205,588	5,653,032
Provisions	1,035,241	2,536,000
Other non-current liabilities	-	100,000
Total non-current liabilities	7,240,829	13,289,032
Total liabilities	31,586,610	30,606,843
Net community assets	297,524,292	304,174,409
Community equity		
Asset revaluation surplus	188,906,478	171,681,649
Retained surplus	108,617,814	132,492,760
Total community equity	297,524,292	304,174,409

Statement of Cash Flows
for the period ended 31 January 2023

Actual
31-Jan-23 **Budget**
30-Jun-23

Statement of Cash Flows

Cash flows from operating activities

Receipts from customers	11,729,173	16,870,654
Payments to suppliers and employees	(48,589,779)	(70,295,612)
Interest received	402,613	219,750
Rental income	306,542	603,064
Non-capital grants and contributions	24,571,446	56,903,269
Borrowing costs	(206,158)	(307,920)
Net cash inflow from operating activities	(11,786,163)	3,993,205

Cash flows from investing activities

Payments for property, plant and equipment	(2,076,429)	(25,405,227)
Grants, subsidies, contributions and donations	1,976,170	21,622,218
Net cash inflow from investing activities	(100,259)	(3,783,009)

Cash flows from financing activities

Net cash inflow from financing activities	(224,380)	(534,252)
--	------------------	------------------

Total cash flows

Net increase in cash and cash equivalent held	(12,110,802)	(324,056)
Opening cash and cash equivalents	40,724,917	36,300,000
Closing cash and cash equivalents	28,614,115	35,975,944



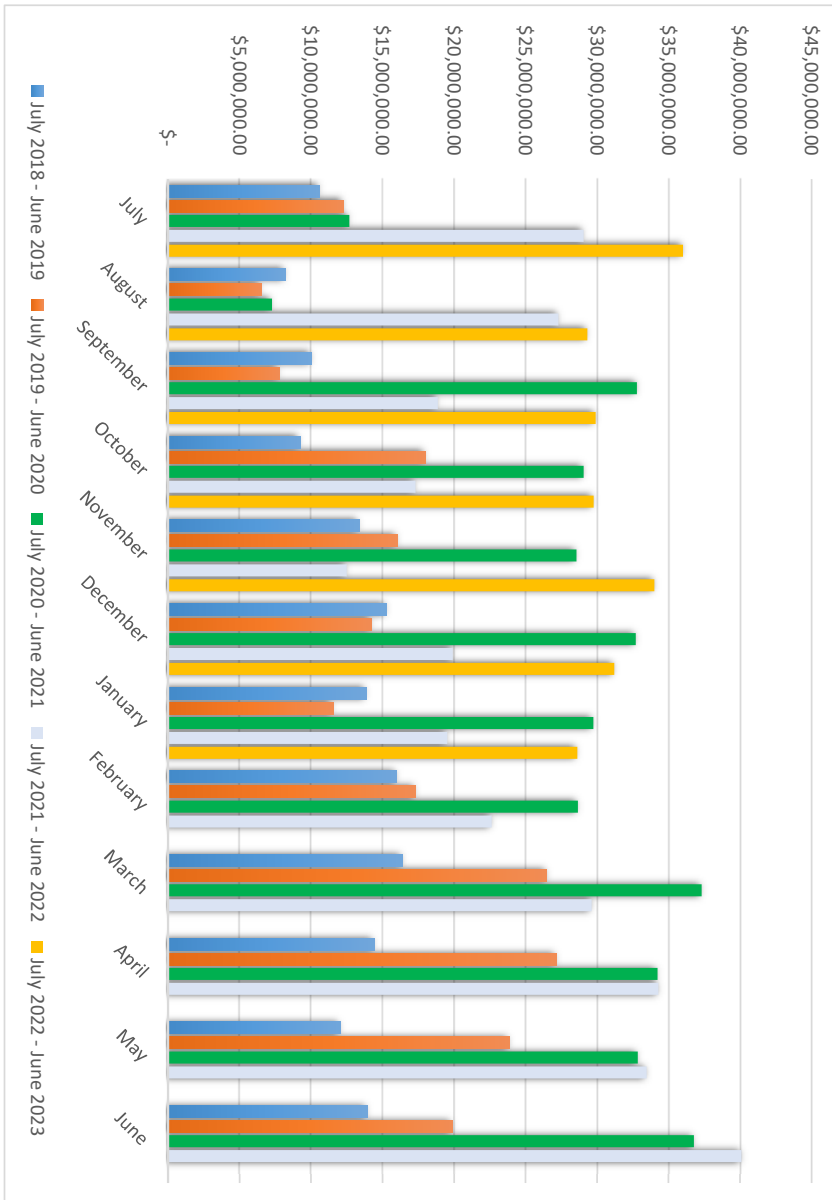
Statement of Comprehensive Income by Category
for the period ended 31 January 2023

	Core \$	QRA \$	Non-Core \$	Total \$	Budget \$
Income					
Revenue					
Recurrent revenue					
Rates, levies and charges	3,943,362	-	-	3,943,362	8,918,000
Fees and charges	250,791	-	189,126	439,917	547,000
Rental income	83,380	-	223,162	306,542	600,000
Interest received	402,613	-	-	402,613	219,903
Sales revenue	4,649,197	-	86,966	4,736,163	7,275,000
Other income	71,944	-	-	71,944	-
Grants, subsidies, contributions and	1,797,986	22,705,641	67,819	24,571,446	51,478,000
	11,199,273	22,705,641	567,073	34,471,987	69,037,903
Capital revenue					
Grants, subsidies, contributions and	1,976,170	-	-	1,976,170	21,622,218
Total revenue	13,175,443	22,705,641	567,073	36,448,158	90,660,121
Capital income	-	-	-	-	-
Total income	13,175,443	22,705,641	567,073	36,448,158	90,660,121
Expenses					
Recurrent expenses					
Employee benefits	(3,883,642)	(762,611)	(440,283)	(5,086,537)	(10,105,910)
Materials and services	(8,063,181)	(21,943,029)	(460,689)	(30,466,899)	(54,874,000)
Finance costs	(206,158)	-	-	(206,158)	(357,920)
Depreciation	(5,833,202)	-	(587,543)	(6,420,745)	(9,847,547)
	(17,986,182)	(22,705,641)	(1,488,516)	(42,180,339)	(75,185,378)
Capital expenses	-	-	-	-	-
Total expenses	(17,986,182)	(22,705,641)	(1,488,516)	(42,180,339)	(75,185,378)
Net result	(4,810,739)	0	(921,443)	(5,732,182)	15,474,743
Other comprehensive income					
Items that will not be reclassified to net result					
Increase / (decrease) in asset revaluat	-	-	-	-	-
Total other comprehensive income f	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the	(4,810,739)	0	(921,443)	(5,732,182)	15,474,743

Non Core activities include Les Wilson Barra Discovery Centre, Hatchery, Barra Bites, Child Care, Gym, Staff Housing and Penisoner Housing

CASH

Cash	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June
2019	\$10,624,212.00	\$8,210,979.00	\$10,052,874.00	\$9,230,314.00	\$13,365,287.00	\$15,294,953.00	\$13,866,629.00	\$16,004,746.00	\$16,406,721.00	\$14,429,103.00	\$12,076,778.00	\$13,940,891.00
2020	\$12,280,567.00	\$6,538,396.00	\$7,802,385.00	\$17,986,246.00	\$16,045,726.00	\$14,253,941.00	\$11,534,551.00	\$17,310,350.00	\$26,505,321.00	\$27,149,119.00	\$23,891,105.00	\$19,895,041.00
2021	\$12,668,763.00	\$7,267,828.00	\$32,799,197.00	\$29,061,031.00	\$28,569,461.00	\$32,701,782.00	\$29,755,429.00	\$28,656,349.42	\$37,318,356.00	\$34,226,338.00	\$32,854,549.00	\$36,769,988.00
2022	\$29,066,133.00	\$27,305,252.00	\$18,876,147.00	\$17,306,164.00	\$12,501,484.00	\$19,906,129.00	\$19,521,847.00	\$22,627,835.00	\$29,625,892.00	\$34,300,881.00	\$33,474,702.00	\$40,097,628.00
2023	\$36,016,895.12	\$29,324,952.00	\$29,916,342.00	\$29,764,622.00	\$34,019,634.00	\$31,208,774.91	\$28,614,115.00					



Rates and Service Charges Receivables Report
January 2023

Number of Assessments

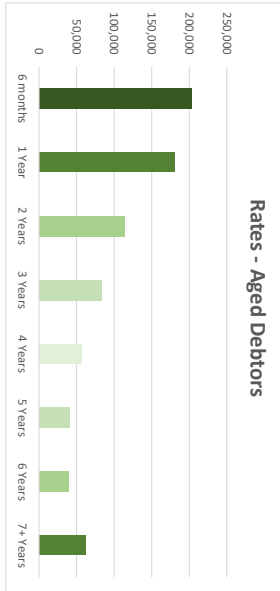
Total 1216
Non Valued 378 No Valuation issued, but Utility charges & ESL may still apply.
Valued 838

Payment Arrangements

No. of Assess Amount
6 108,922

Aged Debtor Breakdown

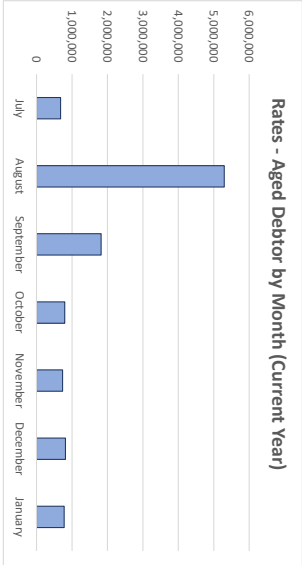
TOTAL	Legal Fees	Current	6 months	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	4 Years	5 Years	6 Years	7+ Years
778,159	0	0	203,121	180,223	113,895	83,230	56,216	40,693	39,256	61,524



Aged Debtor by Month

July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June
678,953	5,296,730	1,820,687	796,847	733,638	814,405	778,159					

*The GL Account balance and Outstanding Debtors Report show a difference of \$186,466.91. This is the Rates Paid in Advance total.



Interest by Month

July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June
4,899	2,972	8,115	6,632	1,670	8,733	6,170					

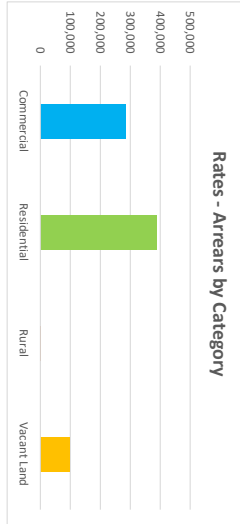
Rates and Service Charges Receivables Report

January 2023

Aged Debtor Breakdown by Category

	Total	Current	6 months	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	4 Years	5 Years	6 Years	7+ Years
Commercial	285,007	0	76,637	89,342	65,326	25,564	6,613	5,904	8,744	6,876
Residential	390,072	0	101,779	73,556	42,026	49,006	40,156	26,440	23,230	33,879
Rural	3,103	0	1,789	1,314	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vacant Land	99,977	0	22,977	16,012	6,543	8,659	9,447	8,349	7,281	20,769
Totals	778,159	0	203,121	180,223	113,895	83,230	56,216	40,693	39,256	61,524

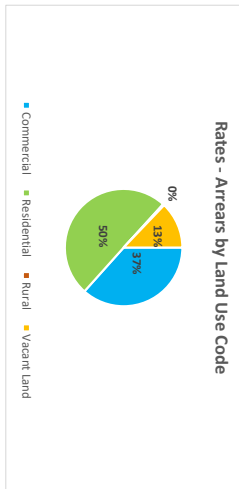
Rates - Arrears by Category



Breakdown by Land Usage

Land Usage	No. of Assess	Total	Percentage
Commercial	203	285,007	37%
Residential	675	390,072	50%
Rural	59	3,103	0%
Vacant Land	279	99,977	13%
		1,216	778,159

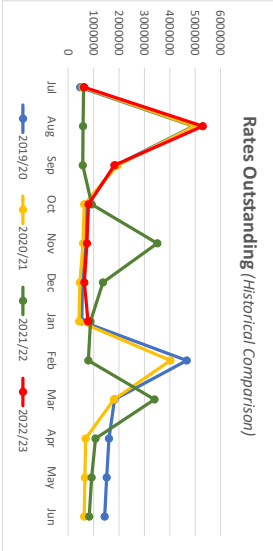
Rates - Arrears by Land Use Code



Historical Comparison by Month

	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
2019/20	\$ 470,641	\$ 4,926,161	\$ 1,880,488	\$ 717,757	\$ 630,432	\$ 559,597	\$ 530,335	\$ 4,665,873	\$ 1,822,510	\$ 1,602,662	\$ 1,513,610	\$ 1,437,098
2020/21	\$ 566,141	\$ 4,971,460	\$ 1,944,130	\$ 626,507	\$ 582,667	\$ 459,510	\$ 428,312	\$ 4,020,974	\$ 1,799,963	\$ 682,334	\$ 658,186	\$ 628,928
2021/22	\$ 606,708	\$ 5,804,12	\$ 573,791	\$ 925,817	\$ 3,508,592	\$ 1,367,235	\$ 873,592	\$ 788,448	\$ 3,394,719	\$ 1,072,555	\$ 921,857	\$ 825,409
2022/23	\$ 630,158	\$ 5,295,845	\$ 1,820,687	\$ 796,847	\$ 733,637	\$ 633,310	\$ 778,159					

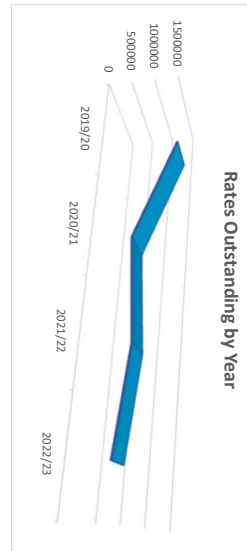
Rates Outstanding (Historical Comparison)



Rates and Service Charges Receivables Report
 January 2023

Historical Comparison by Year

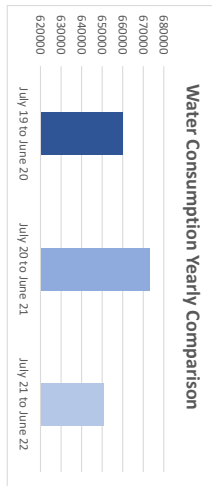
2019/20	\$	1,437,098
2020/21	\$	628,928
2021/22	\$	825,409
2022/23	\$	633,310



All water consumption started being levied from July, 2022.

Water Consumption Comparison

Year	Total Cons	\$ Rated
July 19 to June 20	660249	226,556
July 20 to June 21	673160	384,477
July 21 to June 22	650686	507,505
July 22 to June 23		



Carpentaria Shire Council - Capital Expenditure Budget - 2022-2023

31/01/2023		Data Updated			Total Project Budget				Financial Year Budget				YTD	Committed	Total	Stage of
Job No	Project Description	Type	Project Expense Budget	Project Grant Funding	Asset Sale / Trade-In	Councils Contrib'n to Project	Original Budget 2022-2023	Grant 2022-2023	Asset Sale / Trade-In 2022-2023	Council Contribution 2022-2023	Expenses 2022-2023	Orders	Expenses 2022-2023	Comp %		
CH2202	Buildings - 1 Brodie Street - Replaced galvanized plumbing pipework	R	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000	0	0	10,000	937	665	1,603	0%		
WQSH13	Buildings - 1/150 Yappar Street	R	45,000	45,000	0	0	45,000	45,000	0	0	0	0	0	0%		
WQSH14	Buildings - 1/72 Thompson Street	R	65,000	65,000	0	0	65,000	65,000	0	0	0	0	0	0%		
WQSH12	Buildings - 23 Woodward Street	R	20,000	20,000	0	0	20,000	20,000	0	0	0	0	0	0%		
WQSH15	Buildings - 36 Woodward Street - External Repaint	R	15,000	15,000	0	0	15,000	15,000	0	0	0	0	0	0%		
CH2203	Buildings - Residential Development - Gough Street	N	50,000	0	0	50,000	50,000	0	0	50,000	60,997	0	60,997	0%		
WQSH17	Buildings - Staff Housing - Internal Upgrade and Remove Asbestos, Philip Street	R	125,000	125,000	0	0	125,000	125,000	0	0	6	0	6	0%		
CH2201	Buildings - Staff Housing - Normanton Vacant Pensioner Unit	R	100,000	0	0	100,000	100,000	0	0	100,000	0	0	0	0%		
WO2203	Buildings - Staff Housing - Renewals - Prioritised per condition	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%		
CO2301	Buildings - Store Shelving	R	50,000	0	0	50,000	50,000	0	0	50,000	4,826	5,189	10,015	0%		
WQSH18	Capex - WAQ 34 Philp Street - Internal Upgrade - Repaint, renew	R			0	0	0	0	0	0	85,079	3,389	88,467	5%		
CW2203	Water - Normanton - Build-in under Water Tower	N	20,000	0	0	20,000	20,000	0	0	20,000	0	0	0	0%		
n/a	Lilyvale Subdivision Stage 1	N	1,500,000	0	1,500,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5%		
CO2104	Capex - Gilbert Street Pontoon Repairs	R	15,000		0	15,000	0	0	0	0	-10,893	0	-10,893	100%		
DAF22	Coast Reef Habitats - Karumba	N	100,000	100,000	0	0	100,000	100,000	0	0	237	64,479	64,716	5%		
CP2204	ICT - TV Radio - Satellite Infrastructure Upgrade Dish 1 - Karumba	R	25,000	0	0	25,000	25,000	0	0	25,000	11,371	0	11,371	80%		
CP2215	ICT - TV Radio - Satellite Infrastructure Upgrade Dish 2 - Karumba	R	25,000	0	0	25,000	0	0	0	0	20,272	0	20,272	100%		
QRRRF	Karumba Point Shoreline Protection and Revitalisation - Beach Sand Retention Project (Groyne)	N	592,473	500,000	0	92,473	592,473	500,000	0	92,473	0	0	0	50%		
PACP	Karumba Point Shoreline Protection and Revitalisation - Revetment Wall	N	1,592,473	1,592,473	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%		
LRCIP7	LRCIP - Phase 3 - Allocation of \$1m Funding towards Restoration of Karumba Foreshore - Revetment Wall	R	1,000,000	1,000,000	0	0	1,000,000	1,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0%		
LRCIP8	LRCIP - Phase 3 - Karumba Park (closing of Barnett St) - Design and Construct	N	350,000	350,000	0	0	350,000	350,000	0	0	8,080	0	8,080	10%		
LRCIP9	LRCIP - Phase 3 - Karumba Point to Town Walking Track (Signage, Designated Path, Bridges)	U	73,848	73,848	0	0	73,848	73,848	0	0	0	0	0	0%		
CO2201	Other - Cenotaph Upgrade - Two statues "We are one"	U	150,000	150,000	0	0	150,000	150,000	0	0	42,058	71,600	113,658	0%		
RRF006	Other - Karumba Airport Weather Station	N	87,000	87,000	0	0	87,000	87,000	0	0	-65,048	0	-65,048	95%		
QRRRF2	Other - Karumba Point Shoreline - Detailed Design	N	530,000	500,000		30,000	330,000	330,000	0	0	97,568	24,541	122,109	60%		

Carpentaria Shire Council - Capital Expenditure Budget - 2022-2023

11/01/2023		Data Updated			Total Project Budget					Financial Year Budget					YTD		Committed		Total		Stage of
Job No	Project Description	Type	Project Expense Budget	Project Grant Funding	Asset Sale / Trade-In	Councils Contrib'n to Project	Original Budget 2022-2023	Grant 2022-2023	Asset Sale / Trade-In 2022-2023	Council Contribution 2022-2023	Expenses 2022-2023	Orders	Expenses 2022-2023	Comp %							
WQ2204	Other - Onsite Chlorine Generators - Normanton & Karumba Pools	U	320,000	320,000	0	0	320,000	320,000	0	0	75,425	107,111	182,536	0%							
WQ2201	Other - Town Beautification - Landsborough St Development	N	200,000	200,000	0	0	10,000	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	5%							
WQ2202	Other - Town Beautification - School Dam Precinct Development	N	300,000	300,000	0	0	5,000	5,000	0	0	0	0	0	5%							
CP2308	Fleet - P1566 KBA Triton Dual Cab, replace with Dual Cab	R	60,000	0	0	60,000	60,000	0	0	60,000	0	0	0	0%							
CP2209	Fleet - P1582 WTP - SR 4x2 Single Cab Ute	R	35,000	0	8,000	27,000	35,000	0	8,000	27,000	0	0	0	0%							
CP2309	Fleet - P1605 WTP Single Cab	R	65,000	0	0	65,000	65,000	0	0	65,000	0	0	0	0%							
CP2302	Fleet - P1664 Dual Cab Cruiser	R	80,000	0	0	80,000	80,000	0	0	80,000	0	0	0	0%							
CP2304	Fleet - P1784 2WD Hilux Single Cab	R	40,000	0	0	40,000	40,000	0	0	40,000	0	0	0	0%							
CP2303	Fleet - P1877 Dual Cab Colorado	R	50,000	0	0	50,000	50,000	0	0	50,000	0	0	0	0%							
CP2301	Fleet - P2036 Fuso Tipper	R	70,000	0	0	70,000	70,000	0	0	70,000	0	0	0	0%							
CP2306	Fleet - P2529 Crane Truck	R	185,000	0	0	185,000	185,000	0	0	185,000	0	0	0	0%							
CP2305	Fleet - P3516 140M Grader	R	300,000	0	0	300,000	300,000	0	0	300,000	0	0	0	5%							
CP2307	Fleet - P4502 Vermeer VAC Trailer	R	80,000	0	0	80,000	80,000	0	0	80,000	0	0	0	0%							
CP2211	Fleet - Plumbers Isuzu Job Truck	N	145,000	0	0	145,000	145,000	0	0	145,000	0	0	0	0%							
CP2207	Fleet - Replace P1512 Town Services - 4x2 Single Cab Ute (Cleaners)	R	35,000	0	8,000	27,000	35,000	0	8,000	27,000	0	0	0	0%							
CP2205	Fleet - Replace P1605 WTP 4x4 Single Cab Utility	R	55,000	0	18,000	37,000	55,000	0	18,000	37,000	0	0	0	0%							
CP2206	Fleet - Replace P1653 Electrician - 4 x 4 Single Cab	R	55,000	0	18,000	37,000	55,000	0	18,000	37,000	0	0	0	0%							
CP2203	Fleet - Replace P1710 CEO - GXL 4.5L T Diesel Dual Cab	R	82,440	0	35,000	47,440	82,440	0	35,000	47,440	81,952	0	81,952	50%							
CP2210	Fleet - Replace P2402 WTP - N Series NPR Tipper	R	65,000	0	12,000	53,000	65,000	0	12,000	53,000	0	0	0	0%							
CP2208	Fleet - Replace P4136 Quad UTV with 2 seats	R	25,000	0	2,000	23,000	25,000	0	2,000	23,000	0	0	0	0%							
CP2310	Water - Normanton - WTP Generator	R	60,000	0	0	60,000	60,000	0	0	60,000	0	0	0	0%							
New	ATSI TIDS - Plains/Topsy Creek & Cabbage Tree Creek Causeways	N	1,340,000	1,340,000	0	0	1,340,000	1,340,000	0	0	0	0	0	5%							
New	Betterment - Inverleigh West Causeway Upgrade	U	500,000	450,000	0	50,000	50,000	0	0	50,000	0	0	0	0%							
CR2106	Footpaths - Maintenance and Disability Access Karumba	R	45,000	0	0	45,000	45,000	0	0	45,000	0	0	0	0%							
CR2105	Footpaths - Maintenance and Disability Access Normanton	R	60,000	0	0	60,000	60,000	0	0	60,000	0	0	0	0%							
RRUP	Iffley Road - Gravel Upgrade	U	4,206,687	4,206,687	0	0	4,206,687	4,206,687	0	0	0	0	0	0%							
RRUP	Koolatah - Dixie Road Widening	U	2,477,642	2,477,642	0	0	2,477,642	2,477,642	0	0	0	0	0	0%							
CL2201	Lilyvale Subdivision Stage 1 - Road Construction - Internal Access Road	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	520,862	51,505	572,367	70%							
New	Mitchell River Crossing - Bridge Design	U	300,000	300,000	0	0	300,000	300,000	0	0	0	0	0	0%							
New	Other - Savannah Way Art Trail - Footings and Traffic Island Upgrade	U	35,000	0	0	35,000	35,000	0	0	35,000	0	0	0	0%							
CL2301	Project - Lilyvale Subdivision Entrance Statement	N	85,000	0	0	85,000	85,000	0	0	85,000	28,030	0	28,030	0%							
QRRRF3	Roads - Kerb and Channel across from Christian College, Thompson Street	U	228,882	218,882	0	10,000	228,882	218,882	0	10,000	155,071	225	155,296	15%							
ROSI	Roads - Roads of Strategic Importance (Ntn to Burketown Rd) (Sealing)	U	20,000,000	16,000,000	0	4,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	0	1,000,000	0	0	0	0%							
CR2107	Roads - Shire Grid Installations	N	20,000	0	0	20,000	20,000	0	0	20,000	9,100	0	9,100	0%							

Carpentaria Shire Council - Capital Expenditure Budget - 2022-2023

31/01/2023		Data Updated		Total Project Budget						Financial Year Budget				YTD		Committed		Total		Stage of	
Job No	Project Description	Type	Project Expense Budget	Project Grant Funding	Asset Sale / Trade-In	Councils Contribution to Project	Original Budget 2022-2023	Grant 2022-2023	Asset Sale / Trade-In 2022-2023	Council Contribution 2022-2023	Expenses 2022-2023	Orders	Expenses 2022-2023	Comp	%						
RR2302	Roads - TIDS/R2R/Council - Armstrong (Funding top up road realignment)	N	1,513,339	1,465,263	0	48,076	1,513,339	1,465,263	0	48,076	92,117	147,099	239,216	5%							
RR2301	Roads - TIDS/R2R/Council - Concrete Causeway before Armstrong	N	800,000	800,000	0	0	800,000	800,000	0	0	18,939	0	18,939	0%							
CR2301	Roads - TIDS/R2R/Council - Normanton to Burketown - Reseal	R	300,000	150,000	0	150,000	300,000	150,000	0	150,000	0	0	0	0%							
Parent	Roads - TIDS/R2R/Council - Normanton to Burketown - Sealing Works	U	1,820,000	1,621,924	0	198,076	1,820,000	1,621,904	0	198,096	0	0	0	0%							
CS2201	Sewer - Karumba - Membrane Replacement	R	250,000	0	0	250,000	250,000	0	0	250,000	96	0	96	0%							
CS2202	Sewer - Karumba - Pump Replacement (eone)	R	100,000	0	0	100,000	100,000	0	0	100,000	89,296	0	89,296	40%							
RRF004	Sewerage - Karumba Sewerage System - System Review & Master Plan	N	80,000	80,000	0	0	40,000	40,000	0	0	31,625	9,030	40,655	80%							
CW2204	Glenore Weir Water Pipe Replacement Planning Project	R	295,000	295,000	0	0	295,000	295,000	0	0	6,984	0	6,984	0%							
CL1801	Lilvale Subdivision Stage 1 - Water Infrastructure	N	0	0	0	0	400,000	0	0	400,000	656,105	37,140	693,245	95%							
RRF001A	Water - Glenore Weir Raw Water Upgrade - Emergency Intake Structure	U	150,000	150,000	0	0	150,000	150,000	0	0	120	0	120	0%							
RRF002	Water - Karumba Water Tower/Reservoirs On site Chlorine Generator	U	180,000	180,000	0	0	180,000	180,000	0	0	416	0	416	0%							
CW2202	Water - Normanton - Manifold (for old Clarifier)	U	20,000	0	0	20,000	20,000	0	0	20,000	145	0	145	0%							
CW2201	Water - Normanton - Refurbish Clarifier	R	75,000	0	0	75,000	75,000	0	0	75,000	6,405	75,757	82,162	10%							
RRF003	Water - Normanton Water Treatment Plant - Study & Design (increase potable supply)	N	40,000	40,000	0	0	40,000	40,000	0	0	698	0	698	5%							
WO2205	Water - Normanton Water Treatment Plant Reservoir Upgrades	U	1,992,916	1,992,916	0	0	1,992,916	1,992,916	0	0	0	0	0	0%							
RRF005	Water - Treatment Plant - Controls/Monitoring - Priorities to be established	R	180,000	180,000	0	0	60,000	60,000	0	0	37,520	57,059	94,579	75%							
WO2207	Water - Treatment Plant - Normanton - Diversion of Pipework to improve operational efficiency	N	150,000	150,000	0	0	100,000	100,000	0	0	0	0	0	0%							
WO2207	Water - Treatment Plant - Normanton - Reservoir Repairs	R	210,000	210,000	0	0	210,000	210,000	0	0	80	0	80	0%							
			46,302,700	37,751,635	1,601,000	6,950,065	27,225,227	22,844,142	101,000	4,280,085	2,066,477	654,789	2,721,266	8%							

Carpentaria Shire Council - Capital Expenditure Budget - 2022-2023

31/01/2023 Data Updated

Job No	Project Description	Type	Project Expense Budget	Project Grant Funding	Asset Sale / Trade-In	Councils Contrib'n to Project	Original Budget 2022-2023	Grant 2022-2023	Asset Sale / Trade-In 2022-2023	Council Contribution 2022-2023	YTD Expenses 2022-2023	Committed Orders	Total Expenses 2022-2023	Stage of Comp'n %
Capital Expenditure by Asset Class			Project Expense Budget	Project Grant Funding	Asset Sale / Trade-In	Councils Contribution to Project	Original Budget 2022-2023	Grant 2022-2023	Asset Sale / Trade-In 2022-2023	Council Contribution 2022-2023				
	Roads		33,731,550	29,030,398	0	4,701,152	18,281,550	16,580,378	0	1,701,172				
	Plant and Equip.		1,487,440	0	101,000	1,386,440	1,487,440	0	101,000	1,386,440				
	Land		1,500,000	0	1,500,000	0	0	0	0	0				
	Sewer		430,000	80,000	0	350,000	390,000	40,000	0	350,000				
	Water		3,292,916	3,197,916	0	95,000	3,522,916	3,027,916	0	495,000				
	Other		5,360,794	5,173,321	0	187,473	3,043,321	2,925,848	0	117,473				
	Buildings		500,000	270,000	0	230,000	500,000	270,000	0	230,000				
		46,302,700	37,751,635	1,601,000	6,950,065	27,225,227	22,844,142	101,000		4,280,085				
Capital Expenditure by Type			Project Expense Budget	Project Grant Funding	Asset Sale / Trade-In	Councils Contribution to Project	Original Budget 2022-2023	Grant 2022-2023	Asset Sale / Trade-In 2022-2023	Council Contribution 2022-2023				
	U		32,454,975	28,141,899	0	4,313,076	17,004,975	15,691,879	0	1,313,096				
	N		9,495,285	7,504,736	1,500,000	490,549	6,027,812	5,167,263	0	860,549				
	R		4,352,440	2,105,000	101,000	2,146,440	4,192,440	1,985,000	101,000	2,106,440				
			46,302,700	37,751,635	1,601,000	6,950,065	27,225,227	22,844,142	101,000	4,280,085				

BUSINESS PAPERS

10.3 2022/2023 OPERATIONAL PLAN 2ND QUARTER REVIEW (DECEMBER 2022)

Attachments: 10.3.1. Operational Plan Progress Report - Q2 22/23 [↓](#)

Author: Julianne Meier - Director Corporate Services

Date: 8 February 2023

Key Outcome: A well governed, responsive Council, providing effective leadership and management, and respecting community values

Key Strategy: Maintain a focus on integrity, Accountability and Transparency in all that we do

Executive Summary:

The *Local Government Regulation 2012* requires that a local government must for each financial year prepare and by resolution adopt an Annual Operational Plan. A report on the Operational Plan is to be prepared and presented to the Council on a regular basis outlining the progress towards implementing the key initiatives therein.

RECOMMENDATION:

That Council notes the second quarter review of the 2022 – 2023 Operational Plan to the 31st December 2022.

Background:

The Annual Operational Plan 2022/2023 was adopted at the Special Budget meeting held on the 16th June 2022. The Operational Plan is an annual document which outlines activities and actions Council will undertake for the financial year.

Section 174 of the *Local Government Regulation 2012* states:

- (1) *A local government must prepare and adopt an annual operational plan for each financial year.*
- (2) *The local government may, but need not, adopt the annual operation plan for a financial year at the same time the local government adopts its budget for the financial year.*
- (3) *The chief executive officer must present a written assessment of the local government's progress towards implementing the annual operational plan at meetings of the local government held at regular intervals of not more than 3 months.*
- (4) *A local government may, by resolution, amend its annual operational plan at any time before the end of the financial year.*
- (5) *A local government must discharge its responsibilities in a way that is consistent with its annual operational plan.*

The attached report shows the progress towards implementing the Annual Operational Plan for 2022/2023 for the second quarter.

BUSINESS PAPERS

Consultation (Internal/External):

- Chief Executive Officer
- Executive Leadership Team

Legal Implications:

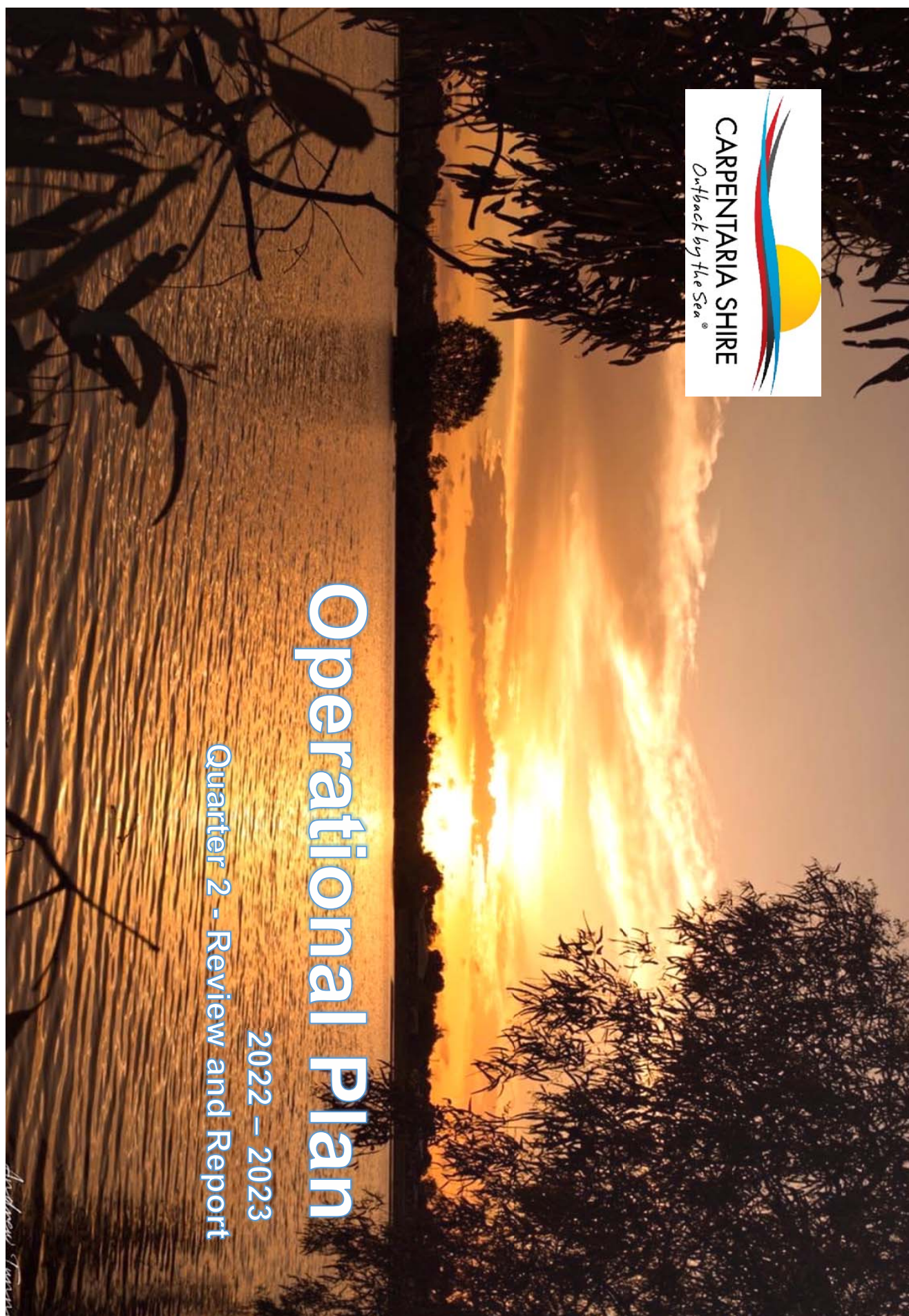
- *Local Government Act 2009*
- *Local Government Regulation 2012*

Financial and Resource Implications:

- The Operational Plan identifies the annual objectives as defined in Council's Corporate Plan

Risk Management Implications:

- Risks are within normal operational parameters.



Operational Plan 2022-2023

1 Carpentaria Community

Corporate Outcomes		2022-2023 Key Initiative	
1.1 A safe, healthy, and equitable community that celebrates diversity and enjoys a quality lifestyle.		1.1.1 Implementation of the Youth Strategy for the Shire.	
		1.1.2 Finalisation of standard leases for the community groups who utilise Council facilities.	
		1.1.3 Develop an action plan from the recommendations contained in the Carpentaria Sport and Recreation Plan.	
		1.1.4 Annual review the Local Disaster Management Plan.	

Program	Service	Link	Key Initiative	Performance Measure	Budget	% Complete	Status Commentary	RO
Community and Cultural Development	Community Development	1.1.1	Implementation of the Youth Strategy recommendations	Youth Strategy implemented	In-house	20%	Grant funding applied for to support employing a Youth Officer to deliver the Youth Strategy.	MECD
		1.1.2	Finalisation of standard leases for the community groups who utilise Council facilities.	Draft leases are presented to Council for Adoption	Operational Budget	80%	One lease outstanding and is still in negotiations. A meeting has been scheduled to finalise the lease.	MECD
		1.1.3	Develop an action plan from the recommendations contained in the Carpentaria Sport and Recreation Plan.	Projects adopted by Council to finalise the Plan	In-house	10%	Discussions with clubs as to the relevance of some items. A workshop has been scheduled to progress.	MECD
	Disaster Management	1.1.4	Annual review the Local Disaster Management Plan.	Undertake a desktop review of the plan with QFES	Operational Budget	0%	This will be scheduled in the final quarter of the year following any seasonal rains. Likely to be undertaken in April 2023.	CEO

2 Carpentaria Environment

Corporate Outcomes		2022-2023 Key Initiative
2.1 The region's environmental assets including natural areas and resources, open spaces, and agricultural land, are conserved and enhanced for future generations.	2.1.1 Advocate with various government departments on initiatives identified in the Coastal Hazard Adaptation Study and including Karumba Levee pre-feasibility.	2.1.2 Implementation of the recommendations in the Regional Biosecurity Plan.

Program	Service	Link	Key Initiative	Performance Measure	Budget	% Complete	Status Commentary	RO
Coastal Management	Foreshore Protection	2.1.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of funded initiatives identified in the Coastal Hazard Adaptation Study. Capturing the erosion of the foreshore through photographs from community members (Douglas Shire) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding provided to Council secured the necessary approvals to move on the recommendation provided 	In-house Grant Funding	10%	<p>PACP funding approved to undertake foreshore protection works. This will commence following the release of the detailed design from Haskoning.</p> <p>Seeking funding options for the installation of a camera post to capture the foreshore erosion photos</p>	CEO
Natural Resource Management	Pest Management Operations	2.1.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of the recommendations in the Regional Biosecurity Plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Works undertaken to address the recommendation 	Operational Budget	10%	<p>Regional Biosecurity Plan was adopted by Council, December 23.</p> <p>A Rural Lands Officer has been appointed to assist with undertaking the recommendations.</p>	CEO

Operational Plan 2022-2023

3 Carpentaria Economy

Corporate Outcomes		2022-2023 Key Initiative	
3.1 A dynamic and diverse economy creating industry development and employment opportunities.	3.1.1 Promote and encourage support from interested parties to pursue initiatives in the Economic Development Strategy.		
	3.1.2 Continued participation in the North West Minerals Province with other councils and state government.		
	3.1.3 Promote and encourage support from interested parties to pursue initiatives in the Tourism Strategy.		

Program	Service	Link	Key Initiative	Performance Measure	Budget	% Complete	Status Commentary	RO
Economic Development	Regional Economic Development	3.1.1	Promote and encourage support from interested parties to pursue initiatives in the Economic Development Strategy.	10% of initiatives identified in the EDS are progressed before fourth quarter	Operational Budget	5%	Lilyvale Subdivision is progressing.	MECD
		3.1.2	Continued participation in the North West Minerals Province with other councils and state government.	Attendance at 90% of all meetings called and held in relation to the NWMMP	Operational Budget	5%	CEO will attend meeting in November to ascertain the continuation of the NWMMP as the previous plan has concluded.	CEO MECD
	Business Development	3.1.3	Promote and encourage support from interested parties to pursue initiatives in the Tourism Strategy	Workshop held in Region with representatives from within the Industry	Operational Budget	5%	The Tourism Champion is no longer engaged by Council. Council is in discussions with OOTA in relation to RTO representation and when complete will progress engagement with local operators.	CEO Tourism Champion Barra Hatchery Manager

4 Carpentaria Governance

Corporate Outcomes		2022-2023 Key Initiative	
4.1 A well governed, responsive Council, providing effective leadership and management, and respecting community values.		4.1.1 Annual Review of Strategic Risk Register and Operational Risk Register.	
		4.1.2 Implementation of individual asset class management plans.	
		4.1.3 Amend the Long-Term Financial Sustainability indicators and develop a sustainability plan highlighting the assumptions that make up the strategy.	
		4.1.4 Regional representation on the NWQROC and WQAC.	
		4.1.5 Undertake a Local Laws Review of relevant Local Laws	
		4.1.6 Develop a transition plan for Finance Enterprise Software	

Program	Service	Link	Key Initiative	Performance Measure	Budget	% Complete	Status Commentary	RO
Corporate Governance	Financial Services	4.1.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing implementation of the Corporate Risk Register and Operational Risk Register. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Registers are regularly used to identify and manage risks across the organisation. 	Operational Budget	5%	Discussions with trainer have commenced, and planning is underway.	DCS
Engineering	Asset Management	4.1.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of individual asset class management plans. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capturing 10 year capital works to optimise asset classes. 	Operational Budget	25%	Contractor engaged, to conduct site visit and prepare individual AMP's. AMP for Buildings have been reviewed, other AMP's being finalised.	CEO DOE
Corporate Governance	Financial Services	4.1.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adoption and implementation of the Long-Term Financial Sustainability Plan in accordance with assumptions that make up the Plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Updated following the completion of the detailed asset management plans for the 	Operational Budget	25%	QTC model completed, a date to be scheduled to work with ELT, before presenting to Council.	CEO DCS DOE

Operational Plan 2022-2023

Program	Service	Link	Key Initiative	Performance Measure	Budget	% Complete	Status Commentary	RO
				individual asset classes				
Economic Development	Business Development	4.1.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional representation on the NWQROC and WQAC. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% attendance at all NWQROC and WQAC meetings 		20%	CEO, Mayor and Deputy Mayor attended ROC meeting in Cloncurry and Deputy Mayor and CEO are scheduled to attend the next meeting in Julia Creek.No	CEO
Corporate Governance	Compliance	4.1.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake a Local Laws Review of relevant Local Laws 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identified Local Laws reviewed during the period and presented to Council for adoption. 	Operational Budget	15%	Discussions have been held, and a full review is not required, just some possible amendments.	ELT
Corporate Governance	Governance	4.1.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a transition plan for Finance Enterprise Software 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification of Finance Modules to transition to the Cloud Version. 	Operational Budget	0%	Discussions have been held at ELT level. Planning to prepare a	ELT

Operational Plan 2022-2023

*It's a great place to work,
live and play*

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BUSINESS PAPERS

10.4 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT REPORT

Attachments: 10.4.1. Sports Centre Monthly Report - January 2023 [↓](#)
10.4.2. January 2023 Pool Report [↓](#)

Author: Cherie Schafer - Manager Economic & Community Development

Date: 9 February 2023

Key Outcome: A safe, healthy, and equitable community that celebrates diversity and enjoys a quality lifestyle

Key Strategy: Continue to support activities and programs that provide for the youth within the Shire

Executive Summary:

This report provides information and updates to Council on various activities and programs that are facilitated within the Community, Cultural Services and Economic Development portfolio of Council.

RECOMMENDATION:

That Council:

1. note the Community Development Report; and
2. that those matters not covered by resolution be noted.

1. MATTERS FOR INFORMATION:

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1.1 Normanton and Karumba Library Statistics

Statistics and general information for the Normanton and Karumba Library's for the month of January have been provided in the table below.

<u>Statistics</u>	Normanton			Karumba		
	Jan-21	Jan-22	Jan-23	Jan-21	Jan-22	Jan-23
Monthly Walk-Ins	40	17	12	N/A	29	26
Number of library loans	135	191	10	N/A	199	135
Number of people utilising the internet	5	12	6	N/A	6	18
Number of new members	1	0	0	N/A	2	0
Total Hours Public Internet Usage	3	5	2	N/A	14	10
Total hours open to the public	57	42	24	N/A	80	76

Normanton Library Activities – Update provided by the Normanton Centre Co-Ordinator

- First 5 Forever – We had no attendance on the first Friday of the New Year - Friday 6th – and then on the following Friday, the 13th.
- Book Club – We had no attendances for the first two (2) weeks as the regular attendees were out of town.
- General - We had a few local adults visit the library to use the public computers and we also had a few local kids visit the Library during their School Holidays. They enjoyed using the STEM Tablets which they used to play educational games about science.
- The VIC/Library remains closed due to water damage and mold.

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Karumba Activities – Update provided by the Karumba librarian

- First Five Forever – We had 5 attendees for two sessions held on Wednesdays.

1.2 Normanton Childcare Centre

The Normanton Childcare Centre provides an important service to the community and is currently operating at reduced hours, Monday to Friday from 8.30am to 2.30pm until fully qualified staff can be recruited.

Council conducted interviews during the first week of January for the fulltime Assistant Educators Role who was due to start at the end of January. Unfortunately, there has been delays on switching over the new staff members blue card to Queensland, so the start date is now expected early February.

With the start of the new Assistant Educator and on the return of the Childcare Director on 27th February the Normanton Childcare Centre will extend the hours of operation from 8.30 to 2.30 to 8am to 5pm. Parents have been notified of the change though the parent app.

Council is still required to look at back up staffing options to replace the Director during times of leave to keep within the ratio of fully qualified staff.

1.3 Normanton Sports Centre Monthly Report

Council entered into a management agreement for the Normanton Sports Centre with Bynoe CACS Ltd in July 2021 for a period of two years, which is due to expire July 2023.

The report for the month of January 2023 for the Normanton Sports Centre is attached for information.

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1.4 Normanton and Karumba Pool Statistics

Statistics and general information for the Normanton and Karumba Pools for the month of January are attached for review.

Updates on items outlines in the pool report:

- Dolphin pool cleaner sent for repairs
- Maintenance items listed reported to relevant department
- Seeking quotes for the clocks requested

Events organised:

Events scheduled to supported by Council in 2023

- Australia Day – 26th January
- Clean Up Australia Day – 3rd March
- ANZAC Day – 25th April
- K150 Celebrations – 25th June to 1st July
- Carpentaria Shire Gala Ball – 5th August
- Outback by the Sea Festival - 25th to the 29th of September
- Day for Daniel - 27th October
- Remembrance Day – 11th November
- Youth Christmas Party - December
- Christmas Light Competition - December
- RADF workshops – through the year
- Any other events allocated by Council during the year.

General update:

An order has been placed the order for the new community sign.

Consultation (Internal/External):

- Chief Executive Officer – Mark Crawley
- Director of Corporate Services – Julianne Meier
- Manager of Economic and Community Development – Cherie Schafer

Legal Implications:

- Nil

BUSINESS PAPERS

Financial and Resource Implications:

- Within budget.

Risk Management Implications:

- Risks are relatively low - supports Council's aim of engaging with the community as well as providing key activities and facilities.



Normanton Sports Centre

MONTHLY REPORT – JANUARY, 2023

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The month of January has been a hectic month with the start of the school holiday program for 2023. We have organized all day programs for different parts of the day depending on the weather and ages. We had great numbers turn up each day.

Christel Barry the centers supervisor has implemented some changes, we will continue to try and bring in no school no Centre we did find this difficult last year but will continue to try again this term, we will continue to speak with the police, we are looking at some different options on how we might be able to manage this.

We encourage the kids to the keep the Sports Centre tidy inside and out before they head home with rewarding them with Icy Cups that are made by Staff Members the day before.

We are continually replacing sports equipment and art supplies as things go missing, get damaged or are being used. We have just spent another \$2500.00 to have equipment and art supplies on hand for the January, 2023 holiday program these items were bought with the sport and rec funds..

ATTENDENCES

Total Attendances for Centre Programs Weekdays: we are averaging around 40 to 50 students per day during the School Holiday Program.

PAGE 1

Total Attendances for Centre Programs Weekends: o

We have joined up with some of the other providers in town to deliver a girls and boys information day in January, 2023 this was extremely well attended and enjoyed. We held that event in the Shire Hall.

During some of the days that it was extremely hot we have used the council pool as part of our activities as it was too hot inside the centre to play or do to many activities.

Total Attendances for the Month:

Week one

02/01/2023: closed

03/01/2023: 41

04/01/2023: 52

05/01/2023: 46

06/01/2023: 39

Week two

09/01/2023: 46

10/01/2023: 54

11/01/2023: 61

12/01/2023: 48

13/01/2023: 52

Week three

16/01/2023: 51

17/01/2023: 47

18/01/2023: 34

19/01/2023: 49

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20/01/2023: 31

Week Four

23/01/2023 19

24/01/2023 31

25/01/2023 24

26/01/2023 Closed

27/01/2023 26

Total Attendances for Last Month: 751

Impacts on service delivery:

Hours of operation

Monday to Friday: 2:30-6:00pm

During the Holidays we operated 10a.m. until 6p.m.

GRANT APPLICATIONS Applied / Received

Grant	Program	Amount	Status
o	Nil applied for		

MEETINGS ATTENDED IN RELATION TO SPORTS CENTRE OPERATIONS

Meeting	Outcomes / Action Items
We are meeting on the 31/1/2023.	To discuss what worked and what did not over the school holidays

CALENDAR – No events on calendar as yet.





Monthly Report for Normanton and Karumba Pools January 2023

TOTAL ENTRIES			
	Adult	Child	Total
Normanton	20	207	227
Karumba	145	40	185

General Update

- The month was very quiet to start with the weather event we experienced but have returned back to per Christmas numbers now that school has returned
- Karumba pool is starting to get busier now after the Christmas slowdown
- The equipment and pool pump is working well. The water quality is great.
- Having a few issues with chemical supply but I assume it is that time of the year.



Issues

Normanton

- Lack of parent supervision is still an issue at Normanton.
- The toilets are still a problem as when they are open the children in the indoor centre are constantly running in and out of them unsupervised causing damage and a lot of mess.

- Children in the indoor centre are still coming into the pool to use the water bubbler causing issues for supervision.
- Children under the age of 10 are currently hanging around the gate harassing people coming in to the pool to try and get someone to watch them. This is stopping other members of the community from coming to use the facility.
- When we had the rain event we had a situation where the water from the hill actually ran into the pool causing the water to go brown and be unusable for a couple of days.

Karumba

- Computer systems for the pool keep stopping due to dosing issues. We will look at it at the end of the season as we can continue to run the pool with the issue.
- The rain is causing issues for mowing as it doesn't run off because it is below the concrete line. We are still mowing but it is very difficult and not very clean.
- The pool cleaner isn't working properly and we need to look at repairing it or replacing it ASAP

Maintenance Notes

Normanton

- The front gate needs repairing as it doesn't self close all the time. If the planned upgrade goes ahead then this can be left for the season and monitored
- We have had requests for a clock at the pool so people in the water know what the time is while they are swimming.



Karumba

- The shade sail over the pool need to be reattached to the top pulleys before the rainy season to avoid the breaking under the strain of rain water pooling
- Need to fix or replace the pool cleaner ASAP to be able to keep the bottom of the pool clean
- We have had a request for a clock at the pool so people know what the time is while they are swimming

After a quiet start to the month the numbers are back to their usual amount. We have had a few issues with the rain event causing the water quality to drop but it has been fixed school swimming has recommenced as has swim club and we are excited to get back into the new year

BUSINESS PAPERS

10.5 COMMUNITY DONATIONS AND SUPPORT

Attachments:	NIL
Author:	Cherie Schafer - Manager Economic & Community Development
Date:	8 February 2023

Key Outcome: 2.2 – Council supports our community organisations

Key Strategy: 2.2.2 Council provides support for local community organisations.

Executive Summary:

Council receives numerous requests for donations throughout the year. Council advertised a community donation round for any events between now and August. The applications received during the round for donations and fee waivers are listed in this report for Council's consideration.

RECOMMENDATION:

That Council approves the following requests for Donations and Support and waivers of fees and charges:

1. A fee waiver of \$1,230 to be provided to the Normanton Social Fishing Club for:
 - The community donation trailer \$580
 - Use of 10 bins \$650
 2. A fee waiver of \$1,610 be provided to the Normanton State School cross country for:
 - Provision of 4 bins to be picked up and returned by the school \$260
 - Mowing of the Normanton Golf Course \$1,200
 - Use of the Normanton Golf Course \$150
 3. A fee waiver of \$1,650 to be provided to Normanton State School Athletics Carnival for:
 - Use of the John Henry Oval and toilets, toilets to be cleaned and open before the event. \$150
 - Marking of the track and fields, a NSS teacher is to assist Council staff \$1,500.
 4. A fee waiver of \$390 to be provided to Normanton State School awards for:
 - Use of the Normanton Shire Hall \$390
 5. A fee waiver of \$2,450 to be provided to Normanton State School FETE for:
 - Use of the Normanton Shire Hall x 5 days \$1,950
 - Use of the kitchen x 5 days \$500
 6. A fee waiver of \$1,370 to be provided to Normanton NAIDOC Ball committee for:
-

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- Use of the Normanton Shire Hall x 3 days \$1,170
 - Table clothes and seat covers \$200
7. A fee waiver of \$750 to be provided to Milboe C2K bike ride for:
- Use of the Rodeo grounds toilets and showers \$500
 - Use of the Karumba Sports Centre \$250

Background:

Council has a Community Donations and Support funding program for events held in the Carpentaria Shire. There has been expenditure \$33,613.67 against the budget of \$96,000 related to local non-profit groups for the financial year are displayed in the table below. A community donation round was put out to the groups for event from now until August 2023.

Acct Code	Account	Actual
IK1000	In Kind - Bynoe	6545.46
IK1010	In Kind - Carpentaria Kindergarten	618.18
IK1030	In Kind - Gidgee Healing	1100.00
IK1040	In Kind - Gulf Christian College	527.27
IK1070	In Kind - Karumba Recreation Club	2353.51
IK1110	In Kind - Normanton Police	872.73
IK1120	In Kind - Normanton Rodeo	8428.90
IK1130	In Kind - Normanton State School	7459.67
IK1140	In Kind - Normanton Stingers	0.00
IK1230	In Kind - Kurtjar Aboriginal Corporation	354.55
IK1260	In Kind - Mount Isa School of the Air	2354.55
IK1264	In Kind - VMR Karumba	409.09
IK1265	In Kind - Normanton Christian Centre	354.55
IK1721	In Kind - NWHHS	390.00
IK1722	In Kind - Aspire Cairns Community	1845.21
IK1723	In Kind - Deadly Choices	0.00
* Total *		33613.67

The below applications have been received for Council's consideration. If all donations are approved the expenses will total \$41,813.67. There still remain several donation requests for regular events that was not applied for during this round that is expected to come in over the next few months.

Donations and Fee Waivers for Council's Consideration

1. Normanton Social Fishing Club will be hosting the Annual Fishing Competition again this year at the Albion Hotel from the 6 to the 9th of April 2023. The Normanton Social Fishing Club requests the waiver of fees and charges of \$1,230 for:

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- The community donation trailer \$580
 - Use of 10 bins \$650
2. Normanton State School (NSS) cross country is due to be held 21 April 2023. This event is a great event for the youth of the State School for Health and Wellbeing. The Normanton State School request the waiver of fees and charges for \$1,610 for:
- Provision of 4 bins \$260, to be collected by NSS
 - Mowing of the Normanton Golf Course \$1,200
 - Use of the Normanton Golf Course \$150
 - Cleaning of the toilets to be completed by the NSS as per previous years.
3. Normanton State School Athletics Carnival is due to be held 14 July 2023 at the John Henry Oval. This event is a great event for the youth to participate in and the family to attend. Normanton State School request the waiver of fees and charges of \$1,650 for:
- Use of the John Henry Oval and toilets, toilets to be cleaned and opened before the event. Cleaning of the toilets are done daily and have not been included into the costing \$150
 - Mowing of the John Henry Oval and turning off the sprinklers the night before the event – Mowing is scheduled to be completed regularly so this cost has not been included into the donation fees and charges.
 - Marking of the track and fields, a NSS teacher is to assist as per previous years arrangements \$1,500.
 - Long jump pits to be prepared before the event – this item has previously been allocated to the school to look after.
4. Normanton State School annual awards night is due to be held 27 November 2023 which will celebrate academic and sporting achievements for the youth in 2023. Normanton State School request the waiver of fees and charges of \$390 for:
- Use of the Normanton Shire Hall (tables and chairs included) \$390
5. Normanton State School FETE is annual fundraising event for the P&C. Funds are used to support the youth for extra activities and costs throughout the year. the event will be held from 21st to the 26th of August 2023. Normanton State School request the waiver of fees and charges of \$2,450 for:
- Use of the Normanton Shire Hall x 5 days fee reduced to \$1,950
 - Use of the outdoor BBQ area (gas to be filled and the BBQ clean)
 - Use of the indoor kitchen for 5 days \$500

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6. Normanton NAIDOC Ball committee is a newly established committee who will look to take up the running of the annual NAIDOC Ball/dinner. This is a fantastic event for the Indigenous community to come together and celebrate their rich culture. The NAIDOC Ball/dinner will be held 7th July 2023.

The committee has applied for funding to support this year's event however will not know if approved for at least a 4 to 6 weeks if approved or declined. If approved some of the below items may not be required from Council and the committee may be able to contribute towards fees and charges. A fee waiver of \$1,370 to be provided to NAIDOC for:

- Use of the Normanton Shire Hall x 3 days at a reduced rate \$1,170
 - Use of the table clothes and seat covers (if required) to be washed by the committee before returning \$200
7. Milboe C2K - Cairns to Karumba Bike ride is an annual cycling event. Cyclists ride 780km from Cairns to Karumba to assist FNQ students with their education. The riders are supported by volunteers. Milboe requests a waiver of fees and charges of \$750 for:
- Use of the Normanton Show grounds toilets and showers and BBQ area on the 29th and 30th June. \$500
 - Use of the Karumba Sports, toilets and showers and kitchen area 1st July. \$250

Consultation (Internal/External):

- Mark Crawley - Chief Executive Officer
- Julianne Meier - Director Corporate Services
- Cherie Schafer - Manager Economic and Community Services
- External Stakeholders (applicants)

Legal Implications:

- Community Donation and Support Policy

Financial and Resource Implications:

- Within budget.

Risk Management Implications:

- Risks are within normal operational parameters.

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11 REPORTS FROM DIRECTOR OF ENGINEERING - ROADS & SERVICES

11.1 DOE REPORT

Attachments: NIL

Author: Michael Wanrooy - Director of Engineering

Date: 9 February 2023

Key Outcome: 5.1 - Integrated and timely provision and management of sustainable infrastructure and assets

Key Strategy: 5.1.3 Plan and implement urban improvement works which enhance local character and identify, conserve and improve the region's streetscapes and provide iconic parkland.

Executive Summary:

This report provides information and updates to Council on various activities and programs that are facilitated within the Director Engineering's portfolio.

RECOMMENDATION:

That Council:

1. receive and note the Director of Engineering Report as presented; and
2. that those matters not covered by resolution be noted.

1. Actions Arising from Previous Meetings

Reference	Action	Status
October Meeting	Undertake a sign audit on Carpentaria LRRS network and present at December Meeting ➤ Signs for Little Bynoe, Bynoe and Flinders River including no parking on bridge are being ordered from the signs manufacturer as per the plan submitted to Council December 2022 meeting.	In Progress
December Meeting	Add Premix to grooves at the Scruton River Floodway.	Not Started
January Meeting	Repair copper log fencing at NTN Cemetery ➤ Malcolm will undertake copper log replacement starting Monday 14th. Materials in Normanton. ➤ Heritage documents sent to Department for approval to undertake rotunda and wallaby fence construction ➤ Heritage documents accepted and works can proceed. Copper log fencing replacement nearly completed. ➤ The Rotunda to start when there is a break in the weather	In Progress
March Meeting	Are there alternatives to repair scour on the footpath in Philp Street besides filling with gravel as every wet season it erodes repeatedly ➤ Repairs put in works program as per plan submitted in	In Progress

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Reference	Action	Status
December 2022 Meeting		
August Meeting	Shorten median island at Intersection of Landsborough and Caroline St. to tree line at Curley's end. ➤ In works program	In Progress
August Meeting	Discuss with TMR for slip lane at: Right turn from 92A to Glenore Weir – Near miss incident Right turn to 89B towards Dunbar at Walkers Creek Shady Lagoon turnoff ➤ Discussed with TMR briefly – Getting plans drawn up to help push it along with TMR ➤ Will look at improving site distance in the road reserve at Walkers Creek bend	In Progress
September Meeting	Arrange for yellow bin outside the Chemist. ➤ Put on works program	In Progress
October Meeting	Move existing football posts in Karumba to Hockey fields. ➤ Being arranged with Town Services	In Progress
October Meeting	Extend concrete footpath from Carol's to Sam's. ➤ Works being planned	In Progress
November Meeting	Look at drainage for Karumba Developmental Road as water crosses over low lying residential homes around Bill Knights home. ➤ Council has inspected and surveyed the area and will look at undertaking works before Christmas to drain the problem areas. ➤ Council placed a small dirt levee along fence line. ➤ Council to construct a better shaped gravel levee after wet	In Progress
November Meeting	Council to undertake Singapore and white ant control at the rodeo grounds. ➤ A full pest control for Singapore ants, cockroaches was undertaken in early November. Council was informed by Irene and Council had full pest control done immediately. Council will monitor. ➤ Termites was checked at the Rodeo grounds prior to Christmas. ➤ Council is arranging for pest control at the SES/Rural Fire Shed	Completed
November Meeting	Council to obtain quote to do minor repairs and possible fresh up paint job on Kris.	Not Started
January Meeting	Karumba Transfer Station needs cleaning up ➤ A meeting was held with Wanless regarding the cleanup. They have pushed up and tidied the green waste. They are arranging further clean-ups with the metal waste. I will get the new Water and Waste Manager to follow up.	In Progress
January Meeting	Normanton Town Dump. Construct a ramp near the transfer bins. ➤ There are minimum guidelines to meet: Council will construct a tyre retaining wall at the face approx. 750mm below the top of	In Progress

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Reference	Action	Status
	the bin, then construct a narrow 150mm thick slab on top of the tyre wall to hold the hand rail. A gravel pad will be constructed to meet the slab. A conveyor belt will be placed between the face and to the top of the bins to prevent any falls between the gap. Council is working with Wanless. This is not a permanent solution and is considered temporary.	
January Meeting	There is a depression where the watermain is laid at the intersection of Thompson and Matilda Streets and also at the corner of Brodie and Thompson St. ➤ Depression treated with premix	Completed

2. Miscellaneous Projects

- 2.1. Thompson St Kerb and Channel Project – New Kerb and Channel complete. Bitumen works will commence March depending on the weather.
- 2.2. ATSI TIDS - Floodway upgrade on the Dunbar - Kowanyama Road. Two raised causeways are planned for Plains Creek and Cabbage Tree Creek. Survey, design drawings and DAF approvals have been completed. Culverts have been ordered and expected delivery in March 2023. Council has put in a variation for Extension of Time up to 30th August which has been approved by TMR.

2.3. Reef Project:

Site Selection

Following consultation prior to Christmas with local community members and MSQ (Ben Day) it's likely the potential deployment sites will move to the northern side of the Norman River. This is due to the sediment-laden water flowing out of the Norman (heads south) and Flinders Rivers. Those sites will be avoided as they have the potential to silt up too much. Anecdotally, field observations at sites on the northern side of the Norman River have produced good results in the past. The new sites north of the river will be put forward for consultation to Council. Once Council is happy, the next step will include consultation with the Prawn fishery and commercial fisherman (for the 2nd time, due to the change of sites) to ensure sites will not cause conflict (or reduce). Consultation to also occur with interested local community members.

Habitat reef structures have been constructed in Mackay and are ready for delivery. Deployment is proposed for 2 sites with 5 x Habitat Reef modules at each site, comprising 4 x Pyramids (1 with a FAD) and 1 x Ledge and Cave module. Deployment is scheduled for May (best weather for deployment (pers comm Ben Day - MSQ)

Site A – to occur further out where there are potential opportunities to attract pelagic species such as Mahi Mahi (Dolphinfish) and potentially even Sailfish (as per communication with Ben Day). This site will also be great for demersal species such as finger-mark. There is potential here to unlock a Sailfish fishery in the Gulf!

Site B – to occur closer to shore and easier to access for smaller vessels.

Each site to have a 1 x FAD (round buoy marker) attached to a Habitat Reef Module. The FAD will provide multiple benefits, including:

- Attracting additional bait fish.
- Attracting pelagic species.

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- Providing an easily identifiable location.
- Allowing recreational fishers without a GPS a way to find the modules.
- Assisting with drift fishing (having a stationary marker assists with knowing what way you are drifting).
- Attaching acoustic receivers to the FADs to track and determine migration pathways for key recreational species such as Sailfish (between Weipa and Groote Eylandt – are they passing by Karumba?), black jewfish and mud crabs.

All other modules to have a small float attached also (crab float attached to ~1.5 m of Dyneema rope and 316 stainless threaded rod and eyelet). This increases the surface area of the structures and attracts additional bait fish (we know what follows them). This modification is new, however, results from previous installed habitat reef modules with FADs off Bundaberg have shown that mid-water floats assist with attracting baitfish and potentially cueing in larvae (juvenile recruits) searching for a reef to locate as a home.

- 2.4. Normanton Cemetery – Council has submitted Heritage approval documents for the installation of the Rotunda, wallaby fence and internal copper log fence replacement. They have approved the works to go ahead. Planning to construct the rotunda as soon as there is a break in the weather.
- 2.5. TIDS/Betterment Works – Armstrong Realignment. Council has completed designs and approvals. Attempts have been made to construct the base slab for the culverts prior to the Christmas break, but early flooding have disrupted works. Culverts have been ordered and delivery is expected in February. The new causeway will be roughly 900mm higher than the old crossing and 9m wide.
- 2.6. TIDS – Reseal on the Normanton - Burketown Road, various length, from the intersection to Little Bynoe – Borals planned to do the works on 12 December but was forced to reschedule the works around January due to delayed projects on the east coast caused by rain delays. Due to flooding in the area, sealing has been pushed back to March.
- 2.7. Maintenance crews undertook emergent works pothole patching at the Corduroy on 89B. New recent flooding over the recently completed patches have washed out the premix again.
- 2.8. RMPC Crew - patching / road patrols / herbicide / guide posts / signs, starting tractor and slasher work next week on State Controlled roads (Visibility).
- 2.9. Normanton Town Crew, full on mowing and maintaining Normanton. Mowers and crew from Normanton have been sent to Karumba to assist with mowing.
- 2.10. Daily road runs on all roads where accessible to check road conditions, place signage, monitor water levels, and remove silt and debris where possible.
- 2.11. Some roads cannot be accessed such as the Iffley Road, Broadwater Road, and 89B.

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- 2.12. Karumba crew has mostly been flooded in, Shane Stark is working out of the Karumba Depot, Rubin was flooded in and assisted the Karumba crew (it was handy having a fitter in Karumba as well). Rubin is back in the Normanton Workshop.
- 2.13. During the road closures from Normanton, the Karumba crew used the old rubbish truck to service Karumba. Rubbish was stockpiled at the transfer station for removal to Normanton dump when the rivers drop.
- 2.14. Broadwater Station requested an Emergency Resupply Operation. Council arranged a helicopter including pick up of the resupply. Broadwater station has not been able to get out since January 3rd due to flooding. The request was made Wednesday February 1st and resupply was undertaken 9.30am Thursday 2nd.

Table: TMR Projects progress report for 2022 – 2023

Projects	Value	Claimed	Progress
TIDS - 2/1200x450 new culverts at gully 1 to 2km past the Gilbert River. Total Value \$67,000. Claimed to June 2022 \$24,315.40. Remaining \$42,684.60	\$42,684.60	\$42,684.60	100% Completed
CN-17815 - 2021 DRFA works on 89B Ch. 0 to Ch. 180. Total Value \$2,551,476.10. Claimed to June 2022 \$879,185.30. Remaining \$1,672,290.80	\$1,454,514.60	\$1,454,514.60	100% Completed
Variation to CN-17815 - 2021 DRFA works on 89B Ch. 180 to Ch. 303	\$132,440.60	\$132,440.60	100% Completed
CN-17937 - Pave and Seal AG Stimulus Package 4 on 89B (Ch.63.49 to 69.37) approx. 6km past the Glencoe turnoff. Total Value \$2,924,640.60. Claimed to June 2022 \$2,859,372.60. Remaining \$65,268.80	\$65,268.00	\$65,268.00	100% Completed
CN-18809 Pave and Seal AG Stimulus Package 5 on 89B Ch. 70.4km to 77.70km. Total Value \$3,416,320.60. Claimed to June 2022 \$2,241,886.80. Remaining \$1,174,433.80	\$1,174,433.80	\$1,174,433.80	100% Completed
CN-18939 - 2022 89B DRFA Emergent Works - to the Gilbert River - requesting variation to 850K. Total Value \$850,000. Claimed \$126,071.19. Remaining \$723,928.81	\$723,928.81	\$723,928.81	100% Completed
ATSI TIDS Dunbar Kowanyama Road	\$1,340,000.00	\$448,106.87	33%
CN-18939 - 2022 89B DRFA Emergent Works variation	\$982,000.00	\$982,000.00	100% Completed
TIDS 2022-2023	\$910,000.00	\$13,342.15	
CN-16542 2022-23 RMPC	\$2,044,550.00	\$707,372.00	35%

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2023 TMR Emergent Works	\$750,000.00		
Total	\$9,619,820.41	\$5,744,091.43	60%



Photo: New reef modules ready for delivery. Note: the roughness on the outside of the modules is by design. This is to encourage the growth of reef-encrusting organisms to increase the surface area for settlement.

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Photo: New reef modules



Photo: Emergency Resupply Operation.

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Photo: Flooding at Corduroy 89B.

3. Update on Shire Flood Damage Works

- 3.1. All Shire Roads closed. Rivers and creeks running influenced by frequent storm activity.
- 3.2. ERSCON are out and about doing pickups when they can access roads.

4. Trades Report

- 4.1 Nil.

5. New Projects/Grant Applications

- 5.1. Nil

6. Reports

- 6.1. Nil
- 6.2. Budget – Nil

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11.2 NDRRA/QDRF REPORT

Attachments:	11.2.1. Appendix A - 2021 Expenditure Summary ↓ 11.2.2. Appendix B - QRA21 Completion Sketch ↓
Author:	John Martin - Consultant Engineering
Date:	8 February 2023
Key Outcome:	5.2 - A safe and sustainable road network
Key Strategy:	5.2.1 Plan and deliver a safe, sustainable and efficient road network.

Executive Summary:

QRA20: The QRA20 project is 100% complete. Acquittal documentation has been lodged for the approval of all four (4) submissions.

QRA21: The QRA21 project is approximately 52% complete. There is currently no construction work being undertaken due to the wet season shutdown, construction will recommence once floodwaters have subsided. The deadline for the QRA21 works is 30 June 2023.

QRA22: Three (3) REPA Submissions have been approved and Council has received the 30% pre-payments from QRA. Two (2) REPA Submissions are currently awaiting approval.

QRA23 Carpentaria Shire Council has been activated for REPA, Emergency Works and CDO relief measures for flooding related to ex Tropical Cyclone Ellie / Monsoon Trough. Initial reports indicate significant damage to Council's transport infrastructure. Emergency works have commenced on accessible roads from Normanton.

OTHER:

The Mitchell River Crossing Investigation project is progressing with preliminary geotechnical investigations being performed to guide options analysis and structural design.

The Short listed QRA Betterment project on Dunbar – Kowanyama Road has been lodged on the QRA Mars System and is awaiting approval.

Detailed Submissions have been lodged to QRA for the Burke and Wills Monument Access Road Pavement and Sealing and Normanton Racetrack Lighting Upgrade.

RECOMMENDATION:

That Council:

1. accepts the NDRRA/QDRF Report as presented; and
2. that those matters not covered by resolution be noted.

Background:

2020 QRA Event

1. Acquittal documentation for all four (4) submissions has been lodged on MARS and audits by QRA are currently being undertaken.

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2021 QRA Event

1. All five (5) lodged QRA21 REPA submissions have now been approved with a total RV of approx. \$39.9million (construction budget of \$31.1million).
2. Approximately 52% of the project has been completed with an estimated Expenditure Ratio of 0.89. Refer to Appendix A and B for construction progress summaries.
3. There is currently no Construction work being undertaken due to the wet season shutdown.
4. The program for the 2023 construction season is being compiled to complete the approved scope prior to the deadline utilising five (5) construction crews.
5. The QRA21 program of work has a deadline of 30 June 2023.

2022 QRA Event

1. Three (3) REPA Submissions have been approved and Council has received the 30% pre-payments from QRA. Two (2) Submissions have been lodged on the QRA MARS system, pending an outcome from QRA.
2. Construction of the QRA22 program is expected to commence during the 2023 construction season once floodwaters have subsided, with QRA21 scope to be prioritised to ensure submission deadlines are met.
3. The QRA22 program of work has a deadline of 30 June 2024, the construction programme is currently under review and various options are being investigated to ensure deadlines are met.

Other

1. Fuel Levy's for September through to the end of November have been calculated and sent to Council. One Remaining Levy for the start to middle of December is currently being calculated and will be issued to council for payment shortly.
2. The Mitchell River Crossing Investigation project is progressing with preliminary geotechnical investigations being performed to guide options analysis and structural design. Alternative options are being considered and discussed with QRA.
3. Short listed QRA Betterment project on Dunbar – Kowanyama Road has been lodged in the QRA MARS system awaiting an outcome from QRA.
4. Detailed Submissions have been lodged for two Community and Recreational Asset funding projects – Burke and Wills Monument Access Road Pavement and Sealing and Normanton Racetrack Lighting Upgrade and are awaiting outcomes from QRA.

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2022 QRA Event

1. Carpentaria Shire Council was activated for REPA, Emergency Works and CDO relief measures on 6 January 2023 in response to flooding caused by Ex-Tropical Cyclone Ellie / Monsoon Trough.
2. Emergency works have commenced throughout the Shire on roads that are currently accessible and will continue in the upcoming months to restore access where required.
3. Damage pickup has begun throughout the Shire on roads that are currently accessible from Normanton. Damage pickup will continue in the upcoming months as areas of the Shire become accessible.

Consultation (Internal/External):

- Mark Crawley – Chief Executive Officer
- Michael Wanrooy – Director of Engineering
- John Martin and Nick Lennon – ERSCON Consulting Engineers

Legal Implications:

- Nil.

Financial and Resource Implications:

- QRA 20 Trigger Point contribution - \$29,363
- QRA 21 Trigger Point contribution - \$30,180
- QRA 22 Trigger Point contribution - \$30,015
- QRA 23 Trigger Point contribution - \$29,070

Risk Management Implications:

- High – QRA21 – Construction has a deadline of 30 June 2023. There is a high risk that work will not be completed by this deadline using five (5) construction crews based on residual work from the 2022 construction season and the forecast work for the 2023 season.

CARPENTARIA SHIRE COUNCIL

SUMMARY OF QRA21 EXPENDITURE

CURRENT

Project Completed

Forecast Project Expenditure to RV Ratio

6/02/2023

52.01%

0.89



Submission 1 - CSC.0052.2021E.REC					
Road Name	Construction Recommended Value	Expenditure	Complete (%)	Expected Expenditure Ratio	Notes
Pioneer Access	\$ 43,477.20	\$ 2,545.40	100%	0.06	Overlapping camp and establishment costs with simultaneously constructed Trenton Road. When assessing roads together expenditure is expected to align well with the combined RV.
Wondoola Access	\$ 145,923.99	\$ 91,981.30	100%	0.63	Overlapping camp and establishment costs with simultaneously constructed QRA20 Wondoola Access and QRA20/21 Wondoola Bypass Road. When assessing roads together expenditure is expected to align closely with the combined RV.
Wondoola Bypass Road	\$ 335,719.59	\$ 151,977.17	100%	0.45	Overlapping camp and establishment costs with simultaneously constructed QRA20 Wondoola Bypass Road and QRA20/21 Wondoola Access. When assessing roads together expenditure is expected to align closely with the combined RV.
Trenton Road	\$ 2,759,624.32	\$ 1,748,911.26	77%	0.83	Road partially constructed before wetseason shutdown, remaining works will be completed as soon as accessible in the 2023 construction season.
Broadwater - Iffley Road	\$ 3,253,190.35	\$ 2,385.55	0%	1.00	Preliminary costs booked, no construction has commenced.
Broadwater Access	\$ 15,718.68	\$ -	0%	1.00	
Claraville Road	\$ 802,925.42	\$ 5,304.78	0%	1.00	Preliminary costs booked, no construction has commenced.
Cowan Downs Access	\$ 109,883.67	\$ -	0%	1.00	
Glenore Access	\$ 954,142.42	\$ -	0%	1.00	
Haydon Access	\$ 294,418.51	\$ -	0%	1.00	
Iffley Road	\$ 48,565.72	\$ 22,582.41	0%	1.00	Preliminary costs booked, no construction has commenced.
Mundjuro Access	\$ 269,163.15	\$ 917.73	0%	1.00	Preliminary costs booked, no construction has commenced.
Old Croydon Road (Unsealed)	\$ 410,198.93	\$ -	0%	1.00	
Sawtell Creek Access	\$ 46,052.54	\$ -	0%	1.00	
Warrenvale Access	\$ 112,183.94	\$ -	0%	1.00	
TOTAL	\$ 9,601,188.43	\$ 2,026,605.60			

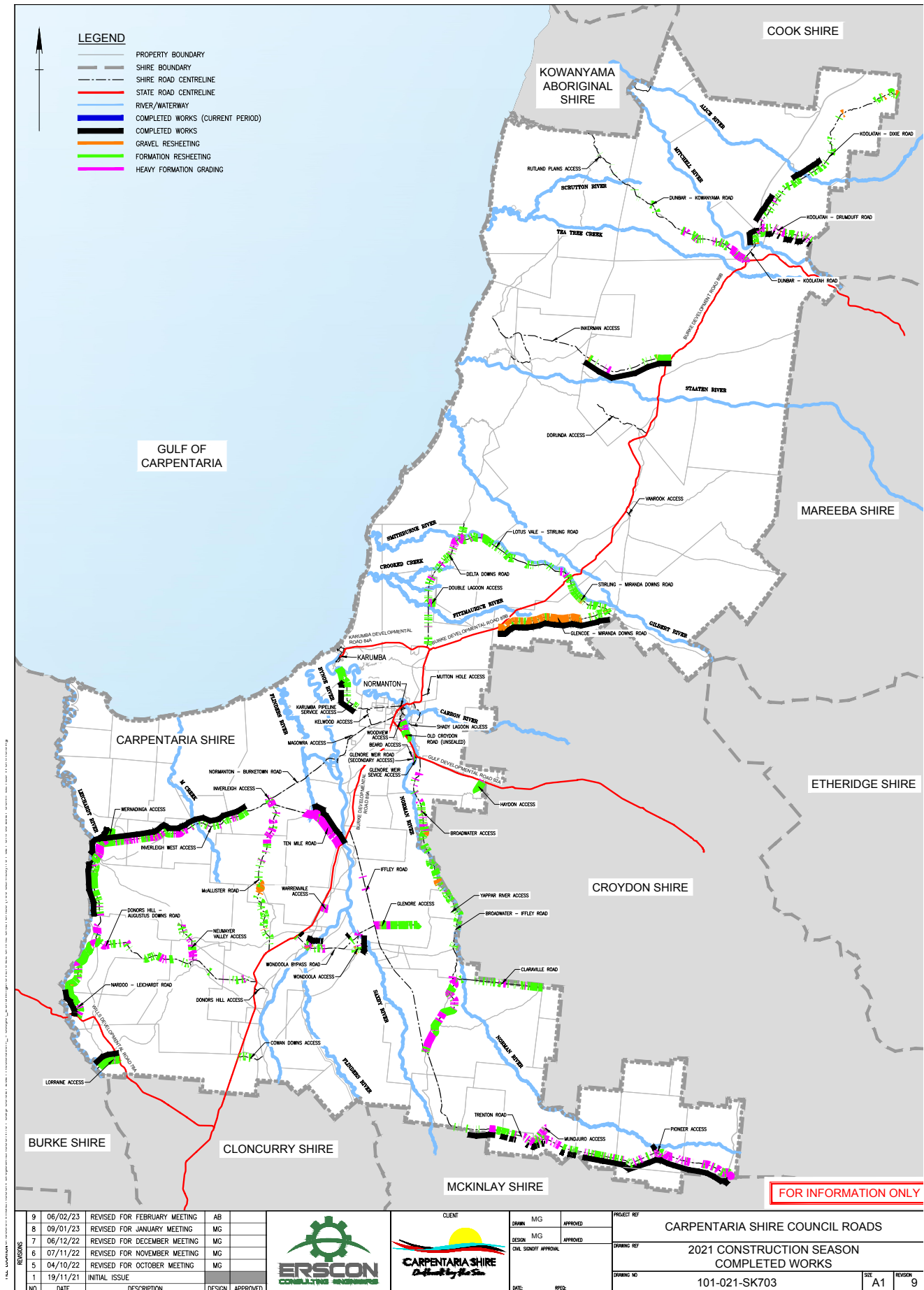
* Expected expenditure ratio is the ratio of final expenditure divided by the recommended value. (i.e. 1.5 is 50% over budget, 0.8 is 20% under budget)

Submission 2 - CSC.0054.2021E.REC					
Road Name	Construction Recommended Value	Expenditure	Complete (%)	Expected Expenditure Ratio	Notes
Wernadanga Access	\$ 408,403.56	\$ 206,933.00	100%	0.51	Overlapping camp and establishment costs with simultaneously constructed Normanton - Burketown. When assessing roads together expenditure is expected to align well with the combined RV.
Normanton - Burketown Road	\$ 3,384,537.60	\$ 2,027,024.62	98%	0.61	Road partially constructed before wetseason shutdown, remaining works will be completed as soon as accessible in the 2023 construction season.
Lorraine Access	\$ 537,639.45	\$ 540,578.68	100%	1.01	
Ten Mile Road	\$ 812,165.79	\$ 568,788.92	100%	0.70	Road partially constructed before wetseason shutdown, remaining works will be completed as soon as accessible in the 2023 construction season.
Karumba Pipeline Service Access	\$ 732,792.98	\$ 600,060.37	73%	1.12	Road partially constructed before wetseason shutdown, remaining works will be completed as soon as accessible in the 2023 construction season.
Nardoo - Leichardt Road	\$ 4,089,855.77	\$ 1,907,525.75	65%	0.72	Accrued costs processing, road currently under construction.
McAllister Road	\$ 1,111,966.62	\$ 46,317.75	4%	1.04	
Donors Hill - Augustus Downs Road	\$ 1,141,343.18	\$ 8,036.70	0%	1.00	Preliminary costs booked, no construction has commenced.
Inverleigh Access	\$ 2,341.08	\$ -	0%	1.00	
Inverleigh Access (Secondary Access)	\$ 6,577.32	\$ -	0%	1.00	
Neumayer Valley Access	\$ 408,933.45	\$ -	0%	1.00	
Yappar Street	\$ 32,194.71	\$ -	0%	1.00	
TOTAL	\$ 12,668,751.51	\$ 5,905,265.79			

Submission 3 - CSC.0048.2021E.REC					
Road Name	Construction Recommended Value	Expenditure	Complete (%)	Expected Expenditure Ratio	Notes
Inkerman Access	\$ 562,783.25	\$ 481,354.26	100%	0.86	Overlapping camp and establishment costs with simultaneously constructed 2020 Inkerman Access. When assessing roads together expenditure is expected to align well with the combined RV.
Glencoe - Miranda Downs Road	\$ 3,529,821.76	\$ 2,456,491.60	100%	0.70	Overlapping camp and establishment costs with simultaneously constructed Lotus Vale - Stirling Road and Stirling - Miranda Downs Road. When assessing roads together expenditure is expected to align well with the combined RV.
Stirling - Miranda Downs Road	\$ 924,687.03	\$ 199,056.16	20%	1.08	
Delta Downs Road	\$ 1,121,390.34	\$ 178,967.08	0%	1.00	Preliminary costs booked, no construction has commenced.
Double Lagoon Access	\$ 165,580.92	\$ -	0%	1.00	
Lotus Vale - Stirling Road	\$ 1,128,254.06	\$ 492,098.13	0%	1.00	Preliminary costs booked, no construction has commenced.
TOTAL	\$ 7,432,517.36	\$ 3,807,967.23			

Submission 4 - CSC.0042.2021E.REC					
Road Name	Construction Recommended Value	Expenditure	Complete (%)	Expected Expenditure Ratio	Notes
Dunbar - Koolatah Road	\$ 254,319.58	\$ 329,452.37	100%	1.30	Overlapping camp and establishment costs with simultaneously constructed 2020/21 Koolatah - Drumduff Road, 2020/21 Koolatah - Dixie Road and 2021 Dunbar - Koolatah Road. When assessing roads together expenditure is expected to align well with the combined RV.
Koolatah - Drumduff Road	\$ 408,762.84	\$ 341,812.90	100%	0.84	Overlapping camp and establishment costs with simultaneously constructed 2020/21 Koolatah - Dixie Road, 2020/21 Dunbar - Koolatah Road and 2021 Koolatah - Drumduff Road. When assessing roads together expenditure is expected to align well with the combined RV.
Dunbar - Kowanyama Road	\$ 254,319.58	\$ 481.52	0%	1.00	Preliminary costs booked, no construction has commenced.
TOTAL	\$ 917,402.00	\$ 671,746.79			

Submission 5 - CSC.0049.2021E.REC					
Road Name	Construction Recommended Value	Expenditure	Complete (%)	Expected Expenditure Ratio	Notes
Koolatah - Dixie Road	\$ 1,359,200.81	\$ 1,622,955.16	84%	1.42	Road partially constructed before wetseason shutdown, remaining works will be completed as soon as accessible in the 2023 construction season.
TOTAL	\$ 1,359,200.81	\$ 1,622,955.16			



BUSINESS PAPERS

11.3 WATER AND WASTE REPORT

Attachments:	NIL
Author:	Natasha Glaskin - Executive Officer - Governance, Projects and Comms
Date:	9 February 2023
Key Outcome:	5.3 - A safe and sustainable water network
Key Strategy:	5.3.1 Plan, deliver and manage efficient and sustainable, high quality, water supply systems.

Executive Summary:

This report has been prepared to provide Council with an overview of actions completed and underway within the Water and Waste Department.

Normanton Water Treatment Plant (WTP), Karumba Sewage Treatment Plant (KSTP) and Normanton STP are operating effectively. The following items of interest are presented in further detail within the report:

- The water level at Glenore Weir on 31/01/2023 was 10.09m.
- Recorded Rainfall for January was 408.4mm.
- Normanton WTP produced 31 ML.
- Karumba Sewage network required 10 pump replacements
- Manganese continues to be monitored regularly to facilitate early intervention should pre-dosing of chlorine be required.
- Contractors mobilisation for the NWTP upgrades were delayed in January. Latest ETA 16 February 2023.
- Reduced staff numbers in Karumba continues to present challenges.

RECOMMENDATION:

That Council:

1. accepts the Water and Wastewater Report as presented for the period ending 31st January 2023; and
2. that those matters not covered by resolution be noted.

Background:

Glenore Weir

The water level at Glenore Weir was measured at 10.09m on the last day of the month ([Figure 1 - Glenore Weir River Height at end of month.](#)). The Bureau of Meteorology recorded 408.4 mm of rainfall at Normanton Airport during the month ([Figure 2 - Monthly Rainfall](#)).

BUSINESS PAPERS

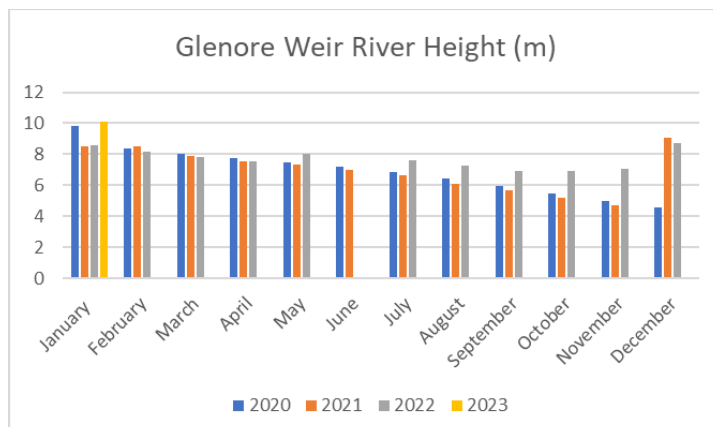


Figure 1 - Glenore Weir River Height at end of month.

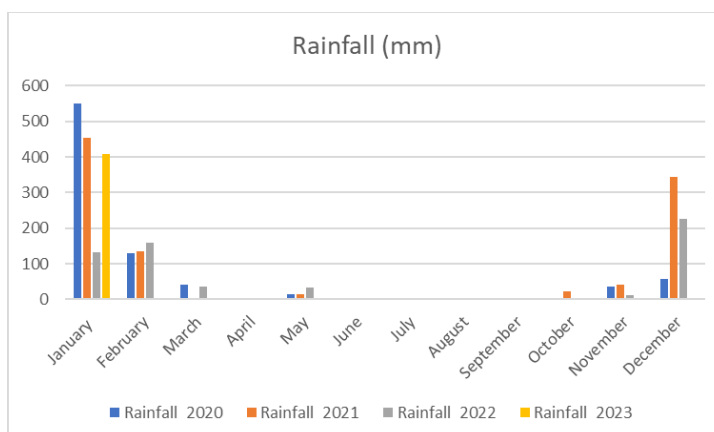


Figure 2 - Monthly Rainfall

Normanton Water Treatment Plant (NWTP)

Demand for water has significantly decreased and is likely attributable to the weather. Of the 31.17ML of water produced by NWTP (Figure 3 – Volume of water treated at NWTP, 12.07ML was pumped to Karumba.

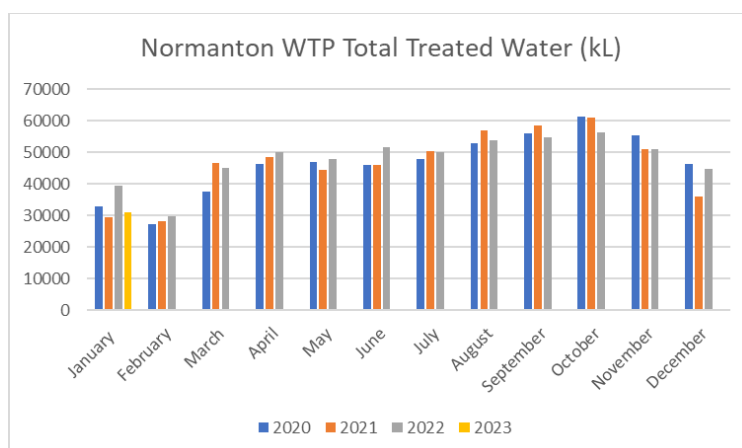


Figure 3 – Volume of water treated at NWTP

BUSINESS PAPERS

NWTP Maintenance and Upgrades

- A contractor has been engaged and will perform all necessary repairs and assist with recommissioning of the old clarifier at the NWTP. The contractors have been delayed and are now scheduled to be on site on February 16, although this remains weather dependent.

Normanton Sewage Treatment and Reticulation Network

Normanton Sewerage Treatment Plant (STP) received approximately 11ML (**Error! Reference source not found.**) of wastewater for the month. This number is an estimate, as the flow meter is currently out of service and will be replaced in the coming months.

NSTP Maintenance and Upgrades

- Maintenance of the lagoons continues to be managed by the Operators. This is taking a significant portion of time at present as a result of the rainfall.

Karumba STP and Low Pressure Network

Karumba Sewage Treatment facility treated approximately 3.8ML for the month (*Figure 4 - Total Monthly inlet flow for Karumba STP.*)

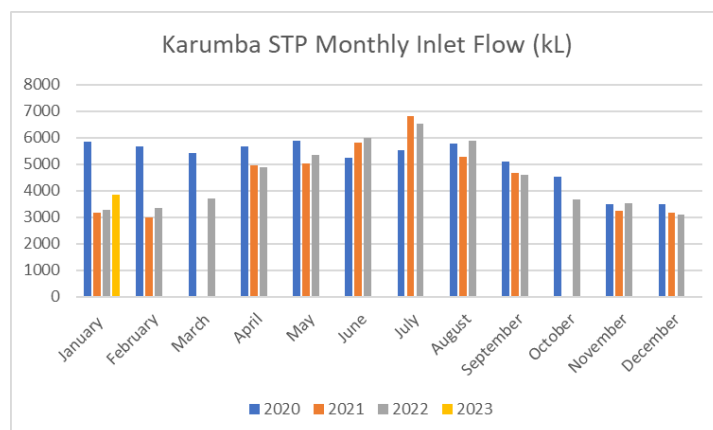


Figure 4 - Total Monthly inletflow for Karumba STP

KSTP Maintenance and Upgrades

- For the month, 10 low pressure pumps were replaced with new pumps.
- Reduced staff numbers continue to present challenges.
- Increased Membrane maintenance continues in an effort to prolong life.

Waste Services

Karumba Waste Transfer Station and Normanton Landfill

Regular discussions were held with the site supervisors to maintain operations as well as monthly virtual meetings with managers and directors. Work continues in a business-as-usual fashion.

BUSINESS PAPERS

Consultation (Internal/External):

- Michael Wanrooy - Director of Engineering
- Natasha Glaskin – Executive Officer – Governance, Projects and Communications
- Lisa Ruyg – Manager Human Resources
- Joe Beddows – Technical Officer (Water and Waste)
- Executive Leadership Team
- Trades and operational staff
- Wanless Pty Ltd.

Legal Implications:

- Low – within normal operational parameters.

Financial and Resource Implications:

- Medium - critical upgrades required for the current and next financial year to remain compliant.
 - Membrane Upgrades
 - Soda Ash Upgrades

Risk Management Implications:

- Continue to monitor.

BUSINESS PAPERS

11.4 WORKSHOP REPORT

Attachments: NIL

Author: William Bollen - Workshop Foreman

Date: 31 January 2023

Key Outcome: 5.1 - Integrated and timely provision and management of sustainable infrastructure and assets

Key Strategy: 5.1.1 Develop a Strategic Infrastructure and Asset Management Plan to guide the provision, maintenance, decommissioning, replacement and enhancement of Council assets and infrastructure.

Executive Summary:

This report provides information and updates to Council on various maintenance and repairs that are facilitated within the Workshop.

RECOMMENDATION:

That Council:

1. receive the Workshop Report as presented; and
2. that those matters not covered by resolution be noted.

Background:

Workshop Fitter dates on Leave:

Will	17 December 2022	-	20 January 2023
Rubin	17 December 2022	-	9 January 2023
Jesse	17 December 2022	-	2 January 2023
Tony	17 December 2022	-	2 January 2023

Service, repairs, and maintenance

Completed Tasks:

Below is the works carried out over the last month.

Current and Completed Tasks	
P2626 Sweeper	Clean all CAN Bus Nodes and rear seal. Vac Fa ordered (Stainless Steel)
P1104 Hilux	Logbook Service and front tyres relaced
P3810 Skid Steer	Replace Alternator Belt
P3717 Grader	Start wet season service
P1022 Hearse	Vehicle detailed

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Current and Completed Tasks (contd.)	
P2001 Garbage compactor	Check hydraulic shutter and re-connect PTO plug
P1111 Hilux	Vehicle Logbook service and replace rear shoes and adjust
P1181 Hilux	Logbook service and front indicator issues. Bypassed bulbar lights for main indicator lights to work
Normanton Generators	All Generators refueled Start of January and end of January
Karumba Generators	All Generators refueled Start of January and end of January
P0130 Garbage Truck	Machine Check Over, Replace Wiper Blades
P4013 Kubota Mower	Repair Beacons, Replace Blades, Order starter motor and Fuel Solenoid
P3137 Backhoe	Repairs to horn and replaced wiper blades
P2001 Garbage Truck	Use scan tool to find issue, cleaned abs sensors, check plugs for moisture.
P4511 Kubota Mower	Check machine and test
P4512 Kubota Mower	Replace Deck belt and check over
Normanton SES boat trailer	Replace Studs and rim
Depot Fuel Bowser	Bowser Repairs
P2534 Job Truck	Repair Water Leak
P1979 Hilux	Logbook service, Replace brakes and rear tyres

Plant currently on the waiting list for repairs for either parts or diagnosing:

Plant not currently being used:

Consultation (Internal/External):

- Nil.

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Legal Implications:

- Nil.

Financial and Resource Implications:

- Nil.

Risk Management Implications:

- Within normal operating parameters.

BUSINESS PAPERS

11.5 ASSET MANAGEMENT REPORT

Attachments: NIL

Author: Tom Loadsman - Assets Officer

Date: 9 February 2023

Key Outcome: 5.1 - Integrated and timely provision and management of sustainable infrastructure and assets

Key Strategy: 5.1.1 Develop a Strategic Infrastructure and Asset Management Plan to guide the provision, maintenance, decommissioning, replacement and enhancement of Council assets and infrastructure.

Executive Summary:

This report provides information and updates to Council on various tasks that are facilitated within the Asset Managers team.

RECOMMENDATION:

That Council:

1. receive the Asset Managers Report as presented; and
2. that those matters not covered by resolution be noted.

Background:

Asset Manager/Electrician

- Finalising electrical works and developing an interim plan for contractors to perform regular preventative and reactive maintenance works as well as capital jobs.
- Development of preventative maintenance plans with the trades team to reduce reactive tasks
- Development of vehicle tenders progressed with the light vehicle tender released on the 30th of February 2023.
- Quotations sought for a UTV and a replacement Vacuum trailer
- Finalising specifications for tipper and crane trucks
- Familiarisation with asset management plans
- Consult with Q-build regarding Henrietta Street Fence replacement. Trees from both sides have destroyed the fence and leaves are causing major damage to guttering systems.

2 Norman Street

Roof is leaking with heavy rain, resealed roof to temporarily prevent water ingress. Develop specifications with carpenter for roof rectification which have been sent to an engineer for approval.

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Burns Philp Building

Water ingress has caused significant mould to grow inside the building, resulting in its closure under we receive results from mould testing, repair damaged box guttering to stop water ingress and repair water damaged materials inside.

Trades Report

The trades team have performed both preventative and reactive maintenance works throughout the month of January. The team is also continuing to complete capital works projects as planned.

Carpenter

Reactive Works

- Replacement of building materials on various sites due to both age and water ingress
- Replacement of main street toilet doors due to vandalism
- Repair of Salto locks (preventative maintenance schedule currently being developed)
- Repairs to concrete slab at 2/21 Little brown street after water leak repairs
- 2 Norman Street

Reseal roof to prevent water ingress until roof can be rectified.

Les Wilson Barramundi Centre

The Les Wilson Barramundi Centre's decorative acoustic ceiling panels in the main foyer had started to fall due to increased moisture releasing glue previously used to secure them.

All loose panels were secured, with the remaining panels to be completed early February.

W4Q Funded works

- 16 Henrietta Street

Works continued on the refurbishment where damaged/disused building materials have been removed, cupboards and wardrobes reframed, and ceiling battens replaced.

Normanton Cemetery

Works continued at the Normanton cemetery with the entrance rail replacement now complete with the Rotunda planned in for early March pending weather conditions.

Plumber

Reactive Works

- Repairs to Burst water main in Karumba (Outside Wrens Seafood)
- Repairs to various leaking water taps

BUSINESS PAPERS

- Repairs to underground water pipework at 2/21 Little Brown Street
- Town Medium Strips

Raw watering systems on the Landsborough Street medium strips are now working on three islands and works continue the remaining strips.

Burns Philp Building

Repairs to box guttering system continue, water ingress has decreased, future works planned to rectify permanently.

Preventative Works

- Removal of debris from guttering systems
- Replacement of outdated water meters as per replacement program

W4Q funded Works

- Removal of water systems at 16 Henrietta Street to allow for carpenter to strip out building materials.

Consultation (Internal/External):

- Michael Wanrooy – Director of Engineering
- Executive Leadership Team
- Trades and operational staff
- Q-Build

Legal Implications:

- Low – within operational parameters

Financial and Resource Implications:

- Low

Risk Management Implications:

- Within normal operating parameters.

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11.6 BUILDING AND PLANNING REPORT

Attachments:	NIL
Author:	Elizabeth Browning - Engineering Records Operator
Date:	8 February 2023
Key Outcome:	4.1 - Sustainable urban and rural development
Key Strategy:	4.1.1 Ensure development accords with Carpentaria Shire Council's planning scheme, planning instruments, codes and legislation.

The report is to advise Council of relevant planning and building activities within the Shire for the month of January 2023.

RECOMMENDATION:

That Council note and accept the content of the Building and Planning Report as presented.

Background:

Planning Applications Received

DA No.	Applicant	Address	Application Type	Status
	D Wren Pty Ltd & F Wren Pty Ltd c/-RPS Group Pty Ltd	132-138 Yappar Street, Karumba QLD 4891 (Lot 84 SP323732)	Notification of changed jurisdiction (2206-29441)	DA properly referred to SARA on 02/02/2023
I/1826	Scouller Energy Pty Ltd	Lot 999 Burke Development Road, Normanton QLD 4890	ROL approval Extension Application	Received 17/01/2023

Planning Applications Approved

DA No.	Applicant	Address	Application Type	Status
N/A				

Building Applications Received by Building Certifier

DA No.	Applicant	Address	Application Type	Value
N/A				

Building Permits Issued

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DA No.	Applicant	Address	Application Type	Value
N/A				

Applications pending waiting on further information (Applicants advised)

DA No.	Applicant	Address	Application Type	Date Received
I/2209	D Wren Pty Ltd & F Wren Pty Ltd c/-RPS Australia East Pty Ltd	132-138 Yappar Street Karumba QLD 4891	Operational Works (Karumba Revetment Wall – Karumba Seawall)	SARA advice: Application not properly made. Lot 103 SP118075 to be included as part of the subject site for proposed works
I/2227	Epic Environmental Pty Ltd on behalf of AACo	(Lot 2 TD1, Lot 1 & 2 on TD4, &) Lot 166 SP276509	Assessment Determination – Gulf Irrigation Project	01/12/2022. (Request for Third Party advice)

Consultation (internal/external)

- Jennifer Roughan – Consultant Town Planner
- Ian Doust – Town Planner
- Kenton Byrne – Building Surveyor
- Clayton Baker – Building Certifier

Legal implications

- N/A

Policy Implications

- N/A

Financial and Resource Implications

- N/A

Risk Management Implications

- Low – risks are within normal operational parameters.

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11.7 APPLICATION NO.I/1826 - SCOULLER ENERGY PTY LTD ROL EXTENSION - LOT 999 BURKE DEVELOPMENT ROAD, NORMANTON

Attachments:	11.7.1. Scouller Energy ROL Approval Extension Application ↓
Author:	Elizabeth Browning - Engineering Records Operator
Date:	9 February 2023
Key Outcome:	4.1 - Sustainable urban and rural development
Key Strategy:	4.1.1 Ensure development accords with Carpentaria Shire Council's planning scheme, planning instruments, codes and legislation.

Executive Summary:

The application seeks an extension to the currency period of development permit I/1826 issued on 20 March 2019. This permit approved a one into two lot subdivision on land described as Lot 999 on SP280674, Burke Development Road, Normanton.

RECOMMENDATION:

That Council resolve to approve the application for the extension of the currency period for development permit I/1826 issued on 20 March 2019 for a further period of two years.

Background:

Reasons for approval

The application seeks an extension to the currency period of development permit I/1826 issued on 20 March 2019. This permit approved a one into two lot subdivision on land described as Lot 999 on SP280674, Burke Development Road, Normanton.

A copy of the original development permit is included as Appendix A in the report. Proposed Lot 1000 contains the solar farm which has been approved separately to the reconfiguration application and is not affected by the proposed extension of currency period.

The application has been made by Mr Doug Scouller on behalf of Scouller Energy Pty Ltd, the owner of the land and the original applicant. The application indicates that the delay in proceeding with the subdivision has been due to corporate matters that have now been resolved.

The development permit for a reconfiguration remains current for four years under Section 85 of the Planning Act 2016. However, a person may apply to extend the currency period under Section 86.

Section 87 (1) of the Planning Act says when assessing an extension application, Council may consider any matter Council considers relevant.

The applicant did not request any specific period of extension. Council may decide how long it considers appropriate. An extension of two years is recommended as a reasonable period in which the applicant can act on the approval while ensuring Council's original approval conditions remain relevant.

TOWN PLANNING REPORT

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The attached report has been prepared by Council's Town Planning Consultant, Jenny Roughan.

ROUGH PLAN

ROL APPROVAL EXTENSION APPLICATION -- LOT 999 BURKE
DEVELOPMENT ROAD, NORMANTON
SCOULLER ENERGY
PREVIOUS APPLICATION NO: I/1826

ROUGH PLAN

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ROUGH PLAN

1.0 Overview

The application seeks an extension to the currency period of development permit I/1826 issued on 20 March 2019. This permit approved a one into two lot subdivision (as shown on Figure 1) on land described as Lot 999 on SP280674, Burke Development Road, Normanton.

A copy of the original development permit is included as Appendix A. Proposed lot 1000 contains the solar farm which has been approved separately to the reconfiguration application and is not affected by the proposed extension of currency period.

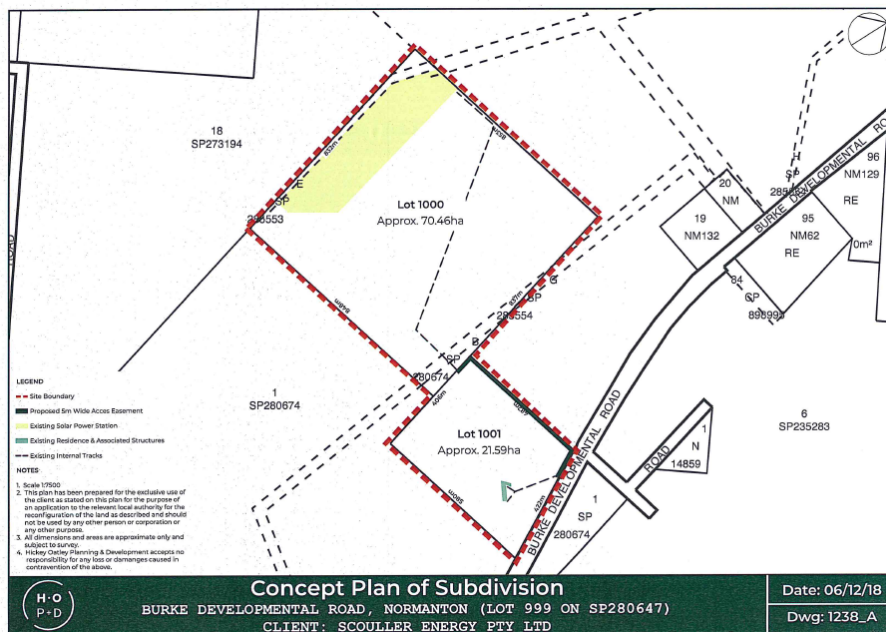


Figure 1:

Proposed lots

The application has been made by Mr Doug Scouller on behalf of Scouller Energy Pty Ltd, the owner of the land and the original applicant. The application indicates that the delay in proceeding with the subdivision has been due to corporate matters that have now been resolved.

The development permit for a reconfiguration remains current for 4 years under section 85 of the Planning Act 2016. However, a person may apply to extend the currency period under section 86.

Section 87 (1) of the Planning Act says when assessing an extension application, Council may consider any matter Council considers relevant.

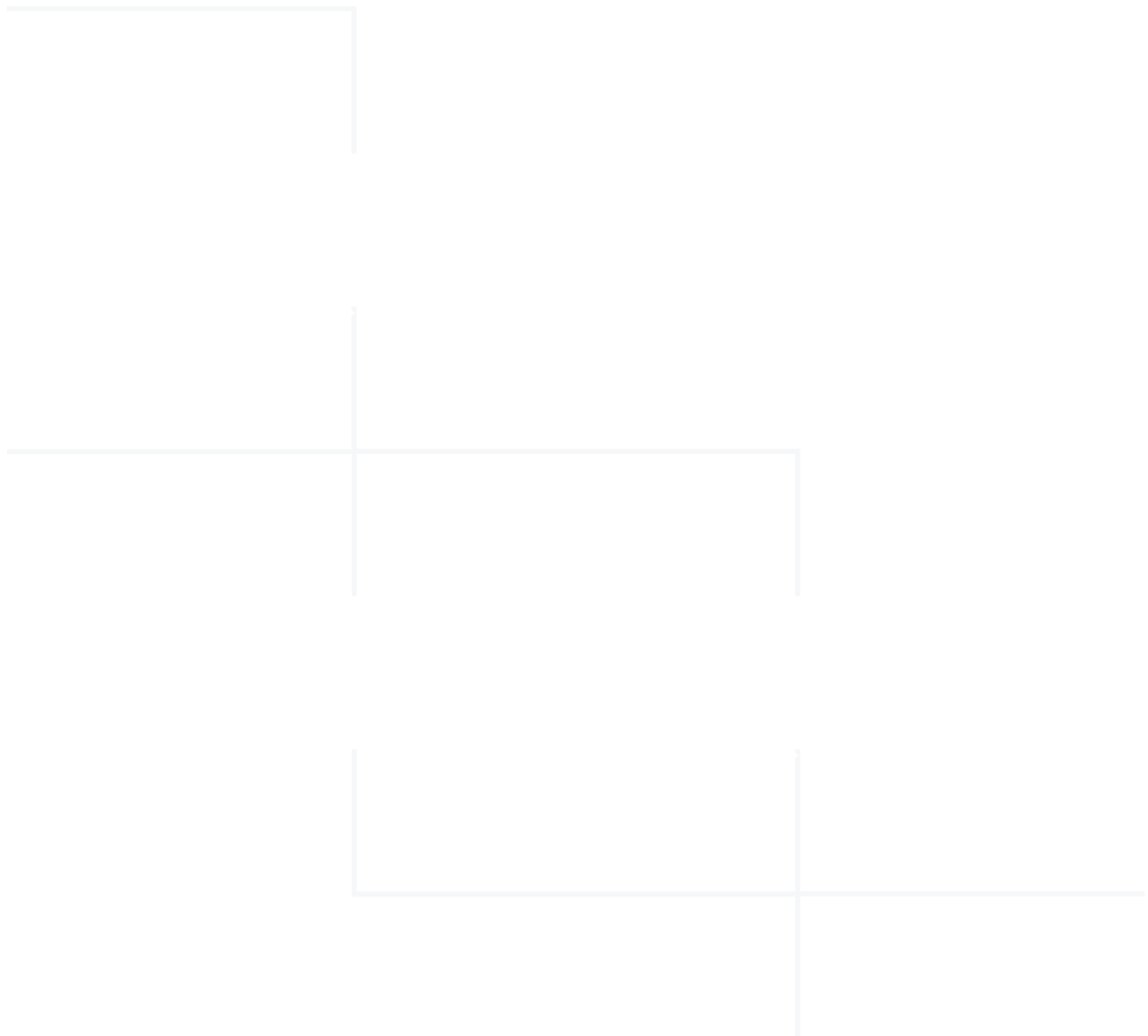
The applicant did not request any specific period of extension. Council may decide how long it considers appropriate. An extension of two years is recommended as a reasonable period in which the applicant can act on the approval while ensuring Council's original approval conditions remain relevant

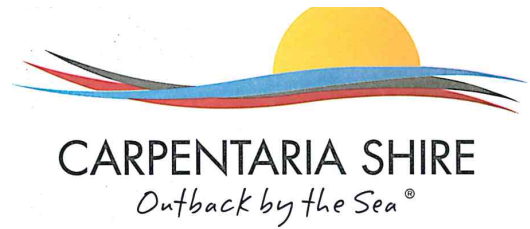
2.0 Recommendation

That Council resolves to approve the application for the extension of the currency period for development permit I/1826 issued on 20 March 2019 for a further period of two years.

ROUGH PLAN

APPENDIX A ORIGINAL DEVELOPMENT PERMIT





25 March 2019

Council reference: 1/1826

Your reference: TP1238

PO Box 31 Normanton Qld 4890
P 07 4745 2200 • F 07 4745 1340
E council@carpentaria.qld.gov.au
W www.carpentaria.qld.gov.au

Contact: Consultant Planner - Liz Taylor
Telephone: 07 40552548

Scouller Energy Pty Ltd
C/- Hickey Oatley Planning and Development
PO Box 70
NEW FARM QLD 4171

Decision Notice Planning Act 2016 Sections 63

Proposal: Reconfiguration of a Lot – (1 lot into 2 lots)

Address: Lot 999 Burke Developmental Road, Normanton

Property Description: Lot 999 SP280674

Decision Date: 20 March 2019

Dear Sir/Madam

I wish to advise that, on 20 March 2019, the above development application was –

- ☐ Approved in full;
OR
☐ Approved in part;
OR
☒ Approved in full with conditions. (Refer to the conditions package contained in Attachment 1)



OR

☐ Approved in part with the following, with conditions. The conditions relevant to this approval are included below.

OR

☐ Is a Deemed Approval under the *Planning Act 2009*.

OR

☐ Refused

1. Details of the approval -

The following type of approval has been issued –

	Development Permit	Preliminary Approval
Reconfiguring a Lot	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

2. The currency period -

☒ The standard currency periods stated in Section 85 of the *Planning Act 2016* apply to each aspect of the development in this approval.

The approved plans –

The approved plans and/or documents for this development approval are listed below and attached at [Attachment 2](#).

Concept Plan of Subdivision dated 06/12/18 Drawing Number: 1238_A

3. Referral Agencies –

	Concurrence	Advice	Third Party
Department of Transport and Main Roads Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ergon Energy		Advice	

State Decision Notice attached at [Attachment 3](#).

4. Other necessary Development Permits

Listed below are other Development Permits that are necessary to allow the development to be carried out –

Building and Plumbing

5. Appeal rights –

The rights of an applicant to appeal to a tribunal or the Planning and Environment court against the decision about the development application are set out in chapter 6, part 1 of the Planning Act 2016. For particular applications, there may also be a right to make an application for a declaration by a tribunal (see chapter 6, part 2 of the Planning Act 2016).

Appeal by an applicant:

An applicant for a development application may appeal to the Planning and Environment Court against the following:

- the refusal of all or refusal in part of the development application;
- A provision of the development approval;
- the decision to give a preliminary approval when a development permit was applied for;
- a deemed refusal of the development application.

An applicant may also have a right to appeal to the Development tribunal. For more information, see schedule 1 of the Planning Act 2016.

Appeals by a submitter

A submitter for a development application may appeal to the Planning and Environment Court against:

- any part of the development application for the development approval required impact assessment;
- a variation request.

The timeframes for starting an appeal in the planning and environment court are set out in section 229 of the Planning Act 2016.

Attachment 4 is an extract from the Planning Act 2016 that sets down the applicants appeal rights and the appeal rights of a submitter.

STATEMENT OF REASONS

The following information is provided in accordance with Section 63 of the Planning Act 2016.

- The proposed development is compliant with the relevant provisions of Planning Scheme; and
- The proposed development is suitable development on the site.

The proposed development was assessed against the following assessment benchmarks in the Planning Scheme and compliance was achieved:

- Rural residential zone code;
- Reconfiguring a lot code; and
- General development code.

If you wish to discuss this matter further, please contact Council's consultant planner, Liz Taylor, on the above referenced telephone number.

Yours faithfully,



John Kelly
Interim Chief Executive Officer

CC: Department of State Development, Manufacturing, Infrastructure and Planning
North and North West Region
PO Box 5666
Townsville QLD 4810

ATTACHMENT 1 – Conditions of the approval

ASSESSMENT MANAGERS CONDITIONS

A. ASSESSMENT MANAGER CONDITIONS (COUNCIL)

General

1. The development shall be undertaken substantially in accordance with the Concept Plan of Subdivision dated 06/12/18 Drawing Number: 1238_A; except as modified by this approval, to the satisfaction of the Chief Executive Officer or delegate.
2. An Access and Services Easements, 8.0 metres wide, is required to be registered over Lot 1001, in favour of Lot 1000, to provide vehicular access and services to the rear lot, to the satisfaction of the Chief Executive Officer or delegate.
3. This development approval lapses four (4) years after the day that the development approval takes effect, unless extended under the Planning Act 2016.
4. Prior to registration of the Plan of Survey creating Lots 1000 and 1001, the following on-site works are required:
 - a shared crossover/ culvert, to the front boundary of Lot 1001, to facilitate vehicular access to each lot; and
 - a compacted gravel/hard stand driveway 4.0 metres in width, profiled to avoid ponding, and located within the new Access and Services Easement and connecting from the site frontage of Lot 1001 to the boundary of Lot 1000; and
 - on Lot 1000 erect a covered permanent shelter with a minimum area of 20m² on concrete slab, located in proximity to the Solar Power Station and provided with an electricity connection, overhead lighting, for use by maintenance and other personnel. The covered shelter is to be serviced with a minimum of one (1) toilet, one (1) hand basin connected to a septic system and a water tank with a minimum capacity of 10,000 litres.

to the satisfaction of the Chief Executive Officer or delegate.
5. All stormwater and runoff from the new lots is to be drained to a lawful point of discharge and in such a way that it does not concentrate flow on the lots or on any abutting properties, nor does it create ground erosion problems on the lots or on abutting properties, to the satisfaction of the Chief Executive Officer or delegate.
6. No new building or development work, except work required in conditions of this approval, is to be approved by Council or any Private Building Certifier, until the Plan of Survey creating the new titles, is registered with the State Government, to the satisfaction of the Chief Executive Officer or delegate.
7. Should any of the Council's assets be damaged during the construction of any new infrastructure, or associated works, the cost of the reinstatement of all such assets shall be met by the applicant/proponent and to the satisfaction of the Chief Executive Officer or delegate.
8. No clearing of vegetation is permitted other than vegetation clearing approved by the State and required to construct vehicle access to Lot 1000, to the satisfaction of the Chief Executive Officer or delegate.

Maintenance of Lots

9. All lots are to be maintained in a clean and tidy condition at all times and all pest plants and seeds are to be eradicated or controlled, to the satisfaction of the Chief Executive Officer or delegate.

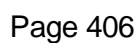
Access and On-street Works

10. The access to and from Burke Developmental Road is to be designed and upgraded in accordance with AUSTROADS Guidelines and QLD DMR specifications, as detailed in the DMR Planning and Design Manual. The design is to be undertaken by a qualified Engineer and to the satisfaction of the Chief Executive Officer or delegate.
11. Lawful and practical vehicular access to Lot 1000 and the provision of services is limited to and contained within the Access and Services Easement through Lot 1001, which provides vehicular access to Burke Developmental Road. No future vehicular access to Lot 1000 or Lot 1001 is permitted through the Lilyvale Rural Residential Estate, to the satisfaction of the Chief Executive Officer or delegate.

Ergon Energy

12. Provide Ergon Energy access to proposed Lot 1000 via the new Access and Services Easement over proposed Lot 1001, at no cost to Ergon Energy.
 13. Access to the Easement and access along the Easement must be available to Ergon Energy personnel, including vegetation crews and regular routine line inspection crews, and heavy equipment, such as Heavy Trucks, Machinery and Cranes for construction, maintenance and emergency services, at all times.
 14. All new and existing Easement conditions, including existing conditions in Easements B and E, in proposed Lot 1000 must be maintained at all times.
-

ATTACHMENT 2 -



ATTACHMENT 3-

RA6-N



Department of
**State Development,
Manufacturing,
Infrastructure and Planning**

Our reference: 1901-9183 SRA
Your reference: I/826

8 March 2019

The Chief Executive Officer
Carpentaria Shire Council
PO Box 31
Normanton Qld 4890
council@carpentaria.qld.gov.au

Attention: Liz Taylor

Dear Liz

Referral agency response—with conditions
(Given under section 56 of the *Planning Act 2016*)

The development application described below was properly referred to the Department of State Development, Manufacturing, Infrastructure and Planning on 15 January 2019.

Applicant details

Applicant name:	Scouller Energy Pty Ltd C/- Hickey Oatley Planning & Development
Applicant contact details:	PO Box 70 NEW FARM QLD 4005 mia@hickeyoatley.com.au

Location details

Street address:	Lot 999 Burke Developmental, Normanton
Real property description:	Lot 999 on SP280674
Local government area:	Carpentaria Shire Council

Application details

Development permit	Reconfiguring a lot for 1 into 2 lots plus access easement
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Referral triggers

The development application was referred to the department under the following provisions of the Planning Regulation 2017:

- 10.3.4.2.1 Clearing native vegetation
- 10.9.4.2.1.1 State transport corridors and future State transport corridors

1901-9183 SRA

Conditions

Under section 56(1)(b)(i) of the *Planning Act 2016* (the Act), the conditions set out in Attachment 1 must be attached to any development approval.

Currency period

The currency period for any development approval is to be in accordance with section 56(1)(b)(iv) of the Act.

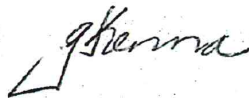
Advice to the applicant

Advice about the application to the applicant is included in Attachment 3.

A copy of this response has been sent to the applicant for their information.

For further information please contact John Irving, Principal Planning Officer, on 47583421 or via email NQSARA@dsdmip.qld.gov.au who will be pleased to assist.

Yours sincerely



Graeme Kenna
Manager (Planning)

cc Scouller Energy Pty Ltd C/- Hickey Oatley Planning & Development, mia@hickeyoatley.com.au

enc Attachment 1—Conditions to be imposed
Attachment 2—Advice to the applicant
Approved plans and specifications

1901-9183 SRA

Attachment 1—Conditions to be imposed

No.	Conditions	Condition timing
Reconfiguring a Lot - One (1) Rural Residential Lot into two (2) Lots and Access Easement		
10.9.4.2.1.1 – reconfiguring a lot, state-controlled roads—The chief executive administering the <i>Planning Act 2016</i> nominates the Director-General of the Department of Transport and Main Roads to be the enforcement authority for the development to which this development approval relates for the administration and enforcement of any matter relating to the following condition(s):		
1.	The development must be carried out generally in accordance with the following plans: - Concept Plan of Subdivision prepared by Hickey Oatley Planning + Development, dated 06/12/18, reference 1238_A and revision A, as amended in red to show approved access location.	At all times
10.3.4.2.1 – reconfiguring a lot, clearing native vegetation—The chief executive administering the <i>Planning Act 2016</i> nominates the Director-General of the Department of Natural Resource, Mines & Energy to be the enforcement authority for the development to which this development approval relates for the administration and enforcement of any matter relating to the following condition(s):		
2.	The clearing of vegetation under this development approval is limited to the area identified as Area A as shown on attached Technical Agency Response Plan (TARP) 1901-9183-SRA dated 28 February 2019.	At all times
3.	Any person(s) engaged or employed to carry out the clearing of vegetation under this development approval must be provided with a full copy of this development approval, and must be made aware of the full extent of clearing authorised by this development approval.	Prior to clearing

1901-9183 SRA

Attachment 3—Advice to the applicant

General advice	
Ref.	Digital Data
1.	To request an electronic file of the Derived Points (Attached to Plan: 1901-9183-SRA) as contained in this technical agency response, email a request to the Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy (DNRME) at northvegetation@dnrme.qld.gov.au and include application reference (1901-9183-SRA).

GE78-N



Department of
**State Development,
Manufacturing,
Infrastructure and Planning**

Department of State Development, Manufacturing, Infrastructure and Planning

Statement of reasons for application 1901-9183 SRA

(Given under section 56 of the *Planning Act 2016*)

Departmental role: Referral agency

Applicant details

Applicant name: Scouller Energy Pty Ltd C/- Hickey Oatley Planning & Development
Applicant contact details: PO Box 70
NEW FARM QLD 4005
mia@hickeyoatley.com.au

Location details

Street address: Lot 999 Burke Developmental, Normanton
Real property description: Lot 999 on SP280674
Local government area: Carpentaria Shire Council

Development details

Development permit Reconfiguring a lot for 1 into 2 lots plus access easement

Assessment matters

Aspect of development requiring code assessment	Applicable codes
Reconfiguration of a lot plus access easement	State Development Assessment Provisions version 2.4: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- State Code1: Development in a State controlled road environment.- State Code16: Clearing native vegetation.

Reasons for the department's decision

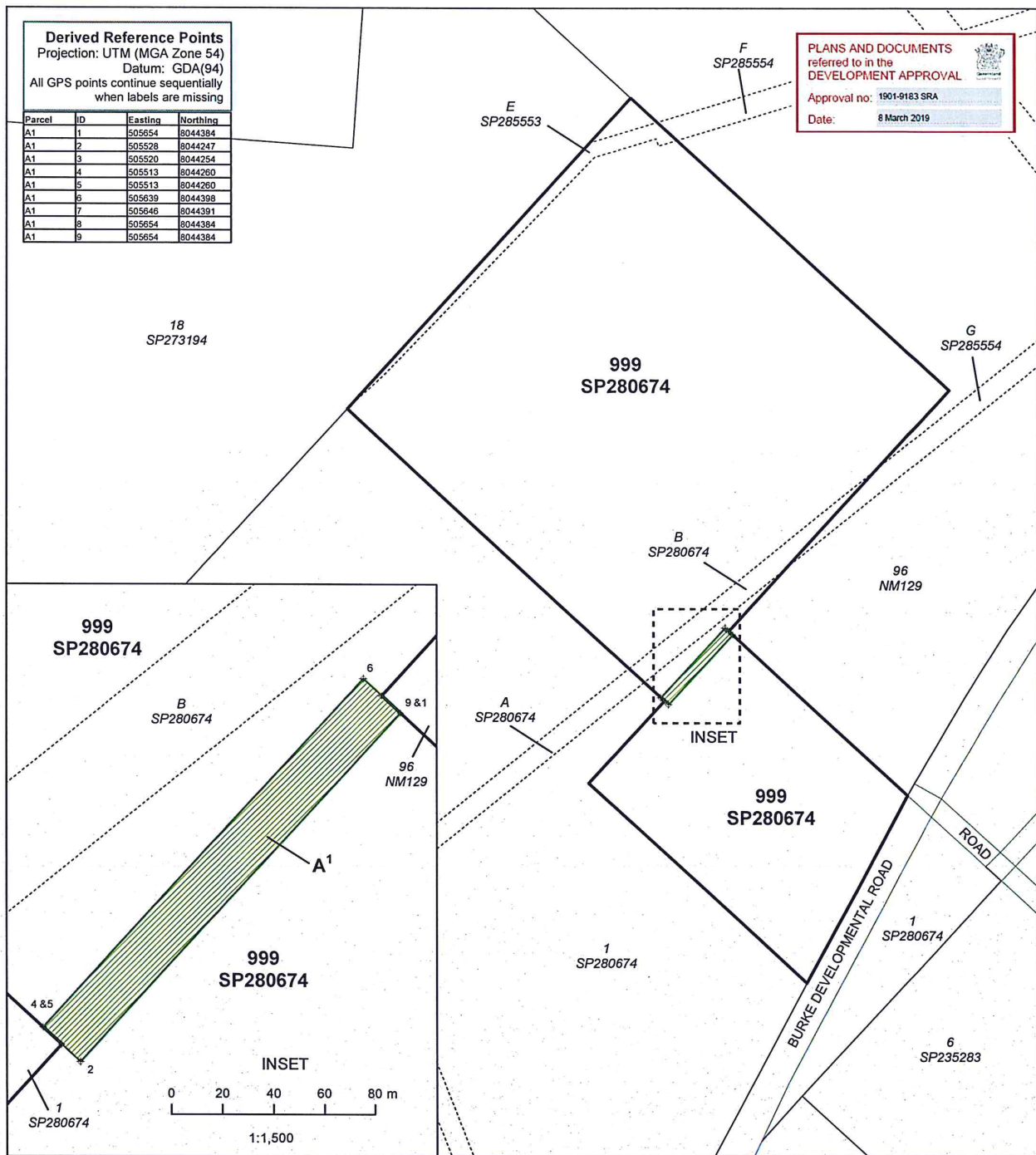
The reasons for the decision are:

- The development does not create a safety hazard for users of the state-controlled road.
- The development does not result in a worsening of the physical condition or operating performance of state-controlled roads and the surrounding road network.
- The development does not compromise the state's ability to construct state-controlled roads and future state-controlled roads or significantly increase the cost to construct state-controlled roads and future state-controlled roads.
- The development has minimised clearing; conserving vegetation, avoiding land degradation and loss of biodiversity and maintaining ecological processes

Decision

1901-9183 SRA

Nature of Approval	Nature of Decision	Date of Decision
Development Permit for Reconfiguration of a lot plus access easement	Approval with conditions	8 March 2018



1:7500 @ A3 size
0 50 100 200 300 400 500 600 m
Projection: UTM (MGA Zone 54) Datum: GDA94

Note: Derived Reference Points are provided to assist in the location of the Technical Agency Response boundaries. Responsibility for locating these boundaries lies solely with the landholder and delegated contractor(s).

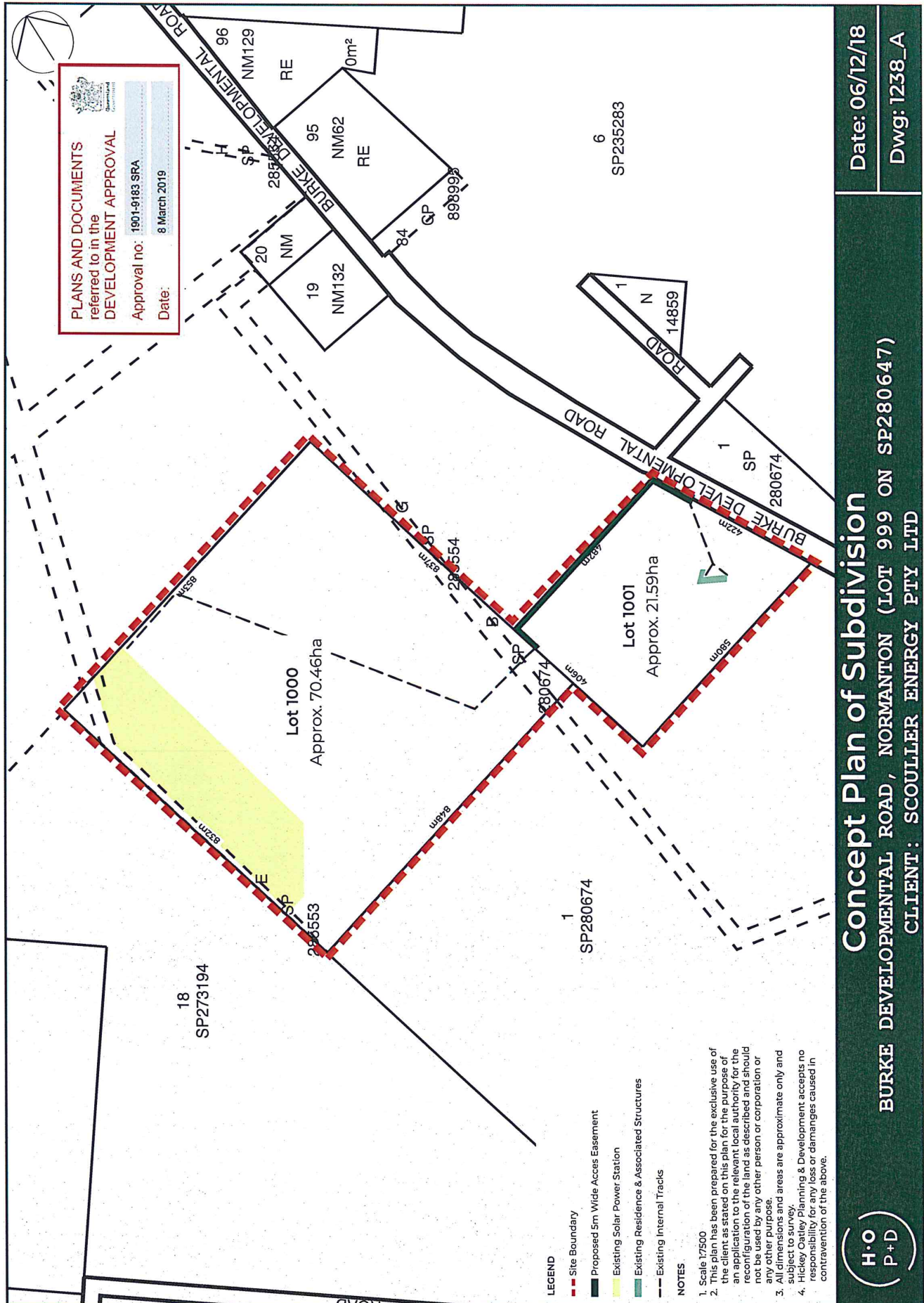
The property boundaries shown on this plan are APPROXIMATE ONLY. They are NOT an accurate representation of the legal boundaries.

Note: This plan must be read in conjunction with Technical Agency Response 1901-9183 - SRA

LEGEND 1+ Derived Reference Points for GPS Subject Lot(s) Area A (Part A ¹)	Technical Agency Response (Vegetation) Plan Plan of Area A (Part A¹) in Lot 999 on SP280674		 N Queensland Government
	eLVAS Case ID. 2019/000354		
	CENTRE: MAREEBA LOCALITY OF NORMANTON		REGION: NORTH LOCAL GOVT: CARPENTARIA SHIRE
	Map Reference: 7162 File Reference: eDOCS. 082/0003271		Compiled from: DCDB, PVMP & VMO Notes Prepared by: PJB-j5517 Date: 28 February 2019

Note: This is a colour plan and should be reproduced in colour.

TARP
1901-9183 - SRA
Sheet 1 of 1



ATTACHMENT 4 – Extract of chapter 6 appeal rights

Planning Act 2016

Chapter 6 -Dispute resolution

Part 1- Appeal rights

229- Appeals to tribunal or P&E Court

(1) Schedule 1 states—

(a) matters that may be appealed to—

- (i) either a tribunal or the P&E Court; or
- (ii) only a tribunal; or
- (iii) only the P&E Court; and

(b) the person—

- (i) who may appeal a matter (the appellant); and
- (ii) who is a respondent in an appeal of the matter; and
- (iii) who is a co-respondent in an appeal of the matter; and
- (iv) who may elect to be a co-respondent in an appeal of the matter.

(2) An appellant may start an appeal within the appeal period.

(3) The appeal period is—

- (a) for an appeal by a building advisory agency—10 business days after a decision notice for the decision is given to the agency; or
- (b) for an appeal against a deemed refusal—at any time after the deemed refusal happens; or
- (c) for an appeal against a decision of the Minister, under chapter 7, part 4, to register premises or to renew the registration of premises—20 business days after a notice is published under section 269(3)(a) or (4); or
- (d) for an appeal against an infrastructure charges notice—20 business days after the infrastructure charges notice is given to the person; or
- (e) for an appeal about a deemed approval of a development application for which a decision notice has not been given—30 business days after the applicant gives the deemed approval notice to the assessment manager; or
- (f) for any other appeal—20 business days after a notice of the decision for the matter, including an enforcement notice, is given to the person.

Note— See the P&E Court Act for the court's power to extend the appeal period.

(4) Each respondent and co-respondent for an appeal may be heard in the appeal.

(5) If an appeal is only about a referral agency's response, the assessment manager may apply to the tribunal or P&E Court to withdraw from the appeal.

(6) To remove any doubt, it is declared that an appeal against an infrastructure charges notice must not be about—

- (a) the adopted charge itself; or
- (b) for a decision about an offset or refund—
 - (i) the establishment cost of trunk infrastructure identified in a LGIP; or
 - (ii) the cost of infrastructure decided using the method included in the local government's charges resolution.

230-Notice of appeal

(1) An appellant starts an appeal by lodging, with the registrar of the tribunal or P&E Court, a notice of appeal that—

- (a) is in the approved form; and
- (b) succinctly states the grounds of the appeal.

(2) The notice of appeal must be accompanied by the required fee.

(3) The appellant or, for an appeal to a tribunal, the registrar, must, within the service period, give a copy of the notice of appeal to—

- (a) the respondent for the appeal; and
- (b) each co-respondent for the appeal; and
- (c) for an appeal about a development application under schedule 1, table 1, item 1—each principal submitter for the development application; and
- (d) for an appeal about a change application under schedule 1, table 1, item 2—each principal submitter for the change application; and
- (e) each person who may elect to become a co-respondent for the appeal, other than an eligible submitter who is not a principal submitter in an appeal under paragraph (c) or (d); and
- (f) for an appeal to the P&E Court—the chief executive; and
- (g) for an appeal to a tribunal under another Act—any other person who the registrar considers appropriate.

(4) The service period is—

- (a) if a submitter or advice agency started the appeal in the P&E Court—2 business days after the appeal is started; or
- (b) otherwise—10 business days after the appeal is started.

(5) A notice of appeal given to a person who may elect to be a co-respondent must state the effect of subsection (6).

(6) A person elects to be a co-respondent by filing a notice of election, in the approved form, within 10 business days after the notice of appeal is given to the person.

(7) Despite any other Act or rules of court to the contrary, a copy of a notice of appeal may be given to the chief executive by emailing the copy to the chief executive at the email address stated on the department's website for this purpose.

231-Other appeals

(1) Subject to this chapter, schedule 1 and the P&E Court Act, unless the Supreme Court decides a decision or other matter under this Act is affected by jurisdictional error, the decision or matter is non-appealable.

(2) The Judicial Review Act 1991, part 5 applies to the decision or matter to the extent it is affected by jurisdictional error.

(3) A person who, but for subsection (1) could have made an application under the

Judicial Review Act 1991 in relation to the decision or matter, may apply under part 4 of that Act for a statement of reasons in relation to the decision or matter.

(4) In this section—decision includes—

- (a) conduct engaged in for the purpose of making a decision; and
- (b) other conduct that relates to the making of a decision; and
- (c) the making of a decision or the failure to make a decision; and
- (d) a purported decision; and
- (e) a deemed refusal.

—non-appealable, for a decision or matter, means the decision or matter—

- (a) is final and conclusive; and
- (b) may not be challenged, appealed against, reviewed, quashed, set aside or called into question in any other way under the Judicial Review Act 1991 or otherwise, whether by the Supreme Court, another court, any tribunal or another entity; and
- (c) is not subject to any declaratory, injunctive or other order of the Supreme Court, another court, any tribunal or another entity on any ground.

232 -Rules of the P&E Court

(1) A person who is appealing to the P&E Court must comply with the rules of the court that apply to the appeal.

(2) However, the P&E Court may hear and decide an appeal even if the person has not complied with rules of the P&E Court.

BUSINESS PAPERS

- 12 GENERAL BUSINESS**
- 13 CLOSURE OF MEETING**